United Nations Development Programme

Project Document for projects financed by the various GEF Trust Funds

Project title: *Promoting sustainable livestock management and ecosystem conservation in Northern Ukraine*		
Country(ies): *Ukraine*	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** *Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine*	**Execution Modality**: *Assisted National Execution (NIM)*
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): *UNDAF (2018-2022) Outcome: 4.2. By 2022, national institutions, private business and communities implement gender-responsive policies and practices to achieve sustainable management of natural resources, preservation of ecosystems, mitigation, adaptation to climate change and generation of green jobs* *CPD (2018-2022) Outputs:* • *Output 2.1. National and subnational institutions are better able to develop and implement policies and measures that generate sustainable jobs and livelihoods* • *Output 3.1. Comprehensive measures on climate change adaptation and mitigation across various sectors are scaled up* • *Output 3.3. Local authorities develop gender-responsive solutions at subnational levels for the sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste*		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate	**UNDP Gender Marker:** Gender Marker 2	
Atlas Award ID: 00128575	**Atlas Project/Output ID: 00122538**	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6395	**GEF Project ID number: 10264** **GEF Program ID number:** 10201	
LPAC meeting date: TBC		
Latest possible date to submit to GEF: December 13, 2020		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: June 13, 2021		
Planned start date: July 1, 2021	Planned end date: December 31, 2026	
Expected date of posting of Mid-Term Review to ERC: September 30, 2024	Expected date of posting Terminal evaluation report to ERC: October 1, 2026	
Brief project description: As an Ukraine-dedicated initiative within the global GEF Impact Program on Food Systems, Land Use, and Restoration (FOLUR), this project will catalyze a transition to sustainable livestock farming in the Northern Ukraine Landscape, which is dominated by peatlands, while combating land degradation and restoring key areas for maintenance of ecosystem services to support vibrant livestock agriculture, sustainable land management, GHG mitigation, and biodiversity. In the mid-20th century much of the wet peat soils in the region were drained for agriculture, but over a short time these areas have become degraded, and the water table continues to subside, which causes forest die-offs. Land use is not optimized, so agriculture continues to encroach on high value ecosystems. Underlying drivers of this situation are limited local and national capacity and coordination in land use planning, limited technical knowledge for sustainable livestock on wet peat soils, limited capital access and investment in sustainable livestock, limited and deteriorating water management infrastructure, and		

livestock value chains that currently do not sufficiently incentivize sustainable livestock production. Ukraine is among the world's 20 leading livestock production countries, and the livestock sector is one of the drivers of rural development in the Northern Ukraine Landscape. Domestic markets consume 80% of Ukrainian beef and dairy products, while Ukraine annually exports 30,000-40,000 tons of beef products. Over 60% of population in the region are engaged in agriculture. Over 67% of cattle ownership is with small-holders (with land parcels up to 10 hectares), and 69% of farms own less than 500 heads, while there are 97 large enterprises in the Northern Ukraine Landscape who own over 1,000 heads.

The project objective will be achieved through i) implementation of sustainable Integrated Land Use Plans (ILUPs); ii) land restoration, and promotion of sustainable livestock production practices and value chains, including a multi-stakeholder sustainable livestock platform; iii) conservation and restoration of natural habitats; and iv) coordination, learning, information dissemination, and knowledge management. Planned project results include 2.98 million hectares of production landscape under improved agricultural practices; more than 9,000 direct beneficiaries; improved status of biodiversity including 18 globally significant species; 36,100 ha of land restored; 68,000 ha of high value ecosystems conserved; and increased knowledge and understanding of sustainable livestock practices in wet peat soils. In addition, the project will support implementation of national voluntary targets and supplementary activities to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality in Ukraine, and implement the National Action Plan to combat land degradation and desertification. All aspects of the project have been developed to ensure gender mainstreaming. The project will share its lessons and in turn learn from other Global GEF FOLUR initiatives, in particular those dedicated to sustainable livestock management.

(1) FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund	USD $6,756,000
UNDP TRAC resources	USD $300,000
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD $7,056,000**
(2) CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING	
Ratnivsky LLC	$2,000,000
UkrMilkInvest	$3,000,000
Deddens Agro Company	$1,000,000
Private Agricultural Enterprise "Ukraine"	$1,000,000
Ukrainian Cooperative Federation	$1,000,000
Ukrainian Genetic Company	$150,000
Ministry for Economic Development, Trade, and Agriculture of Ukraine	$52,914,980
Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine	$1,820,000
Rivne Regional State Administration	$594,000
Association of Rivne Amalgamated Territories	$21,386
Zabrody Village Council	$20,000
Institute of Water Problems and Melioration of Ukraine	$2,300,000
Institute of Space Research of Ukraine	$1,255,000
Volyn Regional Public Union Association of Regional Development	$10,000
(2) Total further confirmed co-financing	USD $67,085,366
(3) Total confirmed co-financing	USD $67,385,366
(4) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD $74,141,366

SIGNATURES		
Signature: print name below	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature: print name below	**Agreed by Implementing Partner**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature: print name below	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Key GEF Project Cycle Milestones: **Project document signature**: within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement **First disbursement date**: within 40 days of GEF CEO endorsement **Inception workshop date**: within 60 days of GEF CEO endorsement **Operational closure:** within 3 months of posting of TE to UNDP ERC **Financial closure:** within 6 months of operational closure		

Table of Contents

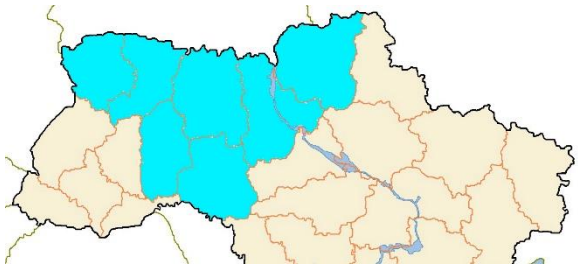
Acronyms

ARMR	Annual Results Monitoring Report
ATC	Amalgamated Territorial Communities
BD	Biodiversity
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGIAR	Formerly the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CPD	Country Programme Document
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CSO	Civil society organization
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DO	Development Objective
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERC	Evaluation Resource Center
EX-ACT	Carbon Calculations Tracking Tool
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the United Nations)
FOLUR	Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration
FPIC	Free, Prior Informed Consent
FSP	Full Sized Project
GDI	Gender Development Index
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GLF	Global Landscape Forum
HACT	Harmonized Assessment for Cash Transfer
HCV	High conservation value
HDI	Human Development Index
ILM	Integrate Land Management
ILUP	Integrated Land Use Plan
IP	Impact Program
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	World Conservation Union
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
LD	Land degradation
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LLC	Limited liability corporation
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
LVG	Low value grants
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
MTR	Mid-term Review
N/A	Not applicable
NAP	National Action Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NNP	National Nature Park
NUL	Northern Ukraine Landscape
OFP	Operational Focal Point

OAI	UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations
PA	Protected Areas
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PM	Project Manager
PMC	Project Management Costs
PMU	Project Management Unit
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
QA	Quality Assurance
RFP	Request for Proposal
RLP	Regional Landscape Park
RTA	Regional Technical Advisor
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Protocol
SLM	Sustainable land management
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on the Conservation of Biodiversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP-GEF	UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit
USD	United States dollars
WDPA	World Database of Protected Areas
WG	Working Group
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Overall development context and challenge (socio-economic, sustainable development)



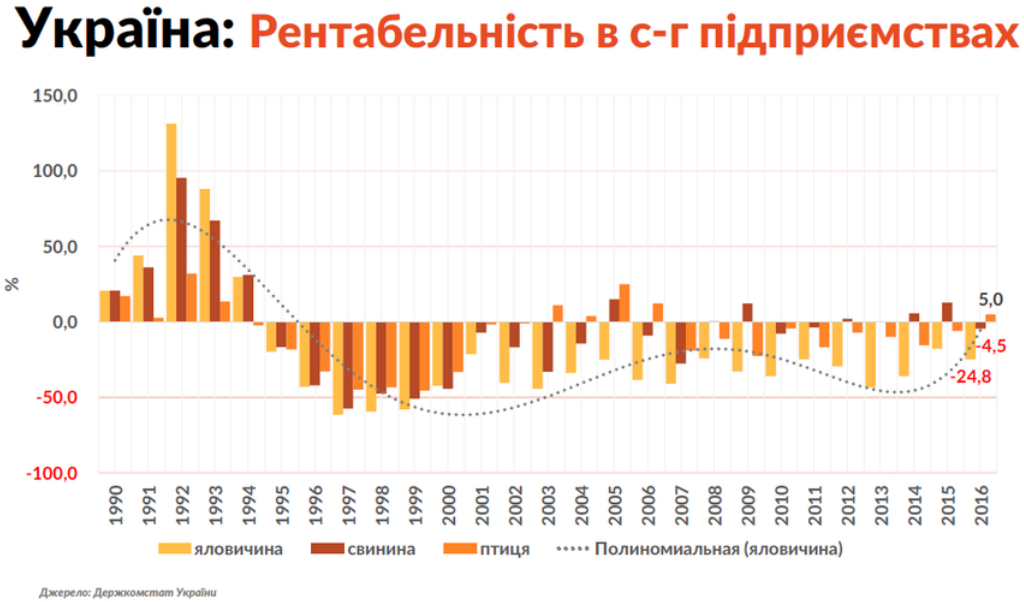
1. The project is focusing on Northern Ukraine, where the dominating ecosystems type are peatlands, whose condition is vulnerable to current patterns of agricultural development, in particular livestock. Cattle production in Ukraine is a strategic sector which, in addition to provision of the population with the products of animal origin, creates conditions for year–round production and the keeping of social stability in rural areas via employment of local residents. However, the industry has been in decline in Ukraine over the past 30 years, as dynamic socio-economic and socio-political conditions have led to a decline in the number of cattle in Ukraine, and to the amount of beef products consumed domestically. The destructive transformations have had a negative impact not only upon production volumes but also on the level of per capita consumption of milk and beef. Compared to 1990, when physiological standard of per capita consumption for these types of livestock products had been adhered to almost 100% (380 kg of milk and 31 kg of beef), in 2018 it was equal only to 210 kg and 7.5 kg respectively. There has been a shift toward dairy products from cattle, as dairy products remain the most significant part of Ukrainians' daily menu, but dairy consumption has declined as well. Low purchasing capacity has recently led Ukrainians to get more focused on poultry. Demand for beef in the domestic market has fallen, and domestic cattle owners have chosen to focus on milk production, and to slaughter newborn calves instead of rearing them. This leads to a gradual decrease in the cattle population within the country. In 2017, Ukrainian beef output decreased by 6.6% compared to 2016. A year earlier, its growth came to circa 8.6%, but the figures of 2013 have not been reached. Freezing technology is not yet widespread among producers, and therefore 78.5% of beef was produced as fresh meat last year. Domestic producers accounted for 96.8% of the domestic market in 2017. The share of imports has increased from 2.5% up to 3.2% during the year. Predominantly premium varieties of beef are imported for retail and restaurants purposes. The major driver for the development of Ukrainian beef production, in the context of low domestic demand, has been, in fact, the search of new and the expansion of the existing export channels. The volume of deliveries to the international markets is equal to around 30 – 40,000 tonnes annually and prospects for further growth hold great promise for the future. Asian and Middle East countries are ready and willing to purchase large volumes of halal products. To unlock the export potential, domestic producers are to adapt their operating practices to the international requirements. This implies the improvement of quality and enhancement of meat value-added processing.

2. The Northern Ukrainian Landscape (blue in map above), is among key centers of livestock production in Ukraine. At the same time, the peat soil that is widely widespread here, is one of the main stores or LULUCF emitters of greenhouse gases (GHGs): 1 ha of a natural peat soil stores over 50 tCO_2; while 1 hectare of a degraded peatland emits 2.6 tCO_2eq/y. About one million families depend on the landscape for livelihoods. Approximately, one million hectares of remaining natural peatlands and forest steppe habitat are home to numerous IUCN-threatened species whose survival depends on sustainability of economic activities in the production landscapes (Greater Spotted Eagle, Corncrake, Great Snipe, Aquatic Warbler and others).

3. The total area of the targeted landscape is over four million ha; the productive lands are divided among over one million land-owners, who are primarily small-holders. Small-holders are concentrated mainly on peat soils, while larger agricultural enterprises work mostly on soils under the forest-steppe belt (southern part of the Northern Ukraine Landscape). An average land-owner has a parcel of approximately three hectares. Over 75% of the final users do not do activities on land themselves, but transferred their lands to bigger agricultural cooperatives and enterprises. The majority of these bigger enterprises are state-owned; although private and cooperative land-use enterprises have been emerging recently.

Systemic challenge 1: Decision making on sustainable agricultural use of land in target landscape requires better understanding of ecology and effective cross-sector planning at national level

Figure 1 Profitability of Livestock Production in Ukraine, 1990-2016



4. The profitability of livestock production in Ukraine has been changing dramatically between 1990 and 2016. The gap in profitability between 1995 and 2015 is largely the result of introduction of private ownership in agriculture, which divided the land among millions of small-holders, without proper land aggregation mechanism, followed by abandonment of economic activities on many areas. In the targeted landscape, especially on peat soils, profitability of agriculture remains the lowest due to environmental complexities connected to wet soil management. The key prerequisite for productivity of agriculture in the target landscape (and their value both for economic and nature) is retention of ground water. Retention of water ensure peat soil stability and healthy vegetation that can then be used as wet meadows, for production of feed or energy crops. Water retention can be controlled with flow regulation facilities. Yet, currently many canals within the peatland drainage networks simply lack such facilities; in many other cases, the hydrotechnical facilities are out of order; in still other cases, the operation of the hydrotechnical facilities is not based on proper knowledge on the degree of degradation of the adjacent land (i.e. they keep the level too low for the area to restore its natural hydrological table). Overall, the average water table in the targeted landscape is -1.78 m (relative to the soil level, on average through the year). It is possible to continue with arable farming or cattle breeding at such dry soils, but only for a short while and it is not going to be “environmentally sustainable”, as it will provokes enormous continued drying out of the soil layer, peat mineralization, and ultimate loss of long-term value for economy.

5. One of the roots of the problem is that as of 2018, there is no up-to-date picture on the status of economic lands in the target landscape. Due to high proliferation of wet soils, decision making on agricultural uses would require up-to-date knowledge on areal connections/dependencies, owner/user information, productivity, release of GHG, key ecosystem services. The latest land survey in the target landscape dates back 1970-80, and was completed by the DerzhGeoCadastre (land cadaster agency). In December 2017 the Water Institute of Ukraine tried to use that data to decide on the water use regime of hydrotechnical facilities within Volyn, Rivno and Zhytomir oblasts. The Water Institute failed to act based on that data, confirming again the need for ground-truthing of the actual land status in the Northern Ukraine Landscape.

6. The importance of up-to-date integrated land surveys and proper planning of land-use is ever more evident given that livestock production markets have changed significantly since 1990: In 2017 due to global price fluctuations in the beef market, Ukraine had to turn its beef production to the domestic market, and at the same time look for new export destinations (such as Middle East and Central Asia). A drop in the meat production sector was compensated to a certain extent by a rise in the local domestic milk sector. Yet, a change from meat to milk production does requires new approaches in value chains, many of which require cooperation between large holdings and small holders, including for collection of milk from small holders (or their cooperatives), organizing milk processing and storage facilities, partnerships between local farmers and whole/retailers. Knowledge of where (geographically) such opportunities exist on the ground is key for the expansion of paludiculture-based livestock management.

Systemic challenge 2: Restoring and managing agricultural and other lands requires cooperation along value chains, as well as between land-owner/water administration cooperation and modern technologies.

7. The primary condition for livestock management on wet soils (such as those found in the targeted landscape) to be environmentally sustainable is that the drying out of the upper soil layer needs to be stopped and further prevented, and ground water returned. Currently, the area of degraded agricultural peatlands in Ukraine is rising yearly. Degradation is especially high in those lands which have not been leased out by primary land holders to larger agricultural holdings: if an owner has a land parcel of 1-3 hectares, and there is no cooperation with water regulating enterprises or neighboring owners, his/her parcel will either be abandoned (overgrown by invasive grasses and shrubs) or used for arable farming. In either case, without proper soil water management, the top soil will continue to dry up and lose productivity. Those lands leased out to larger enterprises, have better chance of retaining productivity. However, Ukraine does not have modern standards for restoration and sustainable wet soil cattle management. Importantly there are few examples of whole or retail companies that would buy products from local cooperatives and sell them in national markets. Cattle production for meat on wet soils requires special breeds of cattle that are cable of walking in wet conditions: these have since long lost their presence in most of the enterprises. As a result, many lands that have been leased out to enterprises are used by those enterprises without account for an optimal water table, that is mostly for continuation of arable farming with the water table 1 m below ground. As a result, the productivity generally continues to fall on these leased lands as well.

8. Most land owners and land users make a very vague connection between the need to optimize the water regime and the ultimate long-term productivity of their land. Examples of proper communication between land owners/land users and water engineers in charge of the hydrotechnical facilities for joint planning of agricultural land restoration and use, are sporadic and mostly donor driven. In the absence of successful models of wet soil use and clearly communicated norms/standards for improving productivity of peatlands, most land owners/users decide by themselves what they want to do on their parcel; in most cases these decisions do not result in higher land productivity: they mostly involve continuation of annual crops; sometimes planting crops that are non-typical for this area, such as sunflower, corn, soya; only few enterprises try paludiculture for wet cattle breeding or wet meadow/hay making or energy crop production.

9. Cooperation with water enterprises is an important aspect in the chain. The land users / land owners who manage peatlands, do not own the canals and ditches of drainage networks. These are owned and managed by the Water Administrations and Water Basin Councils. The Water administrations set up parameters of work of the hydrotechnical facilities often without knowledge on what purpose the land is actually supposed to serve, and what ground water table must be maintained at what times. And the other way around: many land users do not understand that maintaining ground water level at the optimal level is critical and hence the need to cooperate with water engineers to agree on how the hydrotechnical facilities should operate to ensure that optimal water table.

10. Sustainable livestock management on restored lands would require cooperation among land users to promote such land use patterns that will not degrade the soil, vegetation or lower the ground water table. It has been mentioned above. After restoration, land uses will need to rely on wet agriculture, i.e. paludiculture for sustainable cattle breeding, seasonal haymaking, pastures, or energy crops. The cooperative form of land use has been piloted in only few cases so far, but needs to become widespread, as this is the only environmentally sustainable option for wet soils. At present the local farmers can produce milk products and market them primarily within their districts. Larger-scale demand for sustainable products from peatlands does not exist. UNDP has discussed with retail and wholesale wider market adoption of sustainable livestock / paludiculture products. Engagement of leading supply chains needs to go hand in hand with expansion of the country's capacities to produce sustainable livestock at wet soils.

11. In areas within the Northern Ukraine Landscape where large-scale enterprises are active (primarily in forest steppe zone), both undergrazing and overgrazing can be a problem. There are areas with unique flora which are overgrazed. At the same time, large areas previously under pastures and hay-making are now in decline and many steppe areas are under stages of ecological succession by shrubs and forests. Improved grazing regimes, proper cattle density, and land rotation need to be agreed between ecological specialists and farmers so that larger livestock enterprises can ensure the long-term environmental sustainability of land use.

Systemic challenge 3: Loss of biodiversity from encroachment of degraded productive landscapes

12. The Northern Ukraine Landscape is highly mosaic: production landscapes in many instances neighbor natural areas of high conservation value. This is largely due to hydrological connectivity: many natural areas are surrounded by drainage networks, which function to significantly lower the ground water table and create a threat to wetland birds (e.g. at Pripyat-Stokhid or Perebrody wetlands), some of which are among the largest Ramsar sites in Ukraine, (Perebrody 12,178 hectares)

and home to the aquatic warbler and a number of other threatened species. Unabated drainage of the land destroys habitat in Polessky Natural Reserve (Sizonovka and Olzhin Brod areas). The water table at many wetland protected areas is as low as -1.5 m, causing drying out of pine and alder forest (250 ha of forest lost in 2017 in Perebrody alone). Some of the smaller wetlands are completely disappearing (e.g. Volysok). Restoration of the hydrological regime needs to be undertaken at certain areas to handle the threat of a drop of the ground water level. Proper management of the hydrological regime in areas of high conservation value is important also from a cross border perspective (with Belarus), e.g. the Rivne National Reserve and Perebrody are part of the transboundary Olmany-Perebrody Ramsar site. Belarus is currently planning activities on its side that may result in hydrological impacts in Ukraine. A transboundary Ramsar Site management plan, based on meticulous hydrological studies and agreements from both sides, is required to avoid biodiversity loss and ensure effective management of this site, which is bordering on large agricultural areas in both countries, acting as buffer, a regulator of hydrology and microclimate.

Multilateral Environmental Agreements Context

13. As a party to UNCBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC (the project objective is relevant to all three conventions), Ukraine has integrated and is implementing the Aichi targets, Paris agreements and the UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework and LDN goals. Ukraine's revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2016) is constituted by the Main Principles (Strategy) of the National Environmental Policy of Ukraine until 2020 (adopted by law on 21 December 2010), and the National Action Plan (NAP) on Environmental Protection of Ukraine for 2011-2015 (approved by the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers on 25 May 2011). Also important is the Strategy on State Environmental Policy till 2030. Both documents were developed taking into account the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and its linkage to the Aichi Targets.

14. Under the UNCCD Ukraine has adopted a National Action Plan to combat desertification: Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of 30.03.2016 № 271-r), in accordance with the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of 04.12.2019 № 1065 *("Implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Land Degradation and Desertification, other plans and programs"*), the term of implementation of NAP measures has been extended until 2025. The project will fully support implementation of the NAP, through the land restoration and other relevant activities. Ukraine is part of the global UNCCD Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting and implementation process, and the project will support Ukraine's achievement of its national voluntary LDN targets, and supplementary activities. At its May 2018 sitting of the National Coordination Council to Combat Land Degradation and Desertification, Ukraine committed to "stabilization of soil organic carbon content in agricultural land as the main target to achieve LDN in Ukraine by 2030." Ukraine's national voluntary LDN targets and supplementary activities are summarized below:

LDN target:

Stabilization of soil organic carbon content in agricultural land

- By 2020 achieve a stable level of the content of soil organic carbon (humus) in agricultural land (not lower than the baseline).
- By 2030 increase the content of soil organic carbon (humus) in agricultural land by not less than 0.1%, including as it relates to these zones:
  - Polissya - by 0.10−0.16%; and
  - Forest Steppe and Steppe − by 0.08−0.10%.

Supplementary activities:

- Rehabilitation and sustainable use of peatlands; and
- Restoration of irrigation and improvement of ecological and reclamation conditions of irrigated lands.

15. Under the UNFCCC Ukraine has adopted the Concept on Implementation of the State Policy in the field of Climate Change (Resolution #932-p of the Cabinet of Ministers, on December 7, 2016), and the Action Plan for the implementation of the Concept of implementation of state policy in the field of climate change for the period up to 2030 (Resolution #878-p of the Cabinet of Ministers on December 6, 2017). The project is in line with and supportive of this National Action Plan.

16. Ukraine's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2016) is constituted by the Main Principles (Strategy) of the National Environmental Policy of Ukraine until 2020 (adopted by the Law #2818-VI on December 21, 2010), and the National Action Plan on Environmental Protection of Ukraine for 2011-2015 (approved by the Order Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers # 577-p on 25 May 2011). The new Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the period up to 2030 was adopted by the Law #2697-VIII on February 28, 2019. These documents were developed considering the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and its linkage to the Aichi Targets.

II. STRATEGY

17. Ukraine is among the world's top 20 livestock producers. Approximately 3.29 million hectares of drained and improperly used land in the targeted Northern Ukraine Landscape is the basis of food security for nearly 1 million families. However, the current model of agriculture within the target landscape is environmentally unsustainable, contributing to widespread land degradation. Unsustainable land management leads to the land degradation process. Under Business-as-Usual, these lands lose organic soil carbon and emit 2.6 t CO_2 eq/h/y, lose productivity and economic profitability, undermine food security and encroach on habitat of Red List threatened species. This is caused by the effects of drainage and inappropriate choice of crops or methods of livestock management.

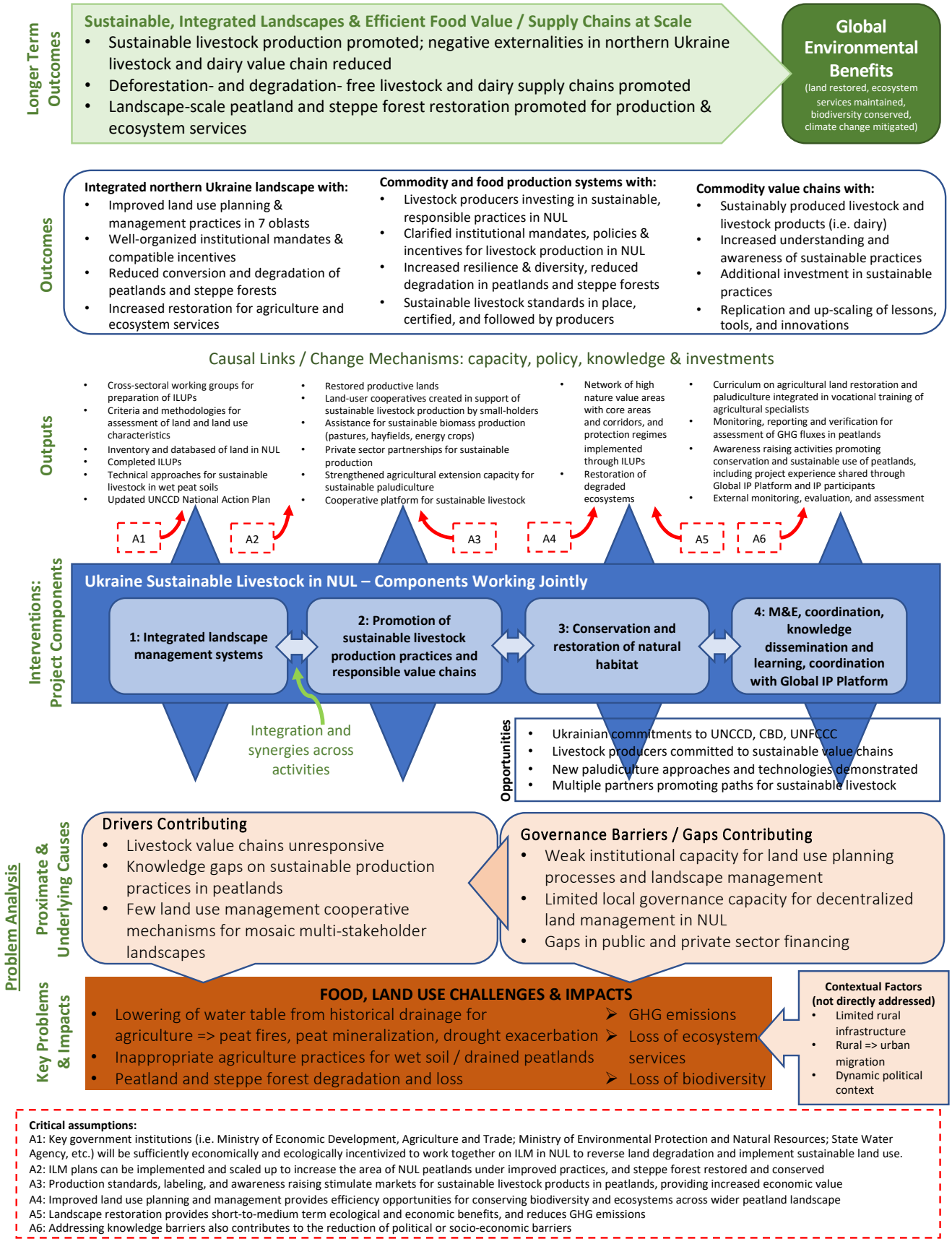
18. The project's strategy is to transform the system, by focusing on a model of sustainable cattle management, through cooperatives of land users (on peat soils) as well as partnership agreements with larger enterprises (in forest-steppe areas), working together with water engineers to restore land, zone it, and then subsequently decide and apply best land use or conservation regimes. Larger areas under cattle management that have been leased to big agricultural holdings require dialog with the private sector (the holding companies) to resolve the environmental externalities that the current model of livestock management entails.

19. A further important aspect is the stimulation of market demand for sustainable livestock products, through creation of standards, and marketing mechanisms, for sustainable livestock products. In addition, the private sector must be engaged through a platform on sustainable agriculture. The integrated approach proposed under the project relies on: (1) proper policy, science and institutional context for integrated land use planning (including a comprehensive land inventory and science-proven decision-making system); (2) restoration of degraded economically important lands (e.g. returning ground water levels to dry soil through hydrological engineering or changing cattle density or grazing rotation); (3) transformed land-use, aiming to achieve sustainable production and creating and expanding markets for sustainable livestock products. This will involve setting up land-user cooperatives and partnerships with private holding companies, water-engineers and private entrepreneurs, including domestic market outlets and agricultural exporters (for the niche sustainable beef market), as well as with the domestic and international retail companies (such as Metro and Fozzy Group). The aim is to create profitable and scalable value chains in agricultural and other lands within the target landscape, without disruption of hydrology, soil productivity and upper vegetation; (4) restoration and improved management of natural peatlands and forest-steppe ecosystems with globally important biodiversity adjacent to economic areas where there is high risk of encroachment, in order to retain production of ecosystem services such as support to hydrology and microclimate; and (5) enhanced readiness of government to participate in global exchange on sustainable food production.

20. Due to high land degradation caused by conventional drainage-based agriculture, most productive lands in Northern Ukraine Landscape can no longer be used efficiently for annual crops. Instead, sustainable uses need to rely on paludiculture, in particular on wet soil cattle breeding best tailored for Ukrainian soil conditions. The project will help Ukraine adopt these patterns, removing the risk of further loss of habitat and overexploitation of land resources, reducing GHG emissions, and replacing inefficient practices that impair food security with the sustainable food systems. The project will rely heavily on conservation and restoration science, the engagement of the private sector and the promotion of the sustainable food production practices. The approach spans all stages: land restoration, sustainable production, assistance in processing, marketing and distribution of products, working with domestic supply chains. It aims at a model of sustainable food system potentially replicable over >3 million hectares, ensuring cessation of GHG emissions, retention of soil productivity and intactness of Red List species. It is a model which engages communities, agribusiness, and food industry partners, and can be replicated in other parts of Ukraine for creating sustainable agriculture value chains. The project will be implemented in line with principles of nature based economies, and permaculture approaches.

21. The project approach fully addresses the systemic challenges to combat land degradation, and will catalyze the cessation of carbon emissions from drained agricultural lands, enhance soil productivity, support sustainable land management, create sustainable food production, and prevent encroachment on unique natural habitats. With enabling policies, commitment of partners, and previous experience, the idea has high potential. Value chains for sustainable products from sustainable livestock management will be predominantly domestic but the work with key livestock exporting companies will seek to expand the experts of sustainable beef to Europe, the Middle East and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (under Components II and IV).

Figure 2 Ukraine Livestock Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Project Theory of Change



22. The project's Theory of Change is summarized in Figure 2 above. The project's Theory of Change is directly based on the overall Theory of Change for the FOLUR Impact Program. The project aims to generate multiple global environmental benefits, as well as local benefits, by demonstrating restoration, improved conservation and sustainable management of degraded agricultural and other lands in the northern part of Ukraine, and strengthening the national land inventory and land planning framework governing agricultural and other land management. The need to address peatland degradation, mentioned in the justification for the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) 7 FOLUR Impact Program, is a key driver of this project. The project will contribute to the GEF's Land Degradation focal area Objective 1 Support on the ground implementation of sustainable land management (SLM) to achieve LDN. It will restore 36,100 hectares of degraded agricultural peatlands, pave the way for arresting degradation of all peatlands, ensuring integrity (non-deterioration) of soil quality, vegetation and hydrology, ultimately over approximately 3 million hectares. It will also reduce pressures on High Conservation Value (HCV) areas stemming from unsustainable practices by catalyzing a shift from a sectoral to multi-stakeholder land use planning approaches. This, in turn, will help optimize soil productivity, and sustain peatland hydrology and peat-formation processes, thereby contributing to the outcomes of the GEF Land Degradation focal area. The project generates benefits under the Biodiversity focal area as it will improve the conservation status of and management effectiveness of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) that provide ecosystem services, and which act as critical habitats for several globally threatened species, which is in line with BD Objective 1. Under the climate change focal area, Objective 2 Demonstrate mitigation options with system impacts, the project will generate benefits by restoring degraded peatlands to their natural condition. Restoration of peatlands (through raising water table levels), and shifts in peatland use practices, will result in the reduction of carbon emissions (as mentioned in the indicators), by reversing the mineralization of peatlands, and halting seasonal fires in dried peatlands. The examples established by the project will be embedded in national policies, hence paving the way for turning peatlands from emitters to carbon sinks in the long run, which is in line with systemic thinking of this objective.

23. The project is fully in-line with and supportive of all relevant national legislation and policies of Ukraine, including the Basic principles (strategy) of the state ecological policy of Ukraine for the period up to 2030 "(Law of Ukraine of 28.02.2019 № 2697-VIII.

Table 1 FOLUR Suitability Criteria for the Northern Ukraine Landscape

Evidence of environmental threat from unsustainable agriculture / livestock rearing	The project focuses on Volyn, Zhytomir, Rivne, Kiev, Vinnitsa, Chmelnitsky and Chernigiv regions, which are among the key livestock production areas in Ukraine. In total, these provinces cover is over 4 million ha. These include agricultural peatlands, of which 3.29 million hectares are at various stages of degradation. Degradation occurs through gradual depletion of the organic soil layer, a deep drop of the groundwater table, loss of soil through wind erosion and fires, and encroachment on neighboring high conservation value ecosystems. Degradation stems from past unsustainable agriculture. These lands were once drained through the dredging of networks of canals and ditches and channelization of small rivers, in 1950s-1980s, during the Soviet times, when it was believed that removing the excess water from peatlands would turn these lands into highly productive agricultural lands. Productivity of these drained lands indeed was high initially, but by 1980, productivity dropped dramatically: the channelized rivers and artificial canals and ditches dramatically raised the velocity of water release from the peatlands, and dry peat, when exposed to air, mineralizes and burns, and productivity falls accordingly. Forest steppe ecosystems (located to the south of the peatland soil belt) are also suffering from over exploitation and fires associated with reduced humidity.
Potential for applying a comprehensive land-use approach	As discussed in the systemic challenges, integrated land-use planning is a necessity for successful implementation of sustainable livestock production, especially for peat soils due to the inter-dependencies between the water level, soil qualities, potential agricultural uses, and the impact on ecosystem services. More than any other region in the country, the Northern Ukraine Landscape has high potential for the establishment of a comprehensive approach to land use planning and management. *Further details on the Ukrainian specific land use planning context are discussed in Systemic Challenges.*

Potential for improved farming/grazing practices	According to ecological experts, *"Paludiculture enables to maintain the peatland carbon stock, whilst at the same time using the land. Paludiculture is about establishing productive, possibly peat accumulating mire-typical plant communities on hitherto deeply drained agriculturally used peatland sites. This environmentally compatible, sustainable land use is urgently demanded as the only future-oriented way for our civilization," (Succow Foundation).* Due to the wide proliferation of peat soils the targeted landscape has the optimum prerequisites for demonstrating the efficacy of wet meadows / pastures, hay-making fields, and other forms of paludiculture. Now is the right time to further the establishment of these land uses, as many conventional agricultural practices (e.g. drainage and subsequent reliance on monoculture), continue to prove to be both economically and environmentally unsustainable. Improving livestock management standards (grazing regimes, pasture rotation, feeding crop management) within the forest steppe belt in the Northern Ukraine Landscape will allow the achievement of economies of scale, since many large-scale livestock companies are present. Project areas and activities have been selected to demonstrate maximum efficacy of sustainable livestock management that can help boost income of farmers on the one hand, while removing the environmental externalities on the other.
Willingness to work across national borders for supply chain needs and other market driven demands	The project focuses on small-holders as key beneficiaries on peat soils, and at the same time involves larger agricultural holding companies (working primarily in the forest steppe areas) engaged in livestock exports from Ukraine. Through the sustainable peatlands livestock platform the project will support the expansion of export markets to global markets that value the sustainability of production (e.g. European Union (EU) markets). The project proponents are willing to align with the UNDP Green Commodities Platform, and will eagerly cooperate with the IP FOLUR central coordination unit during the preparation and implementation of the program.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

3.1 Project description and expected results

24. The project objective is *"To promote sustainable livestock management and conserve ecosystems in the Northern Ukraine landscape."* The project scenario aims to transform the current system of planning and managing livestock in the Northern Ukraine Landscape. If the degradation of ecosystems could be stopped, they would contribute to ensuring food security by providing pastures and feeding crops for cattle, diversifying agriculture away from annual arable crops. They would also turn from emitters to sinks of GHG and provide stable habitat for endangered species. The long-term solution proposed by this project is an integrated approach to decision-making on ecosystem use that considers ecological as well as economic criteria, and considers carbon and biodiversity benefits. This would mean land promotion of hydrological land restoration, and better use of conservation areas as providers of ecosystem services.

25. The planned project components and associated outputs are included below. The detailed activities under each output can be found in the Multi-year Work Plan, in Annex 2.

26. **Component I** is designed to overcome the disintegrated manner of land use planning and associated problems depicted under Systemic challenge I. The component will assist with land inventory, and preparation of the Northern Ukraine Landscape ILUPs. It will aim to ensure collaboration between various baseline programs and their managing institutions, including elaboration and adoption (where needed) of Government policies to support farmers and agricultural enterprises in wet cattle management or better standards of cattle management in forest-steppe zones, so that the threats to land and associated management responses are considered at the landscape level and are not driven solely by short-term economic needs. This outcome will focus on creating a platform for cross-sectoral dialogue on a landscape approach to sustainable

livestock management, developing associated capacities within the different entities responsible for land restoration and management, developing the tools to support ecologically optimal decision-making. The project will facilitate Cross-sectoral Working Groups (WGs) that will oversee land inventory and preparation of ILUPs. The project aims to pilot the development of ILUPs in one ATC in each project region to begin with, then to scale up this process to a total of 100 of the 299 ATCs currently registered in the project territory. Criteria relevant to the project's aim of supporting sustainable livestock in the Northern Ukraine Landscape will be applied to identify the most strategic ATCs to be targeted. Criteria relating to ATCs interest and capacity to participate in the process will also be applied. Specific criteria and methodologies for assessment of state, functions, services, and degree of degradation will be developed, and fed into a comprehensive and up-to-date land data base. On this basis, an action plan for restoration and use of land will be designed in line with sustainable livestock principles and standards (e.g. the paludiculture standard for peat soils), consulted with farmers, communities, agricultural enterprises, and submitted for adoption by the Government. The ILUPs will stipulate ecologically optimal management regimes for productive lands in the Northern Ukraine Landscape; define roles of land owners and agricultural enterprises, water administrations, process of regulating hydrology, agricultural production patterns, and protection of high conservation value ecosystems. This will pave the way for sustainable food production and achieving LDN in the target landscape covering approximately 3 million ha in the long-term. The methodological approach will be designed for LDN activities on land under livestock management, and the UNCCD National Action Plan will be updated with actions to achieve LDN on such land. This component will deliver a model of small-holder engagement for peat soil restoration and management for livestock, that can be then shared across the Global GEF IP FOLUR community.

27. Under Output 1.1, Cross Sectoral Working Groups will be set up to oversee the preparation of ILUPs for an ATCs within the seven oblasts (regions) of the Northern Ukraine Landscape. Under Output 1.2, the specific criteria and methodologies for assessment of agricultural and other relevant lands, functions and services of ecosystems, degree of degradation, will be defined. The structure of the ILUPs and data sets that need gathering and mapping will be worked out. This will be carefully coordinated with the World Bank program to accelerate private sector investment in agriculture for 2020-2024, and implementation of Law #711-IX of June 17, 2020 "On Amendment to some Laws of Ukraine on Land Use Planning", which provides the legal basis for "comprehensive plans for management of territories of amalgamated territorial communities". Under Output 1.3 a comprehensive inventory and database of land in the target landscape will be completed (using the criteria and methodologies from the previous output), as an important input for the ILUPs. A review of existing available software tools for integrated land use planning will be completed, and if it is determined that a suitable software program for undertaking such a task is not available, the project may adapt a software program developed under a UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit (UNDP-GEF) sustainable forest management project in Turkey to support forest management planning. Under Output 1.4, based on the analysis and outputs from Output 1.3, the ILUPs will be developed prescribing and ecologically and economically optimal land use approach, with areas for conservation, agricultural uses, and restoration. The ILUPs will be developed in accordance with relevant Ukrainian laws (e.g. Law on Land Management, and Law on Regulation of Urban Development, etc.) in order to ensure they are legally binding. The project will also identify relevant methods to support implementation and monitoring of implementation of the land use plans, such as quantitative analysis of remote sensing data. Under Output 1.5 the scientific, regulatory and methodological basis will be designed for the introduction of sustainable livestock at wet peat soils (e.g. hydrological restoration, replacement of annual arable farming by feeding crops and pastures). Under Output 1.6 Ukraine's UNCCD National Action Plan will be updated with actions to achieve LDN in lands under sustainable peatland and livestock management.

28. **Component II** will work on productive agricultural areas in the Northern Ukraine Landscape, to demonstrate viable restoration techniques and better livestock management standards. This will involve the private sector as key partners, and significant private sector co-financing has been secured. For areas in need of restoration (36,100 hectares of degraded agricultural lands, mostly among the small-holders on peat soils), the ground-water table will be restored. The restoration of peatlands and steppe forest will support Ukraine's NAP under the UNCCD. Restoration may presuppose construction of local dikes to close the drainage ditchers, construction or repair of sluices for regulation of ground water table. Engineering projects will be designed for each land parcel, reviewed and implemented. The aim will be for the water table to fluctuate between -20 and +10 cm relative to soil, on average through the year. The optimal water regime will be set in such a way as to allow the most profitable paludiculture / other economic activity at the given peatland, with maximum care for bird nesting timing, preservation of organic layer and upper vegetation. Land user cooperatives will be then set up to bring together farmers and water managing authorities at each given peatland to trigger actual introduction of sustainable livestock, or other forms of paludiculture activities. For larger agricultural areas (those especially in the forest steppe zone) which are managed by large holdings partnership agreements will be reached to implement sustainable livestock solutions, including conforming with the plans and activities aimed at implementing the Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) in Ukraine, as relevant. The value chains of focus are dairy and meat (beef) and energy crops. Transformation to sustainable livestock

management at wet soils is complex and requires, in the context of Ukraine: (1) formation of land owner/user cooperatives, or partnership agreement with larger agricultural enterprise in case large parcel of land has been leased out to him/her for management; (2) partnership between land users/agricultural enterprises and water engineers, (3) actual land restoration works, (4) decision making on type of livestock management (meat, dairy, feed crops, energy crops), its actual in-situ introduction (seeking co-financing / partnership of Government agricultural support programs), extension service and production support (e.g. collection and processing points; energy crop harvesters, transportation, Business Development Services), (5) ecolabeling, marketing and sale support (domestic or expansion of export chains). GEF funding will incrementally "fill the gaps" at different stages, but mostly covering the missing know-how. Partnerships with METRO, Fozzy, and other whole-sale and retail companies will be sought to help with marketing and sale of sustainable livestock products. Where feasible the project will identify synergies with sustainable financing mechanisms, such as through the sustainable livestock platform. Linking with the FOLUR Global Platform, the project will collaborate on opportunities for engagement with national or multinational companies related to sustainable beef.

29. Under Output 2.1, the project will prepare to introduce and scale up sustainable livestock and peatland management through restored hydrological regimes (re-wetting) of degraded productive lands. During the project development phase a detailed analysis of restoration activities and plan was completed, with the report included as Annex 21 to this Prodoc. Based on selection criteria, the sites summarized in Table 2 below were identified as the most feasible and cost-effective for the project's restoration work. Detailed information on each site is available in site summary sheets, included as Annex 20 to this report. The general location of each site is also indicated in the map Figure 2 in Annex 1.

Table 2 Planned Restoration Sites in the Northern Ukraine Landscape

Site Name	Rayon, Oblast	Direct Site Area (ha)	Indirect Benefit (ha)	Total (ha)
Kopayivska Drainage System	Shatsk, Volyn	5,000	3,200	8,200
Verhnopripatska Drainage System	Shatsk, Volyn	3,400	1,700	5,100
Khlinysche Channel	Ratne, Volyn	3,250	1,470	4,720
Orihiv Channel	Ratne, Volyn	4,200	900	5,100
Bykhivska Drainage System	Lubeshiv, Volyn	1,000	1,100	2,100
Stepan Drainage System	Sarny, Rivne	1,000	1,300	2,300
Zereb River and Perga	Olevsk, Zhytomyr	1,535	845	2,380
Oster III Drainage System	Nizhyn, Chernigiv	1,000	1,400	2,400
Oster II Drainage System	Nizhyn, Chernigiv	1,100	600	1,700
Ubid Drainage System	Sosnitsa, Chernigiv	1,000	1,100	2,100
Total		**22,485**	**13,615**	**36,100**

30. Under Output 2.2 the project will support the creation of land user cooperatives, in support of sustainable livestock production by small-holders, with a primary focus on areas with peat soils. Under Output 2.3 the project will provide for assistance in pasture preparation, establishment of hay-making fields and use regimes, fields for feed crop production, and energy crops for sustainable fuel at livestock product processing facilities. Under Output 2.4 the project will form partnerships with larger agricultural holding companies (targeting mostly soils under forest steppe vegetation), to improve environmental sustainability of agricultural production over substantial areas. Under Output 2.5 the project will strengthen the capacity of extension services, in cooperation with the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture, to support delivery for farmers implementing paludiculture practices. Output 2.6 is a key project output, involving the establishment of a cooperation national platform with all key levels of the livestock value chain, including livestock producers, holding companies, exporters, wholesale and retail companies. The cooperative platform will address on the production, marketing and sale of sustainable livestock products, including labels / brands established for key products from target sites. Farmers will also be linked to premium crop and forage markets and retail / wholesale companies. The project will help analyze demand, assessing supply chains, marketing, and sales through partnerships with food exporters and leading food chain companies. The development and deployment of sustainable production criteria as part of the sustainable livestock platform will be done in-line with international requirements for exporting beef, and therefore the

implementation of the platform by producers will support them in unlocking export markets. In addition, the project will organize specific marketing and trade events to link sustainable beef producers with exporters. At the regional level, the project will proactively engage with the European Roundtable for Sustainable Beef. Additional detailed information on how the project will catalyze impact at various levels of the value chain are outlined in the platform concept roadmap in Annex 22 to this Prodoc. The concept for the sustainable livestock cooperative platform is included in Annex 23 to this document.

Box 1. Targeting Each Level of the Value Chain for Livestock in the Northern Ukraine Landscape

Inputs: Under Output 2.3, the project provides for assistance in pasture preparation, establishment of hay-making fields and use regimes, fields for feed crop production, and energy crops for sustainable fuel at livestock product processing facilities. Under Output 2.5 the project will strengthen the capacity of extension services (in cooperation with the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade, and Agriculture) to support delivery for farmers implementing sustainable agriculture practices.

Production: Under Output 2.2 the project will support the creation of land user cooperatives, in support of sustainable livestock production by small-holders. Under Output 2.4 the project will form partnerships with larger agricultural holding companies, to improve environmental sustainability of agricultural production over substantial areas. Also, under Output 2.6, the project will develop standards and metrics for sustainable production as part of the Sustainable Livestock Platform. This may include standards such as "Riparian areas, wetlands, surface and ground water sources and nutrient runoff are responsibly managed to help maintain or enhance watershed health" (example from the Canadian Roundtable on Sustainable Beef).

Processing: Under Output 2.6, the standards, criteria, and good practices to be developed as part of the Sustainable Livestock Platform will include elements addressing the processing segment of the market. The processing segment is not a major driver of environmental degradation, but is a key part of the value chain linking the supply and demand sides of the market. Processing is also a critical component for any chain-of-custody aspects of the Sustainable Livestock Platform, which would be necessary for establishing a formal certification system.

Distribution: Under Output 2.6, farmers will be linked to premium crop and forage markets and retail / wholesale companies. The development and deployment of sustainable production criteria as part of the sustainable livestock platform will be done in-line with international requirements for exporting beef, and therefore the implementation of the platform by producers will support them in unlocking export markets. In addition, the project will organize specific marketing and trade events to link sustainable beef producers with exporters.

Sales and Marketing: Under Output 2.6 the project will help analyze demand, assessing supply chains, marketing, and sales through partnerships with food exporters and leading food chain companies. This includes the design and development of labeling procedures, and design and development of marketing elements, such as brand logos, websites, etc. In addition the project will publicly launch the Sustainable Livestock Platform, and conduct a marketing campaign supporting sustainable livestock in Ukraine to stimulate domestic demand.

31. **Component III** concentrates on prevention of encroachment on High Conservation Value (HCV) ecosystems within this highly mosaic landscape, aiming to retain ecosystem services they provide (e.g. hydrological and microclimate regulation, support to soil formation). It will identify and create a network of such HCV areas, that may include protected areas but also areas of high value that currently have no nationally recognized protected status. The component will invest in restoration of ecosystems. The project's increment for this component lies in barring the encroachment of degradation from economic landscape onto areas important for ecosystems services and maintaining biodiversity. This component will also facilitate cross-border dialog between Ukraine and Belarus on the transboundary Ramsar site Olmany-Perebrody, where activities have to be coordinated in order to prevent drop of the ground water table at the Ukrainian side. Support rendered under Component III will help maintain the overall resilience of the Northern Ukraine Landscape, and will improve the status of ecosystems which are home to several IUCN threatened species (mentioned previously in the text).

32. Under Output 3.1, in areas where cattle production and expansion should not take place due to high ecological values, the project will establish an ecological network of high-nature value areas (see Table 3 below), consisting of core areas (reserves, high nature value peatlands), corridors connecting them, and buffer zones, according to the Law of Ukraine "On the Ecological Network of Ukraine". Protection regimes will be introduced, core areas and corridors created where necessary, and in line with the ILUPs developed under Component I. This output (and all aspects of the project) will be carried out in accordance with the Law "On the Ecological Network of Ukraine."

Table 3 KBAs Targeted Within the Northern Ukraine Landscape

Name	Rayon, Oblast	Area (ha)	Associated PAs	PA Overlap (ha)	KBA Criteria
Shats'ki Lakes	Shatsk, Volyn	32,850	Shatsk National Nature Park	32,515	A1, A4i, A4iii, B1i, B2, B3
Orikhivski lake-system	Ratno, Volyn	3,000	Orikhivs'kiy Regional Zakaznik, Girnits'ke boloto Regional Zakaznik, Brono Regional Zakaznik	1,011	B2
Pryp'yat' river valley	Lubeshiv, Volyn	12,500	Prypiat River Floodplains	12,000	A1, A4i, A4iii, B1i, B2, B3
Turiya river valley	Turia / Kovel, Volyn	7,900	Multiple regional zakazniks and nature monuments	7,458	A1, B2, B3
Stokhod river valley	Lubeshiv / Manevichi, Volyn	17,800	Pripyat-Stokhid Regional Landscape Park	17,800	A1, A4i, B1i, B2, B3
Cheremske mire	Manevichi, Volyn	3,000	Multiple regional and state zakazniks	3,000	B1i
Styr' river valley (Kolky village)	Manevichi, Volyn	6,600	None	0	A1
Styr' river valley (Luchytsi village)	Kivertsi, Volyn	2,400	Chonoguzka Regional Zakaznik, Charukiv Regional Zakaznik	1,875	A1, B1i
Syra Pogonya mire	Rokitno / Dubrovitsa, Rivne	12,718	Rivne Nature Reserve	12,718	A1, B2
Polis'kyi Nature Reserve	Olevsk, Zhytomyr	20,104	Polissya Nature Reserve	20,104	B2
Uzh River Valley	Korosten, Zhytomyr / Kyiv	16,300	Pukhivs'kiy Regional Zakaznik	14	A1, B1i, B2
Forests in Dnipro and Desna Valleys	Oster, Chernigiv	120,000	Mizhrichenskiy Regional Landscape Park	78,000	A1, B2, B3
Bondar Marsh	Oster, Chernigiv	6,400	Mizhrichenskiy Regional Landscape Park	6,400	A1, B2
Total		**261,572**		**192,895 (uncovered balance of 68,677)**	

33. Under Output 3.2, the project will support the restoration of ecosystems degraded due to unsustainable agricultural activities in eight protected areas covering 294,673 ha in the Northern Ukraine Landscape (see Table 4 below), with the aim to restore proper delivery of valuable ecosystem services (support to groundwater table, soil formation, prevention of soil erosion). Note that the project will cooperate and coordinate with the Chornobyl Radiation and Ecological Biosphere Reserve, as this protected area is within the geographical scope of the project; however, the project will not directly support or carry out activities within this protected area, which is managed under a special management regime. Therefore the large area of this protected areas is not counted as being within the direct scope of the project's activities. The restoration sites identified under previous Output 2.1 will provide benefits to multiple protected areas. The targeted protected areas will also benefit from improved integration in wider landscape management planning, as addressed under Component 1. As with all project activities, the project will coordinate closely with other relevant initiatives, including the initiative under the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources "Support for Natural Reserves."

Table 4 Protected Areas In Project Scope Within the Northern Ukraine Landscape

Protected Area	IUCN Category	Area (ha)	Rayon, Oblast
Shatsk National Nature Park	II	48,977	Shatsk, Volyn
Tsumanska Pushcha National Nature Park	II	34,468	Tsuman, Volyn

Pripyat-Stokhid National Nature Park	II	39,316	Lubeshiv, Volyn
Nobelskiy National Nature Park	II	25,319	Dubrovitsa, Rivne
Rivne Nature Reserve	Ia	42,289	Rokitno, Rivne
Polissya Nature Reserve	1a	20,104	Olevsk, Zhytomyr
Mizhrichenskiy Regional Landscape Park	V	78,000	Oster, Chernigiv
Nizhin Regional Landscape Park	V	6,200	Nizhin, Chernigiv
Total		**294,673**	
*Chornobyl Radiation and Ecological Biosphere Reserve	1a	226,965	

Box 2. FOLUR, PAs, and Integrated Landscape Management

The Northern Ukraine landscape targeted by the project includes eight protected areas within the landscape. As a FOLUR project, the Northern Ukraine livestock project does not prioritize support for activities within the PAs, but works to ensure that PAs are integrated within the management of the overall landscape. In terms of the restoration activities (Output 2.1), the project will not invest in restoration within PAs; all planned restoration sites are outside of PAs. However, due to the integrated nature of the landscape, the downstream flows and raising of the water table resulting from restoration is expected to have benefits within some PAs that are in the vicinity of some of the restoration sites. Specifically, there are multiple lakes within Shatsk National Park that have degraded in recent years due to dropping water table levels, and it is anticipated that the project restoration activities outside the PA will have positive ecological effects on these lakes. The project's activities under Output 3.2 include the necessary technical studies and environmental impact assessments related to the PAs to ensure that the restoration activities outside of the PAs are appropriately planned, and do not have inadvertent negative consequences on the PAs.

Beyond the restoration aspects, also under Output 3.2 the project will work with the PAs to ensure they are strong partners in the project's integrated landscape management approach. As the project works with the Amalgamated Territorial Communities to develop integrated land use plans, it will be necessary to take PAs into account. The FOLUR strategic approach is aimed toward ensuring sustainable agriculture, which includes management considerations for the critical ecosystem services secured by PAs. The limited project support to PAs will be directly targeted at ensuring that PAs are well-integrated in the Northern Ukraine agricultural landscape, and to ensuring that agricultural land use is managed sustainably in the vicinity of PAs.

Further, approximately half of the questions in the PA Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool relate to management of protected areas within the wider context of the landscape. For example, question 21b. of the METT is as follows: "21b. Land and water planning for connectivity: Management of corridors linking the protected area provides for wildlife passage to key habitats outside the protected area (e.g. to allow migratory fish to travel between freshwater spawning sites and the sea, or to allow animal migration)." Therefore, it is expected that due to project interventions and investments outside of the PAs, the PAs will have an incidental increase in their METT score of 1-2 points in relation to Question 21b. Taking all METT questions that could be affected by activities outside the PAs into consideration, it is possible that the project could contribute to an incidental increase of 10-15 points in METT score for the PAs. Considering that the project will generate these incidental positive global benefits, and considering that improved PA management is a GEF-7 Core Indicator, the increase in PA METT scores has been incorporated as part of the project results, in the Core Indicator worksheet, even though the project does not focus on or prioritize PA management effectiveness. As specified in the FOLUR Program Framework Document GEF 7 Core Indicators, the FOLUR program is expected to contribute to the creation or improved management of 1,164,908 hectares of PAs.

34. **Component IV** will use GEF funding to enhance the awareness of private sector, farmers, water engineers, conservationists, government and the general public of the benefits of paludiculture and other sustainable livestock management approaches. This component includes a variety of activities supporting the project's Knowledge Management approach (also see Section 3.6 below, and Annex 18). Under this component the project will invest in knowledge building and dissemination through professional vocational training and academic curricula, as well as through targeted learning and knowledge events. This may include themes related to fire prevention, as relevant in the context of livestock production. This component also encompasses the project's engagement at the global level with the FOLUR program; a key element of this will be participation by the project team and project practitioners in the Green Commodities Community of Practice, which is a platform for knowledge sharing, and a tool for connectivity, learning, dialogue, and capacity development. The project will also engage in Pillar A of the FOLUR Global Platform, including ensuring the allocation of staff time to participate in trainings and capacity building events. In addition, the Ukraine project will consider where country project learning or experts can contribute to global or regional training events. For transformational change to happen, it is critical to deliver appropriate information about sustainable livestock production at the national level. The project will participate in needs

assessment surveys initiated by the FOLUR Global Platform related to private sector engagement needs and opportunities. Drawing on inputs from the FOLUR Global Platform, the project will bring learning back to relevant national audiences, stakeholders and commodity value chain actors. In addition, this component will facilitate an up-to-date system for monitoring and verifying GHG emissions from LULUCF sector, since it is an important obligation under UNFCCC. The project will apply collective intelligence approaches as relevant. Through participation in Communities of Practice and regular dialogue with IAs, Core Partners and the Global Platform the project will work with the FOLUR Global Platform to identify and share key public sector issues limiting the FOLUR agenda from scaling in-country.

35. Under Output 4.1, The project will develop a curriculum on agricultural land restoration and paludiculture designed and integrated in vocational training of agriculture specialists, hydrologists and farmers, with proper consideration of gender aspects in sustainable cattle management and food production at peatlands. This curriculum will be aligned with the Code of Good Agricultural Practices that is elaborated by the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture in the framework of the Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC), as relevant and appropriate within the scope of the project's focus on sustainable livestock management. Output 4.2 will include project activities focusing on monitoring, reporting and verification protocol (MRV) for assessment of GHG fluxes at peatlands designed upon careful consideration of best suited international models and national data, peer-reviewed, validated through field measurements (ref. next output). Integrated in Government UNFCCC reporting. Under Output 4.3. The project will conduct over 20 events (workshops, media events, awareness raising or advocacy campaigns) promoting conservation and sustainable use of peatlands. The project will share knowledge and lessons learned within project landscape, value chain actors and relevant national audiences. Project experience will be actively shared through coordination with Global IP Platform and IP participants, through the Green Commodities Community of Practice. The project will collaborate with the FOLUR Global Platform to identify joint Technical Assistance and training needs to fill gaps or implement innovations. The project will also review and provide feedback on guidance notes developed through the FOLUR Global Platform, and will work to integrate these KM elements into project implementation. Project will also be represented at international fora; at the regional level, the project will proactively engage with the European Roundtable for Sustainable Beef. Output 4.4 addresses the project's external monitoring, evaluation, and assessment. This includes the mid-term evaluation, terminal evaluation, and annual financial audit.

3.2 Partnerships, Stakeholder Engagement, and Coordination

36. Partnerships: The project spans a wide geographic area, and encompasses a range of thematic topics, and as such there are a large number of project stakeholders and partners. These are summarized in Annex 4 of this Prodoc, in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The overall project partnership approach is that success across such a large area, addressing complex ecological issues, can only be achieved through extensive cooperation and partnership, including with the private sector. It is also necessary for the project to involve all of these partners because Ukraine has a complex land ownership system. Lands may be privately owned, publicly owned and communally owned. Second, such lands can be managed by users who have rented these lands for five or more years. Therefore, a large number of participants must be contacted in order to carry out hydrological restoration works. In addition, various institutions have an impact on land users through policies, strategies and legislation. There may also be on these lands forms of infrastructure that is owned and used by other stakeholders. Therefore, all these parties have to be involved in the project activities. With respect to agriculture, agricultural producers are represented in various ways in Ukraine: private farms, agricultural producers (from small to large enterprises), and individual small holders who produce agricultural products both for their own needs and for the market. The key partnerships for the project are summarized below.

37. Private livestock companies own or lease land, and they develop land use plans, and implement them to produce livestock products. They support the introduction of environmentally efficient land uses in their management practices. Private sector companies will provide co-financing to implement sustainable livestock and responsible value chain activities envisaged in the project, such as setting up cooperatives for the breeding of the cattle, establishing farms to increase the production of livestock (milk) products, and restoring degraded land and further using it in agriculture. They will propose measures to strengthen livestock management. The project will collaborate with private agricultural companies to conduct activities under Component II.

38. Development and implementation of responsible value chains will be supported through the export and domestic retail sector. Value chain intermediaries (e.g. wholesalers, distributers, etc.) will provide feedback about the quality and quantity of livestock products in order to distribute these products through the Metro and Fozzy retail networks. The project will collaborate with value chain networks to implement Component II.

39. Amalgamated territorial communities will enable the project to implement measures for restoration of public pastures (communal property lands), and provide advice when preparing training materials for community land managers. They will use public pastures for the needs of community members and will maintain these pastures in sustainable conditions on completion of the project activities. They will implement land-use mechanisms in the communities' management practices to reduce soil degradation and to mitigate climate change. They will fix sustainable use of resources across communities in development strategies. The project will collaborate with amalgamated communities particularly for Components I and II.

40. Private landowners and local residents will provide land for hydrological recovery, and will use project measures to ensure the sustainability of project results. The project will collaborate with private landowners and local residents particularly within Components I, II and III.

41. The Ministry of Economic Development, Agriculture and Trade is responsible for the formulation and implementation of state agricultural policy. It focuses on land markets, preparation of the country's agricultural development strategy, support the legislation for using of hayfields and pastures, and support of crop rotation for using by agricultural producers. The Ministry develops programs of state support for agriculture, including livestock and breeding of cattle, it forms mechanisms for functioning of agricultural markets and so on. The Ministry will be a key partner of the project in developing of the new mechanisms and techniques for the development and support of sustainable management of livestock in peatlands, especially cattle, in the project areas. The Ministry of Economic Development, Agriculture and Trade will be especially engaged in the activities for Components II and III of the project. For example, the project will support agricultural extension mechanisms and information that will be further disseminated through the Ministry.

42. The Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources is responsible for the development and implementation of state policy in the field of natural resources conservation, including protection and sustainable use of land, restoration of degraded land and soil, ecological network formation, the conservation of biodiversity, and other related issues. The State Environmental Inspectorate is subordinated to this Ministry, and is empowered to control the protection and use of land resources, the non-exhaustive use of lands, etc. The Ministry is responsible for reporting on international environmental agreements, including the UNCCD, the UNFCCC and its protocols, and the CBD. The Ministry is the primary national authority for the management of national parks and reserves. Therefore, the Ministry will be a key partner of the project in achieving the project goals. The Ministry will use the project results as inputs for reporting to the international conventions. In particular, for example, the Ministry will use the project's work on carbon monitoring as inputs for national reporting to the UNFCCC. The project's work will also be used by the Ministry for national reporting under the UNCCD, including implementation of the national voluntary targets and supplementary activities to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality in Ukraine. In addition, the Ministry will plan and provide funds for the implementation of environmental measures in the national protected area system to reduce biodiversity losses. The project will collaborate with the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources in particular on the activities for Components I, II, III, and IV.

43. The State Water Agency will give permission for the implementation of project activities on land managed by the agency. It will provide co-financing for project activities supporting restoration of water levels, and restoration of degraded lands. It will accept works and services from the project after reconstruction and it will take over the management of technical builds, cleared channels and in the future will regulate the water regime on the restored lands. The project will collaborate with the State Water Agency to complete activities under Components I and II.

44. The State Service for Geodesy, Cartography and Cadaster will give amalgamated territorial communities the right to dispose of state agricultural lands. It will create the opportunity to enter information on land resources in the database of the state land cadaster by the land managers of communities. It will provide the proposals for project for development of educational materials for training community land managers. The project will collaborate with the State Service for Geodesy, Cartography and Cadaster to carry out activities for Components II and III.

45. Regional (oblast) state administrations and councils are local governmental bodies and legislatures that develop, consider and approve programs for socio-economic development in the regions, and programs for sustainable use of natural resources within the oblast. Regional state administrations implement these programs in their oblast territories. These institutions can provide co-financing for project goals and activities, such as the restoration of public pastures, measures for the conservation of biodiversity, and measures for the protection of land. The project will collaborate with regional state administrations and regional councils to implement activities primarily under Components II and III.

46. Scientific and research institutes are the stewards of information about the methods of management that are environmentally justified for conservation of lands and biodiversity. They will partner with the project to for strengthening of agroclimatic services, and development and implementation of a scientific and technical program on climate change. They will provide consultations, assist in acquiring new knowledge about the processes that will take place in natural

management, and will provide experts for implementation of specific project tasks. The project will collaborate with scientific and research institutes to support activities under Components I, II and III.

47. National parks and reserves will provide rights for restoration of hydrological regimes, and will contribute to the restoration of biological diversity on their lands. They will offer proposals for staff training programs. They will encourage their staff to use new knowledge on biodiversity conservation. The project will collaborate with national parks and reserves to carry out activities under Components II and III of the project.

48. NGOs will be involved in the implementation of the project tasks as advisers and experts. They will facilitate cooperation between the project and the stakeholders. They will disseminate project experiences, and use the results gained from the project in their activities. The project will collaborate with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to complete activities for Components I, II and III.

49. The project will develop partnerships with other similar projects in Ukraine related to the sustainable use of land resources, and related to crop and livestock production. These include initiatives that are currently or soon to be implemented by the World Bank, FAO and other institutions. Examples include the World Bank project "Accelerating Private Investment in Agriculture for Ukraine"; the U-LEAD program (Community Collaboration, Organization and Support of Local Administrative Services Centers); the Swiss-Ukrainian Program "Higher Value Added Trade from the Organic and Dairy Sector in Ukraine"; and the Program of the Ukrainian-German Agrarian Dialogue, which is also interested in the restoration of peatlands and the organization of cultivation such types of land for crops.

50. Private Sector Engagement: The project's anticipated engagement with the private sector is referenced at various points in this Prodoc. In summary, the project's planned results are highly dependent on effective partnerships and engagement of the private sector on multiple fronts. Private sector agricultural entities are key landowners in the Northern Ukraine landscape targeted by the project, and the project will work with private sector entities at all levels of the sustainable livestock value chain. Under Component 1, the project will work with private sector landholders to develop and implement sustainable integrated land use planning approaches, and identify and define technical measures for landscape restoration and sustainable livestock management. Under Component 2 the project will work in-depth with private sector partners – namely agricultural enterprises – on multiple initiatives. These include the establishment of sustainable livestock co-ops, provision of technical support to enable sustainable livestock management, and partnership with large agricultural enterprises to support landscape restoration. The project will work with private sector entities to establish a platform for the production and marketing of sustainable livestock products. Under Component 3 the project's conservation and restoration activities will include agricultural entities as key partners for establishing sustainable biodiversity conservation regimes, and securing critical ecosystems. Within Component 4, private sector actors will be included as actors targeted by the project's education and awareness raising activities, but will also be key partners in the development and dissemination of information and knowledge products on sustainable livestock.

51. Stakeholder Engagement: The participation and contribution of key stakeholders is critical for the success of the project, for stakeholders at both the national and local levels. Table 3 below summarizes the key project stakeholders. A comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan is included as Annex 14 to this Prodoc. The project stakeholder validation workshop report is also attached as Annex 25. The project is applying multiple strategies and mechanisms to ensure stakeholder engagement. First and foremost is the Project Board (as discussed further in Section VII on Management Arrangements), involving the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources as the primary beneficiary, and UNDP as the Development Partner. UNDP and the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources have a long history of collaboration and successful project completion, including multiple previous GEF-funded projects. The project team will ensure gender-mainstreaming aspects are addressed and integrated throughout all aspects of the project's stakeholder engagement activities.

52. There are multiple stakeholder types at the local level in the planned project activity sites in the Northern Ukraine Landscape. These include representatives of oblast (province), raion (district), and ATCs (rural governments), administrations of PAs and forestries, community -based groups, individual and cooperative farms, agricultural businesses, and NGOs. The project will facilitate participatory planning processes and support the capacity development of local stakeholders and resource users, which will include private sector companies, local government representatives, PA managers, forest managers, and other site-specific key stakeholders. There are multipole stakeholder engagement mechanisms that will be particularly relevant for local level civil society and private sector stakeholders; these include the local cooperatives the project will support, and the sustainable livestock platform, which is intended to directly engage private sector stakeholders. At the regional level, the project will proactively engage with the European Roundtable for Sustainable Beef.

53. In addition, the project has multiple education and awareness activities planned that will engage local communities and stakeholders in addressing sustainable land management and conservation of biodiversity. Formal and informal partnerships will be developed and established with gender balance, and gender mainstreaming approaches in mind.

54. The project will highlight at various points the mechanisms and channels of communication that stakeholders may employ if they have any grievances related to the social and environmental impacts of the project. For example, this point will be indicated during the project inception workshop, and through the project education and awareness activities.

Table 5 Summary of Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder	Role and Engagement Mechanism
Ministry of Economic Development, Agriculture and Trade of Ukraine	Key national partner for the development of sustainable agricultural solutions in the targeted landscapes; key provider of national baseline assistance in agriculture, a connector to large agricultural holding companies. The Ministry will be involved in discussion of target areas, as well as in ensuring replication of project experience at similar territories throughout the country. The Ministry will be involved in overall control over project implementation through the Project Steering Committee. The Ministry will ensure the integration of project results / products into national livestock support programs. Development of by-laws, and ensuring their adoption in order to strengthen state support for livestock, especially for cattle. The Ministry will ensure implementation of regulations to increase soil fertility, reduce of humus waste, etc. The Ministry will support the development, coordination and implementation of a project replication strategy. The Ministry support the availability of government co-financing. The Ministry will have a leadership role in developing mechanisms to create sustained livestock support.
Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine	Key national agency, head of Project Steering Committee. Ensures coordination with other agencies/ministries/stakeholders. Will be contributing and overseeing preparation of land inventory in the targeted landscape and ILUPS (Component I), GHG system at project sites; matters related to reporting to UNCCD, UNFCCC, CBD; ensure investment / co-financing for Component III, and re-alignment of investment programs so that that sufficient funding is available for restoration, and sustainable food protection, during and after project end. The Ministry will ensure overall control over project implementation. The Ministry will ensure the integration of project results / products into national programs to protect the environment and sustainable use of natural resources, combat land degradation, reduce soil degradation, reduce the level of biodiversity degradation, and develop a strategy methodologies and other necessary documents for the use and restoration of peat soils. Coordination of experts' work on database development and digitization of peat soil data. Coordination of experts' work on the development of a model of GHG emissions from peat soils. The Ministry will support the approval of by-laws and regulations necessary to put in place mechanisms to promote sustainable use of peatlands, combat land degradation, and reduce GHG emissions. Coordination of experts' work on the next steps in the implementation of the Convention on Soil Degradation and Desertification. Coordinate the work of national parks and reserves to restore degraded land and reduce the loss of biodiversity. The Ministry will ensure the development, coordination and implementation of a project replication strategy. A key contributor of government co-financing.
State Water Agency of Ukraine	The State Water Agency will be engaged in the development and implementation of the land restoration and paludiculture plans. Key collaborators with farmers on deciding optimal land use at target sites. The information and coordination support for the project will be provided on the drainage lands and the drainage systems to being subordinated by State Water Agency of Ukraine. The technical information about operation of the drainage systems will be provided. The restoration works and restored hydraulic builds will be accepted on the balance of State Water Agency of Ukraine. Key partner in the development and testing of the database and principles for using of recovered peatlands.
State Forest Agency of Ukraine	The State Forest Agency will provide of information about forest lands and supporting the project activities in the lands of national parks and reserves which are subordinated to the State Forest Agency of Ukraine. They will be a beneficiary of professional training course for reserved areas.
State Service of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadaster of Ukraine	This State Service will be the partners in providing information on land resources of Ukraine, coordinating the works at entering information about peat soils to the database of the state land cadaster database. They will provide of physical capacity for amalgamated communities in keeping records of community lands and entering data into the state land cadaster database about these lands. They will be coordinate the activities of experts in the developing of training programs for community land managers.

Oblast state administrations (Vinnytsia, Volyn, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Rivne, Khmelnytsky, Chernihiv)	Oblast administrations will be partners in development of the mechanisms to reduce of soil degradation and reduce biodiversity loss. They will be partners in developing a mechanism for using of renovated lands. Advisory and coordination role.
National Nature Parks and Reserves, Regional Landscape Parks: Tsuman National Nature Park Polesskiy Nature Reserve Nizhin Regional Landscape Park Mizhrichenskiy Regional Landscape Park Rivne Nature Reserve Pripyat-Stohid National Nature Park Shatsk National Nature Park Nobelskiy National Nature Park	Protected areas will be the beneficiaries for using the methodology of biodiversity loss reduction and for using renovated lands, peatlands. They will be beneficiaries for using biodiversity conservation techniques and training programs and programs to reduce GHG emissions. They will be beneficiaries for using of the methodology for the use of peatlands for environmental purposes.
Private sector: retail and wholesale companies	METRO, Fozzy and other retail chains have agreed to partner on outputs under Component II, related to marketing and sales of green products from sustainable livestock production. The project will coordinate with and build on the partnership between the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and SILPO as relevant.
Agricultural producers, farms, cooperatives LLC Ukrmilkinvest LLC Deddens agro LLC Ratnivskiy agrariy LLC UGC Others	Farmers are direct beneficiaries under Component II. As land-owners/land users, their buy in is key to success of the cooperatives model to demonstrate the efficacy of paludiculture and other forms of improved cattle management. Farmers are key in the dialog with Water Agencies on land restoration and maintenance of water table. Farmers, through their representatives, will be involved directly in consultations on management plans for each site in the Northern Ukraine Landscape (under Component I). Farmers are direct participants and beneficiaries of training and awareness raising envisaged under Component III. They will be partners in the development of mechanisms and the development of practical measures for the restoration and using of agricultural land. They will be beneficiaries for using equipment and mechanisms for agricultural cooperation. They will be beneficiaries for using of renovated private property lands.
Amalgamated territorial communities and their associations	As representatives of farmers and other resource users at project sites they will be engaged in all project components, through consultations. They will be the beneficiaries for using renovated agricultural land, to be using of the training module for community land managers.
NGOs, including but not limited to: Association of Ukrainian Protected Areas Organic Ukraine West NGO Ukrainian Society for Nature Conservation All Ukrainian Environmental League Association of Farmers and Private Landowners of Zhytomyr Oblast Civil society organization (CSO) network of Zhytomyr Region “Zelena Zhytomyrshchyna” Centre for Sustainable Community Development Rewilding Ukraine	NGOs are key for advancement of work on conservation of peatlands. They will be consulted for preparation of ILUPs (Component I), as well as in awareness raising and experience sharing (Component IV). They will be the beneficiaries in using the knowledge and skills acquired from the project activities for reducing land degradation and reducing biodiversity losses. This NGOs named here are only an indicative list of possible NGOs and civil society organizations that may be consulted and invited to participate in project activities, and there is likely to be many others that are consulted an involved in project implementation.
Scientific Institutions/Academia: National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (NASU) Space Research Institute of NASU and the State Space Agency of Ukraine	Each of these institutions has a mandate for scientific research in their respective areas. They are key knowledge-holders and scientific assistants in the development of policies regulations, maps for the ILUPs, green production technologies. Their experts will be used by the project as appropriate. They will be partners in justification of restoration hydrological regime measures; they will do additional research on detection and mapping of land and soil data, including peat soils, and will do the digital cartographic materials. They will be beneficiaries for obtaining the

National Agrarian Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (NAAS) Institute of Water Problems and Reclamation of NAAS National Scientific Center "Institute for Soil Science and Agrochemistry Research named after O.N. Sokolosvky of NAAS State Environmental Academy of Postgraduate Education and Management Zhytomyr National Agroecological University National Scientific Centre "Institute of Agrarian Economy" of NAAS	equipment for GHG and LDN monitoring and they will create the database of Ukrainian peat lands. The list of institutions here is not exhaustive, and there is likely to be some others that are consulted and involved in project implementation.
Local population, land owners, land users, stakeholders	They will be the beneficiaries for using of restored lands of private property

Socio-economic and local benefits: The generation of local livelihood benefits is key to the generation of the project's GEBs. Livestock production in the Northern Ukraine landscape is directly linked to and dependent on the functioning of ecosystems across the landscape, and to the species contained therein. The project will strengthen local livelihoods by improving the sustainability of livestock production, increasing its profitability (through increased production efficiencies, and increased market access), and reducing the degradation of agricultural peatlands. The project includes multiple strategies to generate socio-economic benefits. For example, under Component I the project will work with local governments to improve integrated land use planning in 100 rural communities, which will assist local land users in identifying and developing sustainable land use approaches for specific ecosystem types. Under Output 2.2 the project will support the creation of land user cooperativces, in support of sustainable livestock production by small-holders. This activity will be focused in areas of peat soils, to support local resource users in implementing sustainable livestock production practices, which in turn catalyzes GEBs in terms of reduced land degradation, land restoration, biodiversity conservation, the maintenance of ecosystem services, and reduced GHG emissions. Under Output 2.1 the project will work with multiple stakeholders to restore hydrological regimes in degraded agricultural peatlands. This will increase the productivity of these lands, benefiting the farmers and local land users. Restoring the hydrological regime in peatlands also has major local benefits by reducing incidence of summer peat fires, which have been increasing in severity in Ukraine in recent years. Peat fires cause poor local air quality, leading to negative health effects. Under Output 2.5 the project will strengthen the capacity of agricultural extension services to provide support for sustainable livestock practices, which will be of great benefit to small holder farmers. This will also support the generation of GEBs through the further up-scaling and replication of sustainable livestock practices across the landscape. Output 2.6 is a key project output, involving the establishment of a cooperation national platform with all key levels of the livestock value chain, including livestock producers, holding companies, exporters, wholesale and retail companies. This output will help generate socio-economic benefits for all involved in the value chain, including local resource users. This part of the project is critical for generating GEBs as it will be important to establish sustainable livestock production as a viable economic opportunity in the rural Northern Ukraine landscape, to avert both land abandonment (with accompanying negative environmental repercussions), or conversion to more harmful land use practices. Project activities under Component III will strengthen the management of protected areas, and increase the conservation of biological resources, which provides multiple local socio-economic benefits. From one perspective, protected areas in rural zones are key drivers of economic development, often providing a large share of local employment via the tourism sector. For example, Shatsk National Park is frequented by thousands of visitors from around Ukraine; yet key parts of the unique Shatsk lakes ecosystem are threatened by diminishing water tables, degradation of peatlands, fires, and loss of biodiversity. In addition, securing and conserving these areas of high ecological value supports the maintenance of critical ecosystem services for local residents, including water table regulation, fire mitigation, provision of non-wood forest products, water filtration, and others. The upscaling, replication, and sustainability of the local socio-economic benefits will be driven by the project's knowledge management and capacity development activities under Component IV.

3.3. FOLUR Global Platform Engagement, Liaison and Guidance / Support ("Docking")

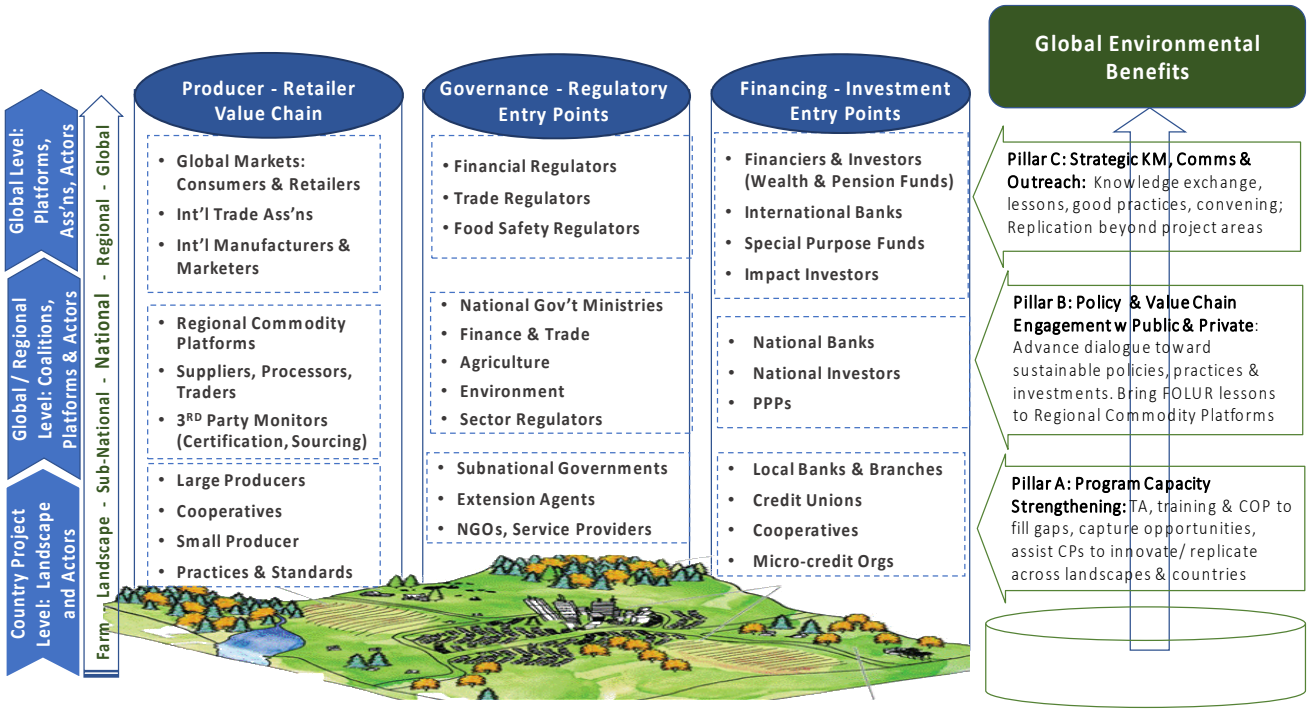
55. The information below highlights the wide range of mechanisms and activities that provide linkages between the Northern Ukraine Landscape FOLUR Country Project and the FOLUR Global Platform Global Knowledge to Action Platform. In addition, Annex 26 of this Prodoc provides a table summarizing specific aspects of the Northern Ukraine Landscape project design that have been included to respond to and support these linkages.

56. Functional and Thematic Vertical Integration and Capacity Support: The FOLUR Global Platform is structured in three pillars, which make up the Global Knowledge to Action Platform that forms the cohesive program strategy:

- Pillar A: Program Capacity Strengthening
- Pillar B: Policy and Value Chain Engagement Public & Private
- Pillar C: Strategic Knowledge Management, Communications, and Outreach

57. The overall structure of the FOLUR Global Platform is diagrammed on the right hand side of Figure 3 below. This figure also indicates on the left hand side how the FOLUR Country Projects will be linked from the national to the regional and global levels through the FOLUR Global Platform.

Figure 3 FOLUR Global Platform Structure *(source: Global FOLUR draft Prodoc)*



58. Program Capacity Strengthening (Pillar A) activities will increase the practical skills of Country Project implementers and the collective understanding of needed actions across countries through the Community of Practice (CoP). This will result in more integrated efforts to improve landscape management and restoration efforts, expansion of multi-stakeholder dialogue processes, and technical assistance and innovations to catalyze action. Policy and Value Chain Engagements (Pillar B) with both the private sector and the public sector will contribute to harmonized policies and standards, and mobilize additional finance for sustainable production approaches. Strategic knowledge management and communications (Pillar C) activities will result in convening of key groups, flagship studies and practical publications that influence not only practitioners, but also policymakers and investors. Through KM and Communications, plus the two-way country dialogue, supported by the CoP, the Platform will provide the "space" needed for constructive discourse and alignment of solutions across multiple scales, as a means to influence a transformational shift toward sustainable and resilient food systems. By linking the IP investments with other relevant regional and global initiatives, the global platform will help to ensure that the whole has a greater impact that goes beyond the CP investments.

59. Within each of the three program pillars there are numerous activities that are directly designed to vertically integrate the FOLUR Country Projects across regions and commodities. A sample of these activities are highlighted in Box 3 below. Please refer to the FOLUR Global Platform Prodoc for the full extent of the planned Global Program activities that address vertical integration and support.

Box 3 Samples of FOLUR Global Platform Activities Supporting Vertical Integration of Country Projects

Pillar A: Program Capacity Strengthening	*A1. Strengthen capacity through proactive learning across Country Projects and commodity value chains* - *Identify, adapt and cost effectively deliver learning programs on strategically important topics to achieve consistency and quality of Country Projects – both geographic and value-chain focused* - *Target private sector and public sector actors with capacity programs using innovative approaches (e.g. sharing best production practices across Country Projects and value chains)*

	- *Deploy training and extension innovations, link training efforts to existing programs and KM repositories*
	A2. Prioritize and Target Technical Assistance to Fill Key Gaps & Promote Innovations - *Selectively target Technical Assistance on key issues / bottlenecks organized with groups of Country Projects and coordinated with FOLUR priority activities under Pillar B (e.g. fostering effective private sector collaboration in Country Projects design and implementation activities; identifying opportunities / entry points on value chains sustainability issues, etc.)* - *Catalyze innovation / bring new ideas, actors into FOLUR (e.g. technology partnerships with providers; outreach strategies to reach mid and national level value chain segments; assess demand for global platform on animal feed (sourcing standards)*
	A3. Strengthen collective understanding and action across and beyond FOLUR landscapes - *Facilitate CoP engagements*
Pillar B: Policy and Value Chain Engagement	*B1c) Catalyze country level engagement with Private Sector to transform commitment into actions* - *Promote / disseminate traceability systems, info and tools; sustainable sourcing / procurement standards into global markets; case studies and success stories, including business cases, training products, ICT applications* - *Assist in identifying and addressing Country Project level on policy impediments to private sector engagement and investment; outreach to new domestic companies, regulatory bottlenecks*
	B2a) Advance country dialogue on sustainability and policy reforms toward improved production, restoration practices, standards and incentives - *Capitalize on Country Project opportunities to advance policy revisions through targeted analytics, entry points with Country Projects, specific Technical Assistance on policies, standards, incentives and compliance* - *Assist country champions to translate commitments into practical actions; provide needed policy support, resource mobilization, KM products and guidance notes*
Pillar C: Strategic Knowledge Management, Coordination Communication with Country Projects	*C1b. Deploying technology solutions* - *Deploy technologies aimed at improving effectiveness of partner coordination and communication, and heightening the impact of overall FOLUR global program and Country Project efforts* - *Augment / adapt existing digital platform for collaborative learning & info sharing across FOLUR partners and Country Projects, e.g. ToC, gender, business cases, commitments indicators*

60. Operational and Implementation Support: The design and staffing of the Global Platform are organized to emphasize direct, frequent engagement and liaison with the FOLUR participating Country Projects. This "docking" with Country Projects will occur on several levels: through the Program Management function and the annual work planning and reporting process, through a dedicated liaison officer regularly engaging with IA and Country Project focal points, through annual and regional face-to-face meetings, and through guidance on best practices to execute key Pillar activities.

61. **Program Management and Annual Work Planning and Reporting Process.** The Global Program Manager will lead the annual collaborative work planning process, with the support of the Core Partners and Country Project Focal Points. The aim is to achieve an efficient process that allocates resources to the highest impact activities, based on contribution to overall FOLUR goals and the perceived needs of the overall IP, represented in large part by the Country Projects. Work plans will identify and budget for specific training, TA, policy engagement, resource mobilization and commodity/ region-based activities that respond to demand expressed by the Country Projects (through surveys, CoPs, or direct requests). Work plans will also aim for efficiency by planning for regional- or commodity-based engagements that allow CP-responsive work, while keeping clear sight on global opportunities for outreach, engagement, resource mobilization and partnership. The work planning process will also be built on assessment of performance over the previous year (related to M&E, discussed below), with adjustments in direction for each subsequent year, tempered by budgetary constraints. The FOLUR Program Manager (and team) will schedule and document regular meetings and calls with IAs and Core Partners, as well as direct liaison with GEF Sec. A feedback and suggestion space will be created for the FOLUR Core Partners and Country Projects on the dedicated website, to allow full exchange of views and transparency on suggested priority activities. The annual report will be another important vehicle for reporting on progress and results to GEF, and a tool for engaging with Country Projects and ensuring that the Platform and the Country Projects are working together to leverage policies and financing into action and improvements on the ground. The report will capture success stories on transformation achievements in landscapes and commodity value chains for sharing across countries. The annual report will also reflect the results reporting of all Country Projects and amplify their ability to communicate with GEF, partner agencies, and the wider community about achievements

and strategies. The Platform Communications and KM team will engage with Country Projects to gather and document success stories to feature in the annual report.

62. **Dedicated Country Project Liaison Officer.** The FOLUR Platform team includes a dedicated liaison officer (Deputy Program Manager) to engage regularly with IAs, Core Partners and Country Project focal points. The deputy manager will coordinate the process of harvesting and documenting demand and lessons from the field that need to be incorporated into the work planning process and feedback to / from Country Projects and IAs. This process of country engagement and liaison will also be supported through the technical work under the three Pillars of the Global Platform. Through the planning and delivery of capacity and training, through dialogue under the community of practice, through public and private sector engagement activities and participation in regional commodity platforms, the FOLUR Core Partners and Country Project focal points will assess the success of delivery of activities. They will also identify and articulate additional needs for future activities that are in high demand, or logical follow-ons to existing workstreams. The Pillar C KM and Communications lead will assist in this process, harvesting and prioritizing demands for knowledge and communications products coming from country level interactions. The Pillar C lead will have a key role in promoting the achievements of the Global Platform. They will routinely assess demand for, and uptake of, disseminated KM products and their accessibility (through platforms and websites) as a gauge of the needs of the Country Project officials and practitioners. This effort will be supplemented by regular surveys of IAs and Country Projects for feedback on demand for products and services that can be designed and delivered by the Global Platform and built into the structured work planning process anchored in the Annual FOLUR Meeting. The deputy will coordinate this process and contribute to regular meetings of partners and the annual assessment and work planning process to result in activities that are responsive to the needs of the participating Country Projects and partnerships supported under the FOLUR Global Platform.

63. **Annual / Regional Meetings.** As noted above, the Global Platform will organize an annual meeting of FOLUR partners and Country Projects in an efficient, cost effective manner as an opportunity for learning, networking, assessing results and assessing demand. This will be a key feature of the country engagement and liaison process, supplemented by the regular calls and surveys. Specifically, the annual meeting will facilitate 'side-events' or smaller group gatherings to focus on a high impact issue or area of demand to plan a coordinated response. These smaller gatherings will include regional meetings in collaboration with commodity platforms. The map of FOLUR country projects reinforces this focus, given the geographic clustering of primary commodities (e.g., rice in Southeast Asia or coffee in East Africa). These gatherings will also be an opportunity to include participants and lessons from other FOLUR IA projects and GEF-funded projects in the regions. The Platform will also organize events or smaller gatherings associated with regional meetings or training events so that groups of countries and IAs can come together about specific issues or demands facing their set of landscapes and commodity production systems.

64. **Country Project Check-ins.** To ensure opportunities for direct exchange and feedback, the FOLUR Global Platform will arrange field visits or video conferences with each Country Project team at least once per year for a one-on-one check in. These contacts will be scheduled in collaboration with the lead IA for the country and the country project team. For efficiency and cost-effectiveness, these visits will be linked with regional gatherings of private sector commodity platforms and training events with Country Projects, to the extent possible. Where logistics and scheduling are difficult, such visits will be arranged as virtual meetings to ensure good engagement of the Country Project and IA staff. This is an opportunity to highlight what's working, what's not, and why in project implementation. The Global Platform is designed to efficiently roll-up information from countries, synthesize those findings, and return relevant insights back to the Country Projects. These direct country interactions will support the overall KM and communication goals.

65. **Standardized Guidance.** One aim of the FOLUR Global Platform is to leverage and amplify activities programmatically across Country Projects to reach more enduring results at scale, as outlined in STAP guidance. The planned work programs under Pillars A and C aim to capture best practices on knowledge management, stakeholder engagement and system-wide capacity development will play a key role in this approach and constitute an important element of "docking" with the Country Projects. The Global Platform will provide demand- and needs-based guidance to Country Projects to ensure country-level teams are capacitated with best practices and implementation is executed to a high standard. Knowledge management efforts will help to systematically capture experiences, lessons learned and good practices across all Country Projects for regional and global dissemination and replication. The Global Platform can provide guidance that harmonizes country-level efforts to enhance "system-wide" capacities of stakeholders and institutions, extending impact to regional and global scales. The Global Platform will share examples of successful stakeholder engagement plans across the Country Projects toward securing sustained political commitment through maximizing country ownership.

3.4 Gender equality and women's empowerment

66. A thorough gender analysis was conducted at the project development stage, in order to ensure that women and men are equally engaged in the project development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and that women and men equally benefit from the promoting sustainable livestock management and ecosystem conservation as private farmers, employees of livestock sector, decision-makers, policy developers, consumers and residents of rural areas in Northern Ukraine. This analysis looks at the general context of gendered interactions in livestock and wider agricultural sector in Ukraine, and then more closely, at how the project can be most effective in targeting and meeting equitable distribution of benefits to both men and women. For the purposes of conducting the gender analysis, a dedicated gender expert was engaged with the project development team. The findings of gender analysis informed the development of gender mainstreaming strategy for the project, including of set of gender-specific and/or sex-disaggregated indicators and recommendations on integration of gender and women's empowerment techniques into project results and activities.

67. The project scores as GEN2 per the ATLAS Gender Marker, meaning that the project has gender equality as a significant objective Gender analysis was conducted in line with the Guide to Gender Mainstreaming in UNDP Supported GEF Financed Projects, UNDP Guidance Note How to Conduct Gender Analysis and other applicable guides on gender mainstreaming. The methodology for the gender analysis included a desk review of available reports on gender aspects of agriculture and rural areas, as well as wider context of gender equality in Ukraine; sex-disaggregated statistical data on agricultural production, access to technology and agricultural characteristics of rural households; consultations with project stakeholders as well as primary survey of farmers to identify any gender differences in terms of value chain mapping, with 25 questionnaires collected. The analysis identified key considerations that can advance gender integration and which overall, can enhance the outcomes associated with each of the related components in the project.

68. The detailed gender analysis is provided in Annex 17. Findings are framed in line with key project workstreams, thus enabling the application of opportunities for hands-on gender mainstreaming in the project. Key findings cut across the first three project components as they relate to women's and men's awareness and access to effective land use planning, viable land restoration techniques and better livestock management standards and ecosystem service retainment.

69. The gender gaps observed in agriculture both affect and are affected by women's limited access to income, decision-making, unequal share of house chores between women and men, and widespread gender-based violence, including domestic violence. The average woman's salary is as low as 76% of the average man's salary. Rural women allocate 25 hours per week to house chores and taking care of family members, while rural men allocate 14 hours (this does not count time for agricultural production of the households). Up to 40% of women report having survived domestic violence. Interventions into awareness raising and women's empowerment to be supported by the project are meant to contribute to bridging these gaps.

70. The survey conducted in Northern Ukraine for the gender analysis demonstrated women and men and have equal awareness and interest in learning new knowledge/skills regarding effective land use planning, livestock management standards and agricultural business, and any differences depend on the status of a person (a farm owner/manager or an employee) rather than on gender. Namely, owners and managers – irrespective of their sex – are 2-2.5 times more motivated to learn and apply new knowledge. However, experts also note that when awareness is measured by self-assessment, women tend to show 5-7% lower awareness in technical matters, including in agriculture. These findings are critical for every project component, but especially to Component IV that aims to raise awareness of private sector, farmers, water engineers, conservationists, government and the general public of the benefits of paludiculture and other sustainable livestock management approaches.

71. At the same time, the gender gap is the most visible in access to decision-making and policy development. Women own less than 20% agricultural business (not counting private households where the ratio of male-headed and female-headed households is almost equal). Women amount to 40% of technical staff in the line Ministries – Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy and Agriculture, State Water Agency, but at the level of decision-making in these agencies, their share shrinks to 15-20%. In the State Oblast Administrations in partner regions, the share of women at lower levels is up to 60%, but at the decision-making level, their share is again up to 20%. At the amalgamated community level, the share of women in decision-making is 30-35% on average.

72. As a result, women face stereotypes in livestock management, land use planning and agriculture at large. While the respondents to the survey conducted for the gender analysis noted that it does not make a difference between women and men-experts and managers as source of expertise, there is abundant anecdotal evidence that women's expertise and

knowledge is often undervalued by the farmers, decision-makers, and sometimes even the international organizations that run development projects in the sector. This is definitely an area for the Livestock management project intervention.

73. According to Amway Entrepreneurial Spirit Index (AESI) – calculated as aggregated value of three parameters: desire to do business, feasibility for business in terms of skills and resources, and stability against social pressure – women in Ukraine are mostly pessimistic about their chances to start up a business (this survey did not differentiate business by sector). As few as 24% Ukrainian women considered themselves feasible to do business (compared to 41% women globally). Lack of financial funding / venture capital is named the top reason for not being willing to start up a business. Therefore, the project should pay particular attention to develop strategies to address imbalances in terms of women's and men's access to resources, technology, credit and finance, as these imbalances affect women's and men's participation in the project activities and the opportunities to benefit from the project outputs.

74. Data collected through the gender analysis does not provide a sufficient basis for proving or denying that women face limited access to technology, cooperation and finance. On one hand, female-headed rural households possess less agricultural technical equipment than male-headed households (43% vs. 55%). In addition, women farmers also anecdotally report being refused credit or participation in agricultural cooperative allegedly because of their sex. However, in other surveys the participants (both men and women) report that access to finance/credit is impeded for both men and women. The examples of projects that have made affordable credit and grants especially for women-farmers prove that it significantly improved women's opportunity to start-up ventures and purchase new technologies. This finding should be specifically considered by the project.

75. Gender gaps in agriculture and in rural areas of Ukraine have significant implications for the project activities. Gender mainstreaming in the project "Promoting sustainable livestock management and ecosystem conservation in Northern Ukraine" serves two goals:

- Promote the rights of and empower women and men; make sure that their voice is heard, their needs are met, and their contribution is welcomed in the sustainable livestock management and ecosystem conservation;
- Make sustainable livestock management and ecosystem conservation initiatives more efficient by capturing specific problems they aim to resolve and targeting key audiences to address their needs and concerns.

76. According to the results of gender analysis, gender integration into the project has a potential to pursue both goals. It unlocks several important mechanisms to allow the project to achieve its goals and objectives in a more efficient and coherent manner. The gender analysis resulted in recommendations for specific project outputs, activities and strategies.

77. Based on the detailed Gender Analysis (Annex 17), gender-responsive activities were integrated throughout the project components, and project activities were designed to ensure gender responsive approaches. Detailed indications of the project's gender-responsive approaches are included in the Gender Action Plan as part of the detailed Gender Analysis. Examples include:

78. Component 1:

- Make sure that women and men are included in the Cross-sectoral Working Group (WG) set up to oversee preparation of integrated land use plans, include the gender balance requirement in the ToR for this Working Group.
- In conducting the trainings and other capacity building events, make sure that women and men are proportionally invited as the trainees, and if necessary, arrange childcare options if their lack could prevent the potential participants of capacity building activities to attend them.
- Make sure that consultations are conducted with all groups of stakeholders, including men and women, in the process of ATC adoption of land use plans prescribing optimal use.
- In the analysis of situation with respect to livestock and land degradation in Ukraine, assess whether: 1) needs of women and men with regard to sustainable livestock management practices in peatlands are assessed 2) capacity of various men's and women's groups to contribute to sustainable livestock management practices in peatlands is utilized.
- Build the capacity of women and men to enable inclusive decision-making on integrated landscape management.

79. Component 2:

- Make sure that the consultations with both male and female potential co-op stakeholders (land-user cooperatives created in support of sustainable livestock production by small-holders) are conducted.
- Ensure that both male and female-headed/owned small-holders are invited to join the co-ops.
- Ensure that male and female-headed/owned small-holders are proportionally represented in decision-making of co-ops.
- Make sure that male and female stakeholders will proportionally benefit from the investment in processing of wild paludiculture products.
- Ensure gender balance among the participants of ToT on extension services to support delivery for male and female farmers implementing paludiculture practices.
- Analyze the readiness and practice of knowledge/experience sharing by female and male farmers.
- Ensure gender balance among farmers who will participate in farmer field school demonstration activities.
- Make sure that the outreach mechanisms to promote extension services target both female and male farmers.

80. Component 3:

- Make sure that male and female staff proportionally receive training on restoration of ecosystems degraded due to unsustainable agricultural activities.
- Develop and disseminate communication materials that incorporate gender perspectives which informs the wider public about the environmental and socioeconomic benefits of restoration of ecosystems degraded due to unsustainable agricultural activities.
- Support communities of practice among all stakeholders, including men and women working in degraded ecosystems.

Component 4:

- Mainstream gender-specific practices of sustainable cattle management and food production at peatlands into the training program on agricultural land restoration and the promotion of sustainable rural development.
- Make sure to consult with both male and female farmers and end-users with regard to the development of curriculum on agricultural land restoration and paludiculture.
- Ensure proper consideration of gender aspects of sustainable cattle management and food production at peatlands in the curriculum.
- Establish gender-balanced research teams that will author the curriculum materials.
- Make sure to collect feedback on the curricula from both female and male students and teachers during its piloting.

81. To track gender mainstreaming results, the project will disaggregate all the indicators that concern people – project participants, beneficiaries, etc. – by sex, and collect all the relevant data with breakdown by sex. Particular focus will be made on making sure that all the project activities, including trainings and local decision-making mechanisms have appropriate and adequate gender representation, with 30/70 quota to be used if other modalities are not functional. Women and men will be proportionally involved during the consultations with local communities in project target regions, and female agriculture experts and decision-makers will be invited to project events, management bodies, coordinating and networking mechanisms. The project will support national partners at all levels to identify and implement opportunities for gender mainstreaming in their policies, strategies and practices. In working with the national stakeholders, the project will build knowledge of and competencies in issues pertaining to gender equality and women's empowerment to support rural and agricultural development in Ukraine. Particular emphasis will be made on creation of income opportunities, including through employment, for male and female agriculture professionals.

3.5 Risks to project success and social/environmental safeguards

82. A risk analysis was conducted during the PPG phase. Ten risks were identified in the Social and Environmental Screening Protocol (SESP) (Annex 3), of which two were assessed as moderate risk, and eight assessed as low risk. Therefore, the project overall in relation to SESP measures is considered moderate risk. This is consistent with the UNDP-GEF approach

that all UNDP-GEF projects that include on the ground activities related to protected areas must be classified as at least "moderate" risk.

83. As discussed in the SESP, the project will work closely with all stakeholders throughout the project to ensure that potential risks related to the establishment of protected areas are minimized and mitigated. The project will also ensure that all legal policies and procedures in Ukraine related to the sustainable management of land resources, water management, and land restoration are respected and followed, as well as international norms relating to the management of protected areas.

84. As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk register (Annex 4 of this Prodoc). Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e. when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual Project Implementation Report (PIR).

85. Risks related to impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic have been monitored during the PPG phase, and no major risks to the proposed project strategy and activities were identified. The COVID-19 situation will be closely followed during project implementation. In case threats persist following project approval and up to the time of project start-up, the project's interventions requiring public gatherings (including, for example, the project inception workshop) will sought to be replaced by online alternatives. When that is not feasible, meeting participants will be properly instructed to keep social distancing; they will be provided with a sufficient number of masks and sanitizers. Outdoor venues will be encouraged, with necessary arrangements in place to ensure participants are comfortable. The project annual reports will include updated analysis of the situation, as relevant.

3.6 Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

86. With respect to innovativeness: It is the first time that practical steps towards implementation of LDN are going to be undertaken in Ukraine. The innovativeness here rests in modelling a cooperation mechanism between water administrations and land users, as wet soils cannot be managed sustainably without it. This collaboration is important in all three pillars of productive land management: (1) restoration, (2) conservation, and (3) sustainable use. Ukraine's land tenure model is different to that in Poland or Belarus, therefore it requires careful planning, which this project is going to undertake to put in place collaboration and hand-hold it through all three stages of land management, as outlined. In the biodiversity sector, traditional PA projects have focused on passive protection namely, the designation of PAs and new legislation. This project takes the strategy of restoration, aiming to assist in prevention of encroachment and retention of ecosystem services that are unique to high conservation wetland ecosystems. The activities of the project are expected to produce not only biodiversity benefits, but also benefits for soil and ground water stability, riverine ecosystems, and climate (through avoiding soil degradation and enhancing their sequestration potential). The multifocal nature of this project, therefore, is believed to be innovative in itself. In GHG measurements, the project can deliver important results that could feed into the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) work on the Wetlands Supplement to the LULUCF methodology. There is lack of data on temperate peatlands, and this gap could be filled by activities that this project will support in Component IV.

87. There are multiple aspects of the project that will contribute to the sustainability of project results. The environmental, social, institutional, and financial aspects of sustainability are closely related and will be tackled through the project strategy, which takes a comprehensive and integrated approach that combines the maintenance of ecosystem services, the restoration of productive landscapes, and the conservation of biodiversity conservation through enhanced ecosystem connectivity. The project also includes institutional capacity-building at various levels, and farm- and producer-level on-the-ground interventions that promote sustainable production and sustainable land management. Environmental sustainability will be ensured through the project's results for landscape restoration, which will strengthen the status of ecosystem services provision across the landscape. The project also aims to build connectivity between PAs and KBAs, with appropriate land use planning, contributing to the long-term survival of species of global importance through enhanced habitat. In addition, the project will be implementing environmentally sustainable production practices with livestock producers in the Northern Ukraine Landscape, through the development and implementation of sustainability standards and biodiversity-friendly certification for beef and dairy production. Social sustainability will be pursued through extensive involvement of CSOs and producer groups using a gender focus, including in participatory land use planning processes through consultations, training, and technical assistance related to the use of financial incentives and the adoption of sustainable agriculture and sustainable land management techniques at the farm level. Sustainability of the gender-responsive

extension work/training program for small and large producers, including women, will be supported through the systematic capturing, analysis, and dissemination of technical documentation, experiences, and lessons learned by the dedicated knowledge management actions, and long-term support through the Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as other participating stakeholders such as universities and scientific organizations. Institutional sustainability will be cultivated through the strong engagement of a wide range of institutional stakeholders who are tasked with managing various elements of the land and natural resources in the Northern Ukraine Landscape, as outlined in the stakeholder engagement plan. The project will undertake a variety of capacity development activities that will improve institutional coordination across the landscape (e.g. regional cross-sectoral expert working groups), and improve the management of environmental monitoring data, through specific criteria and methodologies for assessment of agricultural and other relevant lands, functions and services of ecosystems, and degrees of degradation. Financial sustainability will be supported through the implementation of incentives and access to markets for small- and large-scale producers who adopt environmentally friendly production practices. Additional income will be generated, and productivity will be improved, therefore the interest and willingness of producers to continue the application of sustainable production practices beyond the life of the project.

88. With respect to upscaling, the project is designed to ensure that methods of restoration and management of degraded land (Component II) are embedded in national policies and capacities (Component I), making sure that the restored land has a clear manager with a clear management regime and budget, after project close. The upscaling of project results at the national level will be enabled through the mobilized investment and adjusted baseline investment programs of the Government, as part of the commitment and co-financing of government agencies implementing these programs. The expected cooperative platform on sustainable livestock (under Component II) will have the potential to be replicated more widely in Ukraine, in beef and dairy producing regions outside the project's main target area. To support replication the project plans to conduct information sessions for private sector companies throughout the value chain in the top five beef producing oblasts in Ukraine outside the project area. Hydrological restoration models (promoted in Component II) will be embedded in the activities of the Water Administrations and applied to all other lands in similar situations. The immediate replication potential for land restoration in the Northern Ukraine Landscape alone is assessed to be 40,000 ha/year. The cooperative land use models are going to be replicated through involvement of NGOs and through community-to-community experience sharing. The project will conduct workshops across areas with highest replication potential to demonstrate the experience and help other economic actors and land users to implement the same practices in their districts.

3.7 Knowledge management

89. The detailed Knowledge Management Plan is included as Annex 18 to this Prodoc. The project will contribute to learning, lessons for wider replication, leveraging and disseminating FOLUR IP actions and results through Ukraine, and other platforms and knowledge networks to scale up, mainstream, and incentivize improved practices for better landscape level outcomes and greener livestock supply chains. As a complement to the quantitative reporting, the project will document success stories, and provide other input as contributions to the FOLUR IP annual overview progress report. The Project Manager (or an alternate) will participate in an annual face-to-face Global Platform meeting with all Implementing Agencies, country projects and partners. The total budgeted amount of the activities summarized in Annex 18 that contribute to knowledge management results is $1.10 million, which is 16.3% of the project's GEF funding.

90. In line with the requirements of the FOLUR IP Global Platform, the project has included relevant Knowledge Management indicator(s) in the Results Framework. Two examples are included below, while additional knowledge management indicators can be found in the Strategic Results Framework.

- Component 1: "Land use across the Northern Ukraine Landscape is planned and managed in an integrated manner"
  - Level of information regarding land status and tenure in Northern Ukraine Landscape
  - Status of scientific, methodological, and regulatory basis for sustainable livestock management in wet peat soils (paludiculture)
- Component 4 "Sustainable land use and restoration methods are documented and disseminated to catalyze additional positive changes":
  - Existence of capacity development and knowledge management products on agricultural land restoration and paludiculture
  - Number of events & documents disseminated to share knowledge beyond FOLUR countries through S-S exchanges, conferences, and global events, including community of practice

91. Knowledge Management During Project Implementation: UNDP will report on Knowledge Management and relevant indicators during an annual Global FOLUR IP exercise aimed at developing lessons learned for the GEF's Annual Results Monitoring Report (ARMR), which is an important element of the GEF's Knowledge Management generation.

92. The project team will ensure extraction and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices to enable adaptive management and upscaling or replication at local and global scales. Results will be disseminated to targeted audiences through relevant information sharing fora and networks. The project will contribute to scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks as appropriate (e.g. by providing content, and/or enabling participation of stakeholders/beneficiaries)

93. Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. A key element of the project knowledge management activities will be the participation by the project team and select national practitioners and experts in the Green Commodities Community of Practice. This network provides opportunities for multiple types of learning and knowledge sharing, through community of practice virtual workshops, the semi-annual Good Growth Conference, and other opportunities. The Community of Practice is a forum for connectivity, learning, dialogue, and a capacity development tool, where people can feel engaged beyond the immediate activities of the national project.

94. The project will build on the successful UNDP Ukraine experience of the Accelerator Lab experimental project "Don't burn – compost" and engage communities from the established network of amalgamated communities that committed to reducing negative practice of open burning (agriculture, household and open fields).

95. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

3.8 South-south and triangular cooperation

96. Learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be further explored during project implementation. To present opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as Africa Solutions Platform, the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA (https://panorama.solutions/en). This will also include the Green Commodities Community of Practice, which engages project participants from FOLUR projects around the world.

97. At the regional level, the project will proactively engage with the European Roundtable for Sustainable Beef. In addition, to bring the voice of Ukraine to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on sustainable food systems, sustainable livestock, and land restoration. For example, the project will support Ukraine to engage in the global Food and Land Use Coalition, Global Agribusiness Alliance, Food Reform for Sustainability and Health, Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research, Good Growth Partnership, Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture, 10-Year Framework Program on Sustainable Food Systems, Supply Change, and the 4 per 1000 initiative. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on peatlands (e.g. Belarus), sustainable livestock, and land restoration in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Ukraine.

98. The project's engagement in relevant external (i.e. non-FOLUR) platforms and initiatives will be linked back to the Global FOLUR Platform's knowledge exchange mechanisms, such that all FOLUR Country Projects can potentially benefit, and can be informed about potential synergies from engaging directly in these external platforms and initiatives. For example, if the Ukraine project were to find it beneficial to develop a strong partnership with the Global Agribusiness Alliance, the project would provide a knowledge management product (e.g. briefing note, case study, Global FOLUR meeting presentation, etc.) to the Global FOLUR Platform highlighting the value of this partnership; such a knowledge product would then be disseminated to other FOLUR Country Projects.

3.9 COVID-19 Opportunity Analysis in Relation to "Green Recovery"

99. On May 27, 2020, the Government of Ukraine approved the Economic Stimulus Program for overcoming the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. The development of the program was completed with input from more than 90 experts, as well as think tanks, business associations and individual companies, including the Ukrainian Agribusiness Club.

The program considers initiatives in the following areas: access to finance, access to markets, deregulation, modernization and development, access to infrastructure. An important part of the Program will be the systematic and thorough support of domestic producers. The program provides for a wide range of support tools: export promotion assistance; available loans, grant programs; expanding the participation of small and medium-sized businesses in public procurement. To support implementation of this program, the government established a COVID-19 Recovery Fund; more than a half of the financial resources of the Fund will be spent on supporting national economy while restoring from the pandemic crisis by building and reconstructing the roads. However, there are no green targets for related activities, including increased climate resilience. Building a green economy in Ukraine is a core of the Association Agreement with the EU. The Annexes to this document entail a list of relevant Directives and Regulations to make transition towards a green economy easier. However, the challenge of the green recovery is two-fold: transition to a green economy will require changes in the business philosophy, and direct access to the private green financial resources.

100. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, public and private sector stakeholders at the global level are increasingly paying attention to non-financial risks by following the so-called "The Great Reset" approach - considering Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors while elaborating recovery packages. Building a green economy will contribute significantly to the improvements in ESG dimensions. The Northern Ukraine sustainable livestock project includes multiple opportunities to integrate with a green recovery, encompassing interventions across the critical areas identified by UNDP Offer 2.0 Beyond Recovery. Based on the UN Development System assessment of the situation in Ukraine, the project is linked to the high-level policy dialogue meeting between the UNDP Administrator, Achim Steiner, and MFA chief, Dmytro Kuleba and follows up on the green economy aspect of the agreements reached throughout the discussion on priorities for possible UNDP Ukraine interventions during and after the COVD-19 crisis, specifically:

- Assistance with sectoral and cross-cutting strategic analysis on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 for Ukraine and development of policy-proposals within select Ministries;
- Commitment to the Green Economy Agenda and conflation of environment, economy, and digital instruments;
- Support to SMEs as one of the core economic lynchpins of Ukraine's economy with particular attention to issues of climate change and environment protection;
- Gender equality and empowerment and digital transformation; and
- Promotion of the foreign trade relations with the main partners.

101. The project is fully aligned with the post COVID-19 recovery opportunities by supporting communities' recovery through the development and implementation of sustainable livestock production in Northern Ukraine. This objective includes the development of sustainable jobs, knowledge sharing and capacity development, strengthening the economic viability of sustainable livestock production, securing critical ecosystems and the key ecosystem services that they provide, stakeholder coordination and M&E activities. The project will potentially be able to link into multiple national strategic post-COVID opportunities. For example, the improvements in transportation infrastructure will be highly beneficial for increasing the economic viability of sustainable livestock production. The project will also be directly supporting SMEs in the agricultural sector, and can leverage this support into broader replication and upscaling for sustainable livestock production, with national governmental support and financial resources. The project also includes a fully integrated gender mainstreaming strategy, and includes multiple key activities that support digital transformation, such as the transition of land management data and tools to digital platforms. The objective of promotion of foreign trade relations is also specifically within the scope of the project, as the project will take measures to increase exports of sustainable livestock products.

IV. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goals:

Goal 1: End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere

- *By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance*

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

- *By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment*
- *By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality*
- *By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed*
- *Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility*

Goal 5: Gender Equality

- *Adopting and strengthening sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.*
- *Putting a stop to all forms of discrimination against all women and girls globally.*
- *Listen to girls: SDGs can deliver transformative change for girls only if they have been consulted and their priorities and needs have been taken into account.*

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- *By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate*
- *By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes*

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

- *Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets*

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- *By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources*
- *By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature*
- *Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle*
- *Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production*

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

- *Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries*

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

- *By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements*
- *By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally*
- *By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world*
- *Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species*
- *By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts*
- *Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems*
- *Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation*

This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) / Country Programme Document (CPD):

UNDAF Outcome:

- *Outcome 1.2. By 2022, national institutions, private business and communities implement gender-responsive policies and practices to achieve sustainable management of natural resources, preservation of ecosystems, mitigation, adaptation to climate change and generation of green jobs*

CPD Outputs:

- *Output 2.1. National and subnational institutions are better able to develop and implement policies and measures that generate sustainable jobs and livelihoods*
- *Output 3.1. Comprehensive measures on climate change adaptation and mitigation across various sectors are scaled up*

- *Output 3.3. Local authorities develop gender-responsive solutions at subnational levels for the sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste*

This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:

UNDP Strategic Plan Output:

- *Output 1.3: Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.*
- *Output 2.5: Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation.*

This project will contribute to the below FOLUR Program Framework indicators that are not otherwise included directly in the project results framework:

- *FOLUR Component 1 Outcome Indicator 2: Number of countries with improved enabling conditions, institutional mandates, and incentives for ILM - Project contribution if successful: One (1) country (Ukraine)*
- *FOLUR Component 1 Outcome Indicator 3: Number of landscapes or jurisdictions with environmental / sustainability standards in place, enforced - Project contribution if successful: One (1) landscape (Northern Ukraine)*
- *FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 5: Number of national enabling environments promoting sustainable food production and deforestation free commodity supply chains - Project contribution if successful: One (1) national enabling environment (Ukraine)*

Strategic Results Framework

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Project Objective: *To promote sustainable livestock management and conserve ecosystems in the Northern Ukraine landscape*	1. Number of landscapes or jurisdictions with improved planning & management practices to foster sustainable food systems (FOLUR Component 1 Outcome Indicator 1)	0	0	1	Project reports and documentation; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Project does not encounter critical risks that derail implementation - Land use managers and planners at all levels are open to project initiatives
	2. Total area under improved management / Area of landscapes with clarified boundaries and allowable land uses in protected and production systems (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 2 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 5)	0	0	3.19 million ha	Project reports and documentation; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Project does not encounter critical risks that derail implementation - Land use data and corresponding mapping can be achieved cost-effectively at landscape scales
	3. # direct project beneficiaries:	N/A (zero beneficiaries)	Total: 1,000:	Total: 9,000:	Number of staff employed in private sector	- No large-scale staff turnover in participating

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	# private sector employees working in sustainably managed enterprises (gender disaggregated) # of public sector employees with improved capacity for integrated landscape management and sustainable agricultural production management (gender disaggregated) # of local resource users with improved sustainability of livelihoods (gender disaggregated) # of PA staff with enhanced individual capacity (gender disaggregated) (GEF-7 Core Indicator 11)		Private sector employees: 100 employees in Northern Ukraine landscape Public sector employees: 10 public sector staff at landscape and national level (4 women, 6 men) Local resource users: Total: 840 (400 men; 440 women) PA staff: >50 PA staff with enhanced capacity (10 women, 40 men)	Private sector employees: 1,000 employees in Northern Ukraine landscape (300 women, 700 men) Public sector employees: 100 public sector staff at landscape and national level (40 women, 60 men) Local resource users: Total: 7,600 (3,600 men; 4,000 women) PA staff: >300 PA staff with enhanced capacity (60 women, 240 men)	companies directly engaged by the project Number of public sector employees involved in project activities through training, integrated land use planning, and restoration activities Number of local resource users involved in sustainability livelihoods and restoration activities under the project Number of staff employed at PAs targeted by the project	enterprises, government institutions, and targeted PAs - Rural residents with resource-dependent livelihoods will benefit from project outcomes
	4. Species/ecosystem Indicators: Peatlands and associated ecosystems, **flora**: - Stiff club moss *(Lycopodium annotinum)* - Hudson Bay sedge *(Carex heleonastes)* - Common butterwort *(Pinguicula vulgaris)* - Northern bog sedge *(Carex dioica)* - Northern fir moss *(Huperzia selago)* Peatlands and associated ecosystems, **fauna**:	Peatlands and associated ecosystems, **flora**: - Stiff club moss *(Lycopodium annotinum)* - Hudson Bay sedge *(Carex heleonastes)* - Common butterwort *(Pinguicula vulgaris)* - Northern bog sedge *(Carex dioica)* - Northern fir moss *(Huperzia selago)* Peatlands and associated ecosystems, **fauna**:	No change (project outcomes and impacts not achieved at this stage)	Flora: Non-deterioration of baseline status Fauna: Increase relative to baseline over a rolling 5 year period	Annual flora and fauna monitoring from national partners (e.g. PAs) in key project sites	- Project lifetime is sufficient to allow impacts to be generated and monitored - New threats do not emerge

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	- Greater spotted eagle *(Clanga clanga)* - Corncrake *(Crex crex)* - Great snipe *(Gallinago media)* - Aquatic warbler *(Acrocephalus paludicola)* - Eurasian otter *(Lutra lutra)* - European pond turtle *(Emys orbicularis)* Steppe forest and associated ecosystems, **flora**: - Floating fern *(Salvinia natans)* - Rannoch rush *(Scheuchzeria palustris)* - Steppe forest tree cover Steppe forest and associated ecosystems, **fauna**: - Northern birch mouse *(Sicista betulina* - European mink *(Mustela lutreola))* - European bison *(Bison bonasus)* - Common tortoise *(Testudo graeca)* - Giant noctule *(Nyctalus lasiopterus)*	- Greater spotted eagle *(Clanga clanga)* - Corncrake *(Crex crex)* - Great snipe *(Gallinago media)* - Aquatic warbler *(Acrocephalus paludicola)* - Eurasian otter *(Lutra lutra)* - European pond turtle *(Emys orbicularis)* Steppe forest and associated ecosystems, **flora**: - Floating fern *(Salvinia natans)* - Rannoch rush *(Scheuchzeria palustris)* - Steppe forest tree cover Steppe forest and associated ecosystems, **fauna**: - Northern birch mouse *(Sicista betulina* - European mink *(Mustela lutreola))* - European bison *(Bison bonasus)* - Common tortoise *(Testudo graeca)*				

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
		- Giant noctule *(Nyctalus lasiopterus)*				
Outcome 1: Land use across the Northern Ukraine landscape is planned and managed in an integrated manner	5. Level of information regarding land status and tenure in Northern Ukraine Landscape	Poor information in land cadaster relating to the actual situation on the ground in terms of land status and tenure	Detailed methodology and approach for updating land status and tenure in cadaster defined	Comprehensive inventory and database of land in target landscape is completed, accessible to end-users, and a representative sub-set of potential end-users are trained on use of database	Project reports and documentation; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Project does not encounter critical risks that derail implementation - Land use data and corresponding mapping can be achieved cost-effectively at landscape scales
	6. FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator: Status of integrated land use planning in Northern Ukraine *(FOLUR global platform wording: "Inclusive, participatory Integrated Land Use Management (ILM) Plans developed (number))*	No integrated land use planning	ILUP cross-sectoral working group established; Criteria and methodologies defined for assessment of agricultural lands, ecosystem services, and degrees of degradation (0 plans completed at mid-term)	ILUPs completed and adopted for implementation in 100 ATCs in Northern Ukraine Landscape	Project reports and documentation; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Project does not encounter critical risks that derail implementation - Land use managers and planners at all levels are open to project initiatives
	7. Status of scientific, methodological, and regulatory basis for sustainable livestock management in wet peat soils (paludiculture)	Poor understanding of sustainable paludiculture by agriculture and regulatory sectors in Ukraine	Technical scope defined for improving scientific, methodological, and regulatory basis for sustainable paludiculture	Compendium produced documenting sustainable paludiculture good practices in Northern Ukraine context; Level of understanding of paludiculture increased in agriculture and regulatory sectors	Education and awareness survey for private and public sector to be completed at project start-up and completion	- Good practices relevant for the Ukrainian context can be documented within the life of the project - Project education and awareness efforts will lead to increased understanding among target audiences
Outcome 2: Livestock and related agricultural production in peatlands is managed sustainably, and does not contribute to land degradation or biodiversity loss	8. Area on which producers apply improved agricultural practices as measured by SDG 2.4.1 (area under sustainable agriculture) (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 2 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 4)	0	0 (project not yet at stage where area-based results are achieved)	162,500 hectares *(15,000 ha under Output 2.2; 50,000 ha under Output 2.3; 40,000 ha under Output 2.4; 115,000 ha under Output 2.6, of which it is estimated ~50% will not otherwise be double-counted under Outputs 2.2-2.4 = approx. 57,500 ha)*	GIS analysis of project partner production area, validated by terminal evaluation	- Project agriculture partners apply improved practices based on support provided through project - The project is able to engage a sufficient number of SME agriculture partners to

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
						achieve the target within the lifetime of the project
	9. Market share of livestock and dairy market in Northern Ukraine ascribed to multi-stakeholder partnership platform for sustainable livestock (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 4: *"Number of companies / value chain organizations engaged in multi-stakeholder partnership")*	0	0 (multi-stakeholder partnership platform still in development)	Companies representing 10% (preliminary "critical mass" necessary for sustainability of platform) of the livestock market in Northern Ukraine, in either production volume or pasture area (10% of pasture area = 115,000 ha)	Number of companies formally engaged through the partnership platform, as documented by project related sources (project monitoring documents, websites, etc.), to be validated by terminal evaluation	- There are not critical issues involved in establishing partnership platform, so that private sector companies are willing to formally participate - The project can effectively establish communication with the necessary number of private sector partners
	10. Public and private investments leveraged in support of sustainable commodity value chains through PPP or adoption of sustainability standards and practices (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 8) *(Project specific: Amount of public and private investment leveraged in support of sustainable production and marketing of livestock products originating from the Northern Ukraine Landscape, as measured by (1) "investment mobilized" figure of co-financing given to Component 2 (evidence – co-financing letters) + any new and additional investment leveraged outside the committed co-financing resources)*	0	$5,000,000	$48,000,000	For (1) letters of co-financing and annual tracking of co-financing through PIRs; For (2) regular tracking by project manager of any new commitments from any relevant companies and public sources that directly support BD and LD friendly livestock production in Northern Ukraine Landscape	- Public and private project partners contribute investment at foreseen levels - Partner contributions support the project objective of sustainable livestock value chains in Northern Ukraine, as planned

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	11. Area of degraded land restored for production (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 1 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 3)	0	0 (project activities not yet at stage where land is restored)	36,100 hectares of agricultural lands / peatlands / wetlands	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE. *(Note: Baseline determined as per existing methodology and data, which is not comprehensively reflective of ecosystems characteristics. An updated methodology for calculating peatland and steppe forest degradation and deforestation will be determined at the inception phase and described in inception report.)*	- Degradation is not significantly worse than currently known - Degradation can be changed and documented within project lifetime - New threats do not emerge (or rate of impact of threats does not significantly change)
	12. Area or number of jurisdictions with improved and participatory approaches for restoration adopted (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 1)	0	2 amalgamated communities out of 2 raions, out of 2 oblasts *(activity just getting underway at mid-term)*	100 amalgamated communities (out of 299 in landscape) within 50 raions (out of 149 in landscape) within 7 oblasts (out of 7 in landscape)	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Project does not encounter critical risks that derail implementation - Stakeholders respond positively to project proposals for restoration, and proposals are publicly supported and adopted
	13. Number of national multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanisms / platforms effectively operated for sustainable commodity supply chains and across commodities (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 6)	N/A (no mechanisms / platforms yet established by project)	0	1 (Output 2.6; Cooperative platform with livestock holding companies, exporters, wholesale and retail companies focusing on procurement, marketing and sale of paludiculture products, including labels/brands/ arranged	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Potential private sustainable commodity supply chain partners remain willing and interested based on terms to be defined for sustainable commodity supply chains

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
				for key products from target sites)		
	14. New public-private partnerships developed with FOLUR Community of Practice members, coalition partners (number) (FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator)	0	1	2	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Potential private sustainable commodity supply chain partners remain willing and interested based on terms to be defined for sustainable commodity supply chain partnerships
	15. Global, regional, national and sub-national FOLUR commodity (i.e. livestock) chain policies, standards, etc., influenced or informed by/using FOLUR products (number) (FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator)	0	1	5	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Ukraine government at national or sub-national levels able and willing to adopt livestock value chain policies, standards based on project-supported sustainable livestock outputs
Outcome 3: Critical habitats in the Northern Ukraine landscape are restored and conserved	16. Area of land where degradation is **avoided** in natural peatland and steppe forest habitats within PAs, through targeted strengthened capacities of PA authorities and staff (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 3 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 1)	0	293,679 hectares (area of all targeted PAs) (project should be supporting avoiding any degradation within PAs from the beginning of the project)	293,679 hectares (area of all targeted PAs)	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Without project interventions, degradation will continue in natural peatland and steppe forest habitats within PAs - Strengthening capacities of PAs at institutional and individual levels will contribute to reduced degradation
	17. Landscape area with **reduced** conversion and degradation of forests & natural habitats: Area of HCV ecosystems (KBAs) outside PAs with improved management for biodiversity through the implementation of buffer zones and corridors (PA corridors and buffer zones identified in district integrated	0	10,000 hectares	68,000 hectares	GIS analysis of integrated management plan maps, validated by terminal evaluation	- District authorities are able and willing to apply and implement integrated management plans in other district land use planning policies and procedures - Strengthening capacities of land use planning authorities and staff will contribute to the establishment and implementation of PA

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	management plans and adopted) (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 7)					buffer zones and corridors
	18. Area of degraded land **restored** for conservation and environmental services (Area of critical ecosystems restored) (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 4)	0	0 (project activities not yet at stage where land is restored)	3,339 hectares (Lake Svityaz = 2,520 ha; Lake Luky = 673 ha; Lake Peremut = 146 ha)	GIS analysis of targeted project intervention areas *(Note: the target is intended to reflect the area of Lake Svityaz, Lake Luky, and Lake Peremut, which will benefit and be restored from project activities. If the surface area of these lakes changes during the project the target should correspond to the actual area of the lakes.)*	- Project restoration activities can be completed in project timeframe - Restoration measures are successful in restoring ecosystem services
	19. Northern Ukraine landscape PA management effectiveness	Nizhin Regional Landscape Park: 37 Mizhrichenskiy Regional Landscape Park: 41 Rivne Nature Reserve: 62 Pripyat-Stokhid National Nature Park: 64 Shatsk National Park: 78 Chornobyl Radiation and Ecological Biosphere Reserve: 70 Nobelskiy National Nature Park: 24 Polissya Nature Reserve: 57 Tsumanskaya Puscha: 42	Nizhin Regional Landscape Park: 40 Mizhrichenskiy Regional Landscape Park: 44 Rivne Nature Reserve: 65 Pripyat-Stokhid National Nature Park: 66 Shatsk National Park: 80 Chornobyl Radiation and Ecological Biosphere Reserve: 72 Nobelskiy National Nature Park: 27 Polissya Nature Reserve: 60 Tsumanskaya Puscha: 45	Nizhin Regional Landscape Park: 51 Mizhrichenskiy Regional Landscape Park: 54 Rivne Nature Reserve: 73 Pripyat-Stokhid National Nature Park: 74 Shatsk National Park: 89 Chornobyl Radiation and Ecological Biosphere Reserve: 81 Nobelskiy National Nature Park: 38 Polissya Nature Reserve: 69 Tsumanskaya Puscha: 56	GEF-7 METT for each PA *(See supporting documentation for rationale of mid-term and terminal evaluation targets. The project activities aim to increase METT scores by 0.5-1 point for METT questions 4, 5, 6, 7, 7c, 12, 18, 21, 21a, 21b, 22, 24, 24a, 24b, 25, and 30)*	- Project activities are sufficiently targeted to increase PA METT score - Project results, in terms of increase METT score, can be documented within the timeframe of the project
Outcome 4: Sustainable land use and restoration	20. Existence of capacity development and knowledge management products on	Limited technical understanding and	Designed	Integrated in vocational training of agriculture specialists, hydrologists	Vocational training of targeted audiences by public sector institutions	- Public sector and academic institutions are interested and willing to

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
methods are documented and disseminated to catalyze additional positive changes	agricultural land restoration and paludiculture	methodologies in Ukraine		and farmers, with proper consideration of gender aspects in sustainable cattle management and food production at peatlands	and academia includes offerings on agricultural land restoration and paludiculture	take up project produced training materials - There is sufficient time to identify and document good practices for sustainable management of agriculture in peatlands and steppe forest
	21. Participants trained in FOLUR best practices or cross-cutting issues (total number; % female) (FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator)	0	0	50	Monitoring via annual project reporting (i.e. PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Public sector and academic institutions are interested and willing to take up project produced training materials - There is sufficient time to identify and document good practices for sustainable management of agriculture in peatlands and steppe forest
	22. Members of FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice (total number of members; % female) (FOLUR Knowledge indicator)	0	5	10	Monitoring via annual project reporting (i.e. PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Project team, partners, and stakeholders are interested, willing, and have time to participate in FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice - Project team, partners, and stakeholders find value for their personal and professional interests in participating in FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice
	23. Status of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) protocol for assessment of GHG fluxes at peatlands	Limited technical understanding and methodologies in Ukraine	Designed	Validated and integrated in government UNFCCC reporting	National UNFCCC reporting includes data from GHG fluxes in peatlands based on project-produced MRV protocol	- National UNFCCC reporting cycles and procedures are timed such that project inputs can be incorporated - The project timeframe is sufficient to undertake

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
						technical measures to improve MRV protocols for GHG fluxes in peatlands
	24. Number of events & documents disseminated to share knowledge beyond FOLUR countries through S-S exchanges, conferences, and global events, including Green Commodities Community of Practice (FOLUR Component 4 Outcome Indicator 4; FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator)	0	5	20	Monitoring via annual project reporting (i.e. PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Existence of S-S opportunities and channels for knowledge sharing - Exchange events and knowledge sharing is an effective means of knowledge transfer regarding sustainable livestock management
	25. Diagnostic, analytical, synthesis, communication products and tools (from FOLUR) shared with country stakeholders (number) (FOLUR Knowledge indicator)	0	1	2	Monitoring via annual project reporting (i.e. PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Project activities provide a valuable basis for the creation of diagnostic, analytical, synthesis and communication products and tools - Effective dissemination of knowledge products regarding sustainable livestock management
	26. Government counterparts and country project team members participating in global, national and regional forums and workshops (e.g. GLF, CGIAR, Green Commodities Community, Good Growth Platform, multi-stakeholder dialogues, S-S exchanges, commodity value chain events, etc.) (total number of participants; % female) (FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator)	0	6, 50% female	10, 50% female	Monitoring via annual project reporting (i.e. PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Existence of FOLUR-related global, national and regional forums and workshops - Exchange events and knowledge sharing is an effective means of knowledge transfer regarding sustainable livestock management
	27. Private sector actors or coalitions, commodity value chain events, documents, press releases, etc. citing/using	0	1	2	Monitoring via annual project reporting (PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and	- Effective dissemination of FOLUR products

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	FOLUR products (number) (FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator)				terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Exchange events and knowledge sharing is an effective means of knowledge transfer regarding sustainable livestock management
Cross-cutting: *Gender mainstreaming during implementation*	28. Consistency of project gender mainstreaming approach with project plans	N/A – Project not under implementation; project design includes multiple elements designed to mainstream gender	Gender mainstreaming action plan integrated in project workplan and under implementation	Gender mainstreaming carried out during project implementation, as indicated by: a. Project Board and local stakeholder working groups have gender balance and/or include a gender expert; b. Policies, laws, and regulations developed with project support include gender perspectives, as relevant c. Project events and activities (e.g. trainings) promote gender balance among invited participants, as feasible d. Project technical training activities proactively recruit participants to achieve gender balance e. Project education and awareness activities are developed and carried out incorporating	Monitoring via annual project reporting (PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- All relevant stakeholders support or are in accordance with gender mainstreaming efforts undertaken by the project - There are not structural demographic issues that will hamper project gender mainstreaming efforts

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
				gender perspectives, as relevant f. Gender disaggregated indicators are reported on annually		
Cross-cutting: *Contribution to climate change mitigation*	29. Tons of GHG avoided / sequestered (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 5 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 6)	N/A (project activities not under implementation)	0 (project activities not yet at stage where GHGs avoided / sequestered	>10,000,000 t CO_2	EX-ACT calculation tool	- Per assumptions in EX-ACT tool - Project activities are implemented in the manner foreseen in the areas planned

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

102. The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

103. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

104. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[1]. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

105. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements

Inception Workshop and Report

106. A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
h. Formally launch the Project.

107. By the time of the inception workshop the core project team members should be registered with and participating in the Green Commodities Community.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)

108. The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

[1] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

109. In addition, as requested for participation in the FOLUR Global Platform, the project will provide annual reporting to the FOLUR Global Platform. The project will make an individual contribution to the FOLUR IP annual report (co-ordinated by the FOLUR Program Manager and the Global Platform team) that will be communicated to the GEF, partner agencies, and the wider community and inform about achievements and strategies of the IP and its child projects. Through the annual report, the project will be expected to provide data on the results framework indicators, narrate the project results and achievements, outline issues and problems, report on risks, and collect lessons learned. The project, guided by the Global Platform Communications and KM team, will be expected to gather and document success stories to feature in the annual report. The project will also make inputs to an excel-based Work Plan Output Tracking Tool (WPOTT) that has been developed by the Global Platform to track achievement of major outputs that are critical milestones in supporting and achieving the overall program implementation success.

GEF Core Indicators

110. The GEF Core indicators included as Annex will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website.

111. The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) have been prepared and the scores include in the GEF Core Indicators.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)

112. The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

113. The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

114. The GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP Bureau of Policy and Program Support (BPPS) / GEF Directorate.

115. The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by December 31, 2023 A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE)

116. An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center.

117. The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

118. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

119. The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by June 30, 2027. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report

120. The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the TE report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information

121. To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[2] and the GEF policy on public involvement[3].

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	**Responsible Parties**	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner Project Team	$5,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	Project Team	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework	Project Team will oversee national institutions / agencies charged with collecting results data	$10,000 ($2,000/yr)	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators, including METTs.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) and Annual FOLUR Program Progress Reporting	Regional Technical Advisor UNDP Country Office Project Team	None	Annually (between June-August)
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	UNDP Country Office Project Team	None	Ongoing
Monitoring of safeguards, stakeholder engagement plan, and gender action plan	UNDP Country Office Project Team	None	Ongoing
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Team	$8,000 ($2,000/yr for final 4 years) (covered under Output 4.3)	Annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None	Annually
Oversight / troubleshooting missions	RTA and BPPS / GEF	None	Troubleshooting as needed
Mid-term GEF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools	Implementing Partner Project Team as part of PIR at MTR	None	Before MTR mission takes place
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	Independent evaluators	$35,000	~33 months after project inception workshop, +/- 3 months (estimated 3rd quarter 2024, assuming Q3 2021 start)
Terminal GEF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools	Implementing Partner and Project Team as part of preparation of documents for TE	None	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place

[2] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/
[3] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Independent evaluators	$35,000	3-6 months before project completion (estimated 3rd quarter of 2026, assuming Q4 2021 start)
Translation of MTR and TE reports into English / Ukrainian	UNDP Country Office	$5,000	Within 3 months after completion of MTR and TE reports
Total Indicative Cost		$98,000 *(1.5% of GEF grant)*	

VI. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism

Implementing Partner

122. The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

123. The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

124. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

a. Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
b. Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
c. Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
d. Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
e. Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
f. Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
g. Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

125. At the project PPG stage, the Implementing Partner communicated to the GEF the capacity limitations, internal regulatory constraints, and institutional challenges that will prevent the IP from a smooth transition to full NIM modality (from previously practiced DIM and/or full UNDP support to NIM) and put the project implementation at risk. In accordance with the GEF Guidelines on Project Cycle C95.Inf. 03 dated 20 July 2020, the IP requested UNDP to provide implementation support services, subject to the GEF approval on an exceptional basis. Documentation of this request, and a preliminary acknowledgement of receipt from the GEF Secretariat is included in Annex 28 of this Prodoc.

126. UNDP has been requested by the government to provide "all services related to support of execution of all project technical outputs and project management activities, summarized as follows:

- Procurement of goods, services, and works on a transparent and competitive basis, including preparation of procurement plans, terms of reference and procurement packages, ensuring procurement processes, contracting and contract management, required to implement all technical outputs and manage the project properly;
- Identification and/or recruitment of project personnel and consultants according to UNDP norms and requirements, management of consultant activities, other HR-related services, to enable implementation of all technical outputs and proper project management.
- Financial services, including the processing of payments for the project under all technical outputs and project management activities, creating vendors, payment reconciliation, and preparation of expenditure reports to partners and donors;
- Logistics support services, including duty travel for project personnel and consultants working under technical outputs, project event management;

- Equipment and Asset Management services, including IT equipment maintenance, licenses, and ICT support for the project team and project activities;
- Maintenance of records of all project-related documentation;
- Preparation of progress reports and financial reports for the project;
- Arranging for financial auditing for the project.

127. The execution support services to be provided by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine are expected to include:

- Chairing of the Project Steering Committee and coordination of participation of other ministries, state agencies, and other stakeholders in project implementation.

128. There are no project budget implications for the proposed execution arrangement of UNDP providing support services. The UNDP Ukraine Country Office has waived claim to any Direct Project Costs recovery related to execution support services.4

129. In the proposed modality, a strict firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP (charged to the GEF Fee) and the project implementation support. Following agreement by the GEF Secretariat for UNDP to provide execution support, an LOA for provision of execution support services to be provided by CO will be signed with the Government in the context described within the Project Document, cleared by BPPS, and before the signing of the project document. Separation of functions and reporting lines between those at UNDP providing oversight with those at UNDP providing execution support will be made in line with relevant operational procedures and disclosed to GEF Secretariat.

130. A strict firewall within UNDP will be maintained between "project management", "execution support", and "oversight". There is no overlap (neither in people nor in reporting lines) between the Project Management Unit, Program Unit, and Operations units. The firewall settings as outlined below apply and are coherent with the standing UNDP ICF and POPP:

131. "Project management" will be undertaken by personnel on non-staff contracts (i.e. Service Contract holders) specifically hired for the management of this project, forming the so-called Project Management Unit. In line with standing ICF, their financial and legal accountability will not involve any actions from the category of "execution support", or "oversight"; it will be limited to preparing TORs, specifications, requests, and arranging for a proper process for all project management activities. The project Management Unit is funded fully out of the project budget.

132. "Execution support" staff, on the other hand, will not be involved in technical assessment and appraisals for project activities; nor in any oversight functions; they will be engaged exclusively in "executing" transactions requested by Project Management Unit in line with UNDP ICF, Financial and HR rules and other relevant sections POPP, using UNDP corporate financial accounting system to enable such execution support (including access to UNDP financial accounts and HR protocols). As mentioned above, such execution support will be provided by relevant UNDP CO operations staff in the procurement, finance, and Human Resources. Specific to this project case, as per UNDP Ukraine Senior Management Decision, no charges will be drawn for the execution support (i.e. this is in-kind contribution from UNDP to the project).

133. The programmatic oversight (i.e. over the Project Management Unit's compliance with the approved Total Budget and Work Plan) will be carried out by UNDP Country Office staff from the Energy and Environment and M&E/Program Finance Teams under the supervision of the CO Senior Management. The second tier of oversight will be provided from the regional level where programmatic oversight will be conducted and guidance on adherence to GEF policies will be provided by the Regional Technical Advisor, supported (as appropriate) by Global Head of Ecosystems, BPPS, UNDP at HQ NY as well as other relevant business units in NY including BPPS Directorate for vertical fund programming, BMS, and RBEC HQ. Oversight over execution support will be carried out by the Operations Manager (first level) at the UNDP CO, and relevant operations staff of Istanbul Regional Hub (as per the list of names above). All types of oversight are recovered exclusively from the GEF Fee.

[4] As per email from Ms. Dafina Gercheva, UNDP Resident Representative, to Mr. Andrew Bovarnick, UNDP Principal Technical Advisor for the Ukraine Sustainable Livestock project, dated December 4, 2020 *"Dear Andrew, This is to confirm that the CO will not charge DPC for the execution services and the Management Arrangements section remains unchanged. Many thanks for all your support. Best regards, Dafina".*

134. Additional details on the execution arrangements are discussed under the following Section VII on Financial Management.

Project stakeholders and target groups

135. The participation and contribution of stakeholders and key target groups is critical for the success of the project, for stakeholders at both the national and local levels. The project applies multiple strategies and mechanisms to ensure stakeholder engagement. First and foremost is the Project Board (as discussed further below), involving the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources as the primary beneficiary, and UNDP as the Development Partner. UNDP and the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources have a long history of collaboration and successful project completion in Ukraine, including multiple previous GEF-funded projects. The project will ensure gender balance and gender sensitivity are mainstreamed throughout all aspects of the project's stakeholder engagement approach.

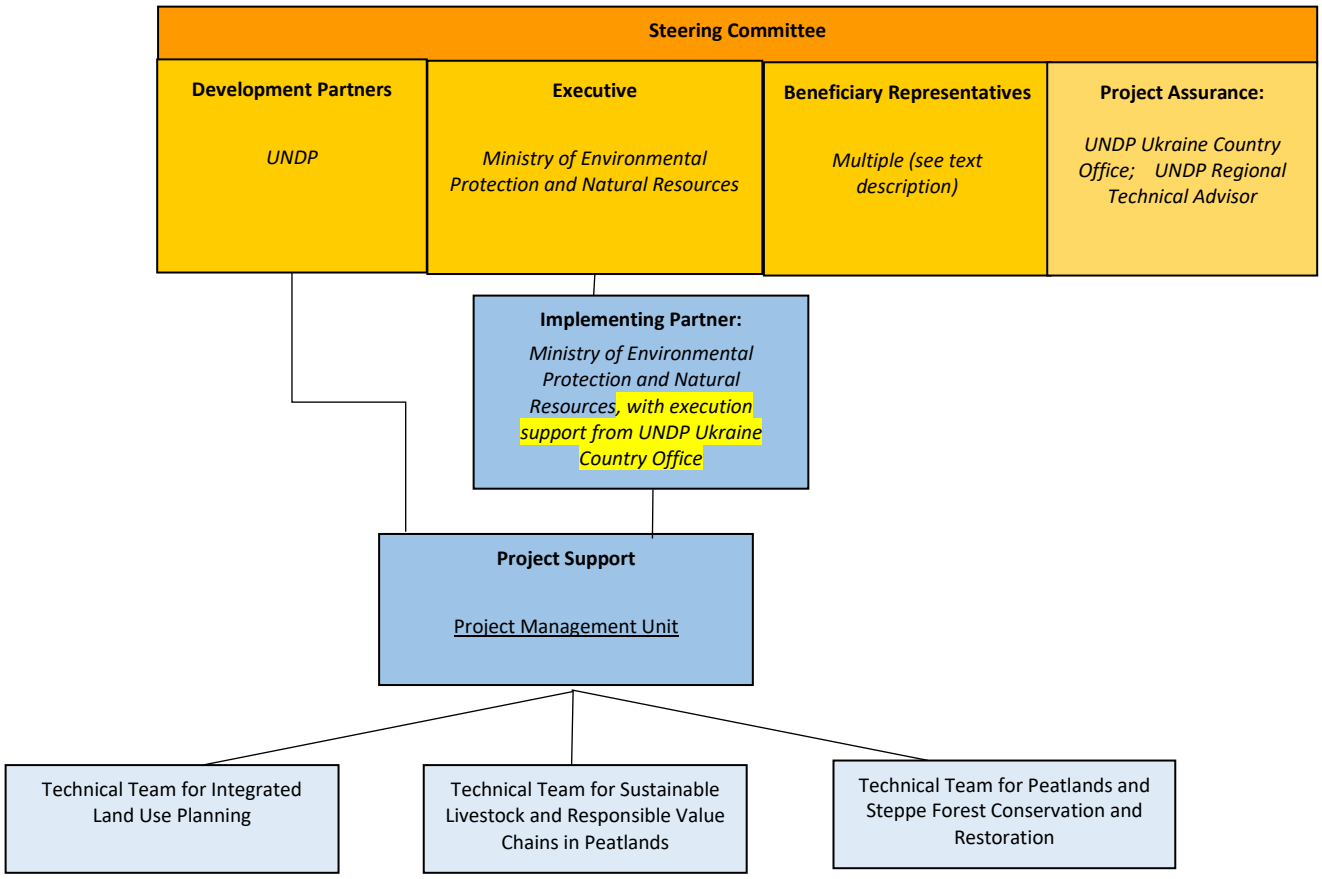
136. There are multiple stakeholder types at the local level in the planned project activity sites in the Northern Ukraine Landscape. These include representatives of oblast (province), raion (district), and ATCs (rural governments), administrations of PAs and forestries, community-based groups, individual and cooperative farms, agricultural businesses, and NGOs. The project will facilitate participatory planning processes and support the capacity development of local stakeholders and resource users, which will include private sector companies, local government representatives, PA managers, forest managers, and other site-specific key stakeholders. In addition, the project has multiple education and awareness activities planned that will engage local communities and stakeholders in addressing sustainable land management and conservation of biodiversity. Formal and informal partnerships will be developed and established with gender balance, and gender mainstreaming approaches in mind.

137. The project will highlight at various points the mechanisms and channels of communication that stakeholders may employ if they have any grievances related to the social and environmental impacts of the project. For example, this point will be indicated during the project inception workshop, and through the project education and awareness activities.

UNDP

138. UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

Project Organisation Structure



Project Steering Committee

139. The Project Steering Committee is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

140. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Project Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

141. Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

a. Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
b. Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
c. Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
d. Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
e. Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
f. Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
g. Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
h. Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
i. Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;

j. Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
k. Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
l. Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
m. Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
n. Address project-level grievances;
o. Approve the project Inception Report, MTR and TE reports and corresponding management responses;
p. Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up;
q. Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

142. The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

a. *Project Executive*: Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is: the designated representative from the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

b. *Beneficiary Representative(s)*: Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfil this role. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are: Oblast and raion state administrations, private sector participants, State Agency for Water Management, Ministry of Agricultural Policy, National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine, protected area administrations, ATCs, civil society organizations.

c. *Development Partner(s)*: Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are: UNDP.

d. *Project Assurance:* UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Management function.

Project extensions

143. The UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in Project Management Costs (PMC) will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resoruces.

VII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

144. The total cost of the project is USD $74,141,366. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD $6,756,000; USD $300,000 in cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP and USD $67,385,366 in other co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

145. Implementing Partner (IP) request for UNDP to provide country support services: The GEF OFP has requested UNDP to provide support services listed in the GEF OFP letter (Annex 28), which has been discussed and the GEF Secretariat agreed to consider this request. UNDP Ukraine Country Office has confirmed capacity to support implementation and render oversight for the project, based on history of successful similar services in the past (e.g. Polissia GEF project; EU Clima East project on peatlands). To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services. Oversight and quality assurance will be rendered as follows: (i) at field level: by the programming officers of the Programming Unit of UNDP Ukraine, and (ii) at secondary oversight and quality assurance level: by Regional Technical

Advisor (technical oversight and compliance with fiduciary standards and GEF policies and processes) and UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and CIS, RBEC (compliance with UNDP policies). Execution support services will be done independently by corresponding operations staff of the Operations Unit of UNDP Country Office under the supervision of UNDP Ukraine Country Office Senior Management. UNDP CO Management confirmed that no charges will be made for provision of execution support services (also see previous discussion under Section VI on Governance and Management Arrangements).

146. Confirmed Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Co-financing source	**Co-financing type**	**Co-financing amount**	**Planned Co-financing Activities/ Outputs**	**Risks**	**Risk Mitigation Measures**
Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade, and Agriculture of Ukraine	Grant	$52,914,980	Output 1.2; Component 2.	Government budget changes.	The project team will be in regular contact and close coordination with the Ministry in order to monitor the status of planned expenditures.
Ministry Environmental Protection and Natural Resources	Grant	$1,820,000	Output 1.2; Component 3.	Government budget changes.	The project team will be in regular contact and close coordination with the Ministry in order to monitor the status of planned expenditures.
Rivne Oblast State Administration	Grant	$594,000	Output 2.3	Government budget changes.	The project team will be in regular contact and close coordination with the Rivne Oblast State Administration in order to monitor the status of planned expenditures.
Association of Rivne Amalgamated Territories	In-kind	$21,386	Component 2	Local economic conditions change.	The project team will be in regular contact and close coordination with participating local communities to monitor local economic conditions.
Association of Volyn Amalgamated Territories	In-kind	$10,000	Component 2	Local economic conditions change.	The project team will be in regular contact and close coordination with participating local communities to monitor local economic conditions.
Ratnivsky LLC	Grant In-kind	$500,000 $1,500,000	Component 2	Market conditions change.	The project team will be in regular contact and close coordination with participating private sector partners to monitor market conditions.
UkrMilkInvest	Grant In-kind	$1,000,000 $2,000,000	Component 2	Market conditions change.	The project team will be in regular contact and close coordination with participating private sector partners to monitor market conditions.
Deddens Agro Company	Grant In-kind	$100,000 $900,000	Component 2	Market conditions change.	The project team will be in regular contact and close coordination with participating private sector partners to monitor market conditions.
Private Agrarian Company Ukraina	Grant In-kind	$100,000 $900,000	Component 2	Market conditions change.	The project team will be in regular contact and close coordination with participating private sector partners to monitor market conditions.
Ukrainian Cooperative Federation	Grant In-kind	$100,000 $900,000	Component 2	Market conditions change.	The project team will be in regular contact and close coordination with participating private sector partners to monitor market conditions.
Ukrainian Genetic Company	Grant In-kind	$10,000 $140,000	Component 2	Market conditions change.	The project team will be in regular contact and close coordination with participating private sector partners to monitor market conditions.

Institute of Water Problems and Land Reclamation of Ukraine	Grant In-kind	$300,000 $2,000,000	Output 2.1	Local economic conditions change and government budget changes	The project team will be in regular contact and close coordination with the Institute of Water Problems and Land Reclamation of Ukraine in order to monitor the status of planned expenditures.
Institute of Space Research of Ukraine	Grant In-kind	$255,000 $1,000,000	Component 1; Output 3.1	Local economic conditions change and government budget changes	The project team will be in regular contact and close coordination with the Institute of Space Research of Ukraine in order to monitor the status of planned expenditures.

147. Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board. Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager / Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF: a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project budget with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more; b) Introduction of new budget items that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

148. Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

149. Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

150. Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

151. Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen within 3 months of posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC**. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

152. Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[5]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

153. Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

[5] See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default

154. The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

155. Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

VIII. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00128575	Atlas Project/Output ID:	00122538
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Promoting sustainable livestock management and ecosystem conservation in Northern Ukraine		
Atlas Business Unit	UKR10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Promoting sustainable livestock management and ecosystem conservation in Northern Ukraine		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6395		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources		

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 2021 (USD)	Amount Year 2022 (USD)	Amount Year 2023 (USD)	Amount Year 2024 (USD)	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Total (USD)	*See Budget Note:*
COMPONENT 1: Integrated Landscape Management Systems	**Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources**	**62000**	**GEF**	71300	Local Consultants	40,000	96,000	72,000	61,000	30,000	45,000	344,000	*1*
				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	20,000	52,000	40,000	40,000	30,000	30,000	212,000	*2*
				71600	Travel	5,559	7,941	-	-	-	-	13,500	*3*
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	22,000	30,500	54,750	27,750	23,500	13,500	172,000	*4*
				72300	Materials & Goods	-	30,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	85,000	*5*
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	3,000	4,500	2,250	2,250	1,500	1,500	15,000	*6*
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	13,441	9,059	14,000	9,000	5,000	5,000	55,500	*7*
				sub-total GEF		**104,000**	**230,000**	**198,000**	**155,000**	**105,000**	**105,000**	**897,000**	
				Total Outcome 1		**104,000**	**230,000**	**198,000**	**155,000**	**105,000**	**105,000**	**897,000**	

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 2021 (USD)	Amount Year 2022 (USD)	Amount Year 2023 (USD)	Amount Year 2024 (USD)	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Total (USD)	*See Budget Note:*
COMPONENT 2: Peatland restoration and promotion of sustainable livestock production practices and responsible value chains	**Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources**	**62000**	**GEF**	71300	Local Consultants	55,000	115,000	100,000	55,000	50,000	-	375,000	*8*
				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	20,000	110,000	105,000	60,000	55,000	50,000	400,000	*9*
				71600	Travel	9,000	11,000	2,000	1,900	2,000	2,000	27,900	*10*
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	-	250,000	490,000	795,000	645,000	370,000	2,550,000	*11*
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	30,000	*12*
				72300	Materials & Goods	-	42,500	195,000	60,000	27,500	7,500	332,500	*13*
				72600	Grants	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	200,000	*14*
				74700	Transport, Shipping and handle	-	7,500	10,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	27,500	*15*
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	26,000	39,000	18,000	7,600	8,000	8,000	106,600	*16*
				sub-total GEF		**110,000**	**575,000**	**935,000**	**1,099,500**	**890,000**	**440,000**	**4,049,500**	
				Total Outcome 2		**110,000**	**575,000**	**935,000**	**1,099,500**	**890,000**	**440,000**	**4,049,500**	
COMPONENT 3: Conservation and restoration of natural habitats	**Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources**	**62000**	**GEF**	71300	Local Consultants	15,000	25,000	15,000	25,000	-	-	80,000	*17*
				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	3,333	32,667	33,333	50,000	30,000	20,000	169,333	*18*
				71600	Travel	1,667	3,333	1,667	-	-	-	6,667	*19*
				72300	Materials & Goods	75,000	100,000	100,000	80,000	75,000	45,000	475,000	*20*
				sub-total GEF		**95,000**	**161,000**	**150,000**	**155,000**	**105,000**	**65,000**	**731,000**	
				Total Outcome 3		**95,000**	**161,000**	**150,000**	**155,000**	**105,000**	**65,000**	**731,000**	

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 2021 (USD)	Amount Year 2022 (USD)	Amount Year 2023 (USD)	Amount Year 2024 (USD)	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Total (USD)	*See Budget Note:*
COMPONENT 4: M&E, coordination, knowledge dissemination and learning, coordination with Global IP platform	**Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources**	**62000**	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	-	-	18,000	-	18,000	-	36,000	*21*
				71300	Local Consultants	-	-	42,000	-	17,000	-	59,000	*22*
				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	9,250	71,000	31,000	21,000	32,750	12,500	177,500	*23*
				71600	Travel	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	110,000	*24*
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	-	25,000	30,000	18,000	15,000	-	88,000	25
				72300	Materials & Goods	-	-	100,000	100,000	50,000	-	250,000	26
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	750	2,500	4,000	2,500	750	2,500	13,000	27
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	24,000	28
				sub-total GEF		34,000	126,500	254,000	146,500	162,500	34,000	757,500	
				Total Outcome 4		34,000	126,500	254,000	146,500	162,500	34,000	757,500	
Project management costs [6]	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	37,677	40,412	43,355	46,521	49,930	42,941	260,836	29
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	9,396	-	2,819	-	-	-	12,215	30
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	3,000	2,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	13,500	31
				72500	Supplies	1,000	1,060	1,124	1,191	1,263	-	5,638	32
				73200	Premises Alternations	4,111	4,358	4,619	4,896	5,190	-	23,174	33

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 2021 (USD)	Amount Year 2022 (USD)	Amount Year 2023 (USD)	Amount Year 2024 (USD)	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Total (USD)	*See Budget Note:*
				73300	Rental & Maint of Info Tech Eq	1,000	1,060	1,124	1,191	1,262	-	5,637	34
				sub-total GEF Project Management		56,184	49,390	55,040	55,800	59,646	44,941	321,000	
		04000	UNDP	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	50,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	275,000	35
				74100	Professional Services	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	36
				sub-total UNDP		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	
				Total Project Management		106,184	99,390	105,040	105,800	109,646	94,941	621,000	
TOTAL GEF						399,184	1,142,062	1,589,464	1,612,617	1,323,543	690,421	6,756,000	
PROJECT TOTAL (GEF + UNDP)						447,894	1,192,062	1,639,464	1,662,617	1,373,543	740,421	7,056,000	

Summary of Funds

Donor	USD Yr1	USD Yr2	USD Yr3	USD Yr4	USD Yr5	USD Yr6	USD Total
GEF	399,184	1,137,890	1,587,040	1,630,800	1,317,146	683,941	6,756,000
UNDP	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	300,000
Subtotal Co-finance	4,227,424	11,334,288	15,607,012	15,828,126	13,067,446	7,021,070	67,085,366
TOTAL	4,676,608	12,522,178	17,244,052	17,508,926	14,434,592	7,755,011	74,141,366

Please see also the co-financing letters in Annex 19.

Budget notes

#	Description
1	Local Consultants: A.) Costs for external GIS technical support (total $270,000) under Output 1.3 and 1.4 to produce outputs related to management of geospatial data, land use planning, digitization of data, and mapping; B.) external technical support on land use planning ($60,000) under Output 1.4 to facilitate local stakeholder consultations for land use planning, and to produce individual land use plans for ATCs; and C.) Costs for an external legal expert ($14,000 = 7 months @$2,000/month) for drafting of regulations and inputs to government on sustainable livestock and land restoration under Outputs 1.5 and 1.6.

2	Contractual Services – Individ: Technical work necessary for project team to complete project activities: A). Output 1.1: Start-up of multi-stakeholder working groups for land use planning ($5,000); B.) Output 1.2: Activities related to defining scope and content of ILUPs ($15,000); C.) Output 1.3: Development of land use data management and planning system, completion of 100 ATC ILUPs, and implementation of ILUPs ($180,000; D.) Output 1.5: Desk review of existing scientific information on paludiculture relevant to Ukraine ($10,000); E.) Output 1.6: National adoption of revised UNCCD NAP ($2,000).
3	Travel: Output 1.1: Local travel for project team and stakeholders, relating to stakeholder consultation processes under Cross-sectoral Working Groups ($13,500).
4	Contractual Services – Companies: Budget for contracting a research or scientific organization or institution: A.) Output 1.3: Field validation of remote sensing data ($50,000); B). Output 1.5: Field studies on science and methodologies for paludiculture in Ukraine, and compendium produced on scientific and technical basis for sustainable livestock paludiculture in Ukraine ($37,000). Also, under Output 1.3: C.) Contracting of an academic or software development company to produce an open source land use planning database and decision-support system for ILUPs ($85,000).
5	Other Materials and Goods: Output 1.3: Purchase of remote sensing and other data necessary for completing ILUPs ($85,000).
6	Information Technology Equipment: Output 1.3: IT equipment for land use planning database and decision support system ($15,000).
7	Training, Workshops and Confer: A.) Output 1.1: Start-up workshops for land use planning consultative process ($10,500: 1 workshop/region = 7 workshops * $1500/workshop); B.) Regular working group meetings held: 3 years * 12 months * 7 regions * $100 per meeting (facilities, catering if necessary, A/V media, etc.), plus $4800 over 3 years for unforeseen workshop expenses = $30,000. C.) Output 1.4: Stakeholder consultation process with inputs from land use planning expert: $10,000; D.) Output 1.4: Meetings and workshops for ATC adoption of legally binding land use plans ($5,000).
8	Local Consultants: A.) Output 2.1: Land restoration technical expert for 10 restoration sites @$10,000/site = $100,000. B.) Private sector and value chain technical expert to support project activities over ($275,000 for various tasks and wide support over 5 years): Output 2.3: Development and implementation of measures to support biomass-based products; Output 2.4: establishment of partnerships with key private sector partners to implement forest steppe restoration measures; Output 2.6: Support for establishment, development, and implementation of sustainable livestock platform.
9	Contractual Services – Individ: Project team technical work to complete activities under following outputs: A.) Output 2.2 establishment of local stakeholder livestock and dairy co-ops; B.) Development and implementation of large scale measures to support sustainable livestock management in steppe forest zones; C.) Output 2.5: Capacity strengthening of agriculture extension services to support sustainable livestock management ($400,000 over 5.5 years).
10	Travel: A.) Output 2.2: Local travel to support establishment of local level co-ops for sustainable livestock production ($18,000); B.) Output 2.6: Local travel to support up-scaling of sustainable livestock platform in other regions ($9,900).
11	Contractual Services – Companies: Output 2.1: Environmental engineering firm or technical institute for hydrological and technical design of restoration measures ($5,000/site * 10 sites = $50,000); Environmental engineering firm or technical institute for EIA studies for restoration measures ($10,000/site * 10 sites = $100,000); Environmental engineering and construction for technical investments for restoration measures – details to be specified in technical design measures during implementation (10 sites * $175,000/site = $1,750,000. Output 2.5: Agriculture or technical institute or organization for development of training materials on sustainable livestock production for extension services ($20,000); Agriculture or technical institute or organization for training of trainer sessions ($30,000); Agriculture or technical institute or organization (e.g. extension services/NGOs) to conduct farmer field school demonstrations ($100,000); Marketing agencies, NGOs or other to conduct farmer outreach to extend reach of extension services ($50,000). Output 2.6: Marketing firm(s) to support design, production and development of marketing materials, media campaigns to support sustainable livestock platform ($450,000).
12	Equipment and Furniture: Output 2.2: Preliminary set-up for operation and functioning of local sustainable livestock co-ops (3 co-ops * $10,000 ea = $30,000);
13	Agri & Forestry Products: Output 2.1: Investments in livestock for demonstration activity to analyze financial performance of breeds especially suited to paludiculture ($82,500); Output 2.2: Investments in agriculture and forestry related products for set-up and operation of local co-ops ($150,000); Output 2.3: Investments in processing of wild paludiculture products ($100,000).
14	Grants: Output 2.6: Activity 2.6.6. Incentive program for livestock producers to adopt standards and practices outlined in Sustainable Livestock Platform – 2 years of incentives @$100,000/yr. This is an important part of achieving the outcome through catalyzing participation and upscaling of the standards and requirements developed under the Sustainable Livestock platform. These will be low-value grants (LVG), as per the UNDP LVG policy.
15	Transport, Shipping and handle: Output 2.1: Transportation of livestock under demonstration activity for testing new breeds for paludiculture ($27,500).
16	Training, Workshops and Confer: Output 2.2: Meetings and workshops for market identification for establishment of local stakeholder sustainable livestock co-ops ($42,000). Output 2.6: Meetings, workshops and conferences for development, implementation, and upscaling of Sustainable Livestock Platform ($64,600).
17	Local Consultants: Output 3.1: GIS technical support for geospatial and ecological analysis of KBAs outside PAs that should be identified and targeted for special management regimes for biodiversity, and development of maps for key areas for integrated land management planning ($30,000); Output 3.2: Land restoration technical expert for scientific and technical scoping of land restoration sites around PAs ($50,000).
18	Contractual Services – Individ: Output 3.1: Project team technical inputs for detailed scientific and technical SWOT for management of KBAs outside PAs ($13,333); Output 3.2: Project team technical inputs for PA management strengthening in relation to integrated land use management and sustainable use ($156,000).
19	Travel: Output 3.1: Local travel for stakeholder consultations and site visits for detailed SWOT analysis of KBAs outside PAs ($6,667).

20	Other Materials and Goods: Output 3.1: Materials and equipment to enhance technical capacity for management of KBAs in and around PAs on issues and zones where ecological integrity is threatened by livestock (e.g. fencing, signage, monitoring equipment, etc.) - specific investments to be further detailed during consultation with stakeholders during implementation ($475,000).
21	International Consultants: Output 4.4: Mid-term review and terminal evaluation: 1 international consultant for 30 days @$600/day for both mid-term review and terminal evaluation = $36,000.
22	Local Consultants: Output 4.1: External education / training consultant to develop curriculum materials on sustainable livestock production practices: $25,000; Output 4.4: Mid-term review and terminal evaluation support: $17,000/each.
23	Contractual Services – Individ: Output 4.1: Project team technical inputs to development of training program, consultation and coordination with partner training institutions, consultations with farmers and other end users, support for adoption and integration of training materials ($50,000); Output 4.2: Project team technical inputs to development of MRV protocol and development of inputs to UNFCCC ($31,000). Output 4.3: Outreach expert for series of national publicity and outreach knowledge sharing events, and inputs to Global FOLUR products ($86,500). Output 4.4 Project team technical support for mid-term review and terminal evaluation ($10,000).
24	Travel: Output 4.3: A.) Local travel for participation in communication and outreach events for education and awareness raising and other PR activities ($10,000); B.) International travel for project-sponsored participation in international workshops / conferences / meetings, including global / regional sustainable livestock platform gatherings (2 people x 1 international trip/year x 5 years = $50,000). Note: Budgeted as per World Bank global FOLUR budgeting guidance; C.) International travel for project-sponsored participation in the FOLUR Global Platform (2 people x 1 international trip/year x 5 years = $50,000) Note: Budgeted as per World Bank global FOLUR budgeting guidance.
25	Contractual Services – Companies: Output 4.2: External technical support from field research scientific institute or organization to conduct fieldwork for monitoring and measurements of GHG fluxes in peatlands ($50,000). Output 4.3: External technical support from field research scientific institute or organization to publish scientific papers on the project's work on sustainable livestock paludiculture, MRV systems for peatlands, and other relevant aspects ($38,000).
26	Other Materials and Goods: Output 4.1: Procurement of scientific equipment for GHG monitoring systems (e.g. eddy-covariance technique or other approach) for estimated 3 monitoring sites ($250,000).
27	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs: Output 4.3. Materials for publicity and outreach events ($8,000). Output 4.4: Translation of MTR and TE reports ($5,000).
28	Training, Workshops and Confer: Output 4.4. Project inception workshop and project board meetings ($24,000).
29	Contractual Services – Individ: A.) Project Coordinator ("manager") – UNDP Proforma cost April 2020 Net $37,337, plus 22% social insurance, plus 3% annual performance bonus, plus 6% annual inflation over 5.5 years = $101,185 (30% PMC, 70% technical). B.) Project Assistant – UNDP Pro Forma cost April 2020 Net $24,407, plus 22% social insurance, plus 3% annual performance bonus, plus 6% annual inflation over 5.5 years = 159,651 (70% PMC, 30% technical).
30	Equipment and Furniture: Office set-up: Furniture, equipment, printers, etc. - $12,215.
31	Communic & Audio Visual Equip: Equipping project team: laptops, phones, cameras, projector, etc. - $13,500.
32	Supplies: Office supplies: paper, printer ink, email subscription, connectivity chares, cell phone charges, etc. - $1000/year * 5 years, plus 6% annual inflation = $5,638.
33	Premises Alternations: Maintenance of premises and costs of utilities associated with use of project office (not rent) = $23,174.
34	Rental & Maint of Info Tech Eq: Equipment maintenance, repair, internet, phone: $5,637.
35	UNDP grant co-financing to support PMC staff costs $275,000.
36	Professional Services: Annual financial audit (5 years *$5,000/year = $25,000).

IX. Legal Context

156. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the United Nations, signed on June 18, 1993. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

157. This project will be implemented by Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

158. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

X. Risk Management

159. Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

a. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

b. assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

160. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

161. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

162. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

a. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

b. Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

163. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

a. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

b. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

c. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

d. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

e. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

164. The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

a. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

b. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

c. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

d. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

e. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

f. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

165. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

166. Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

167. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

168. Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document,

may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

169. *Note:* The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

170. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

171. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

172. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Project map and geospatial coordinates of project sites
Annex 2: Multi-Year Work Plan
Annex 3: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
Annex 4: UNDP Risk Register
Annex 5: Monitoring Plan
Annex 6. Results Framework Indicators Design and Target Explanation and Rationale
Annex 7: GEF Core Indicators at Baseline
Annex 8: GEF PA Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
Annex 9: Protected Areas Capacity Assessment
Annex 10: Carbon calculations tracking tool (EX-ACT)
Annex 11: GEF 7 Taxonomy
Annex 12: Overview and responsibilities of project staff and contractors
Annex 13: Initial Project Procurement Plan
Annex 14: Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Annex 15: Stakeholders consulted during project development
Annex 16: Expanded Development Context
Annex 17: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
Annex 18: Knowledge Management Plan
Annex 19: Co-financing letters
Annex 20: Restoration Sites Summary Sheets
Annex 21: Restoration Expert PPG Report
Annex 22: Northern Ukraine Landscape Livestock Value Chain PPG Report
Annex 23: Sustainable Beef Platform Concept
Annex 24: Project Oblasts GIS Summary Analysis Reports
Annex 25: Project Stakeholder Validation Workshop Report
Annex 26: Global-Country Project Linkages in the Northern Ukraine Landscape Project
Annex 27: Responses to informal first upstream ProDoc review of GEF Secreteriat.
Annex 28: GEF Execution Support Letter and prior correspondence between Government and GEF

Annex 1: Project map and geospatial coordinates of project sites

Figure 4 Northern Ukraine Landscape

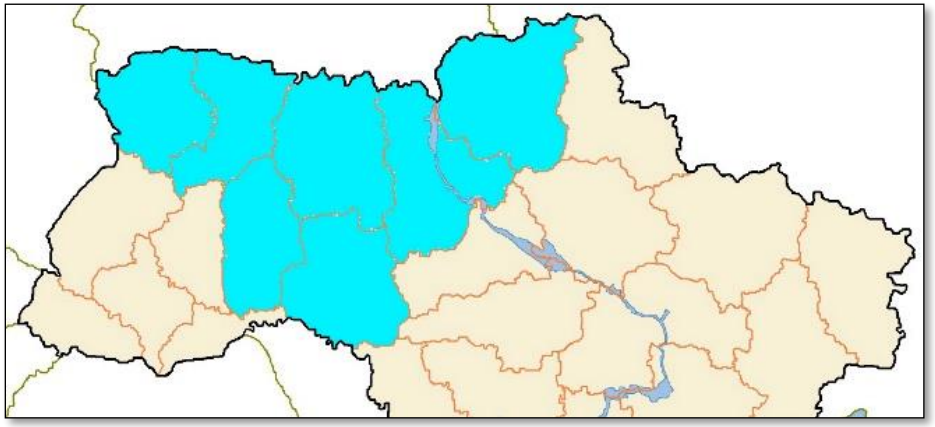


Figure 5 Restoration Sites in Northern Ukraine Landscape

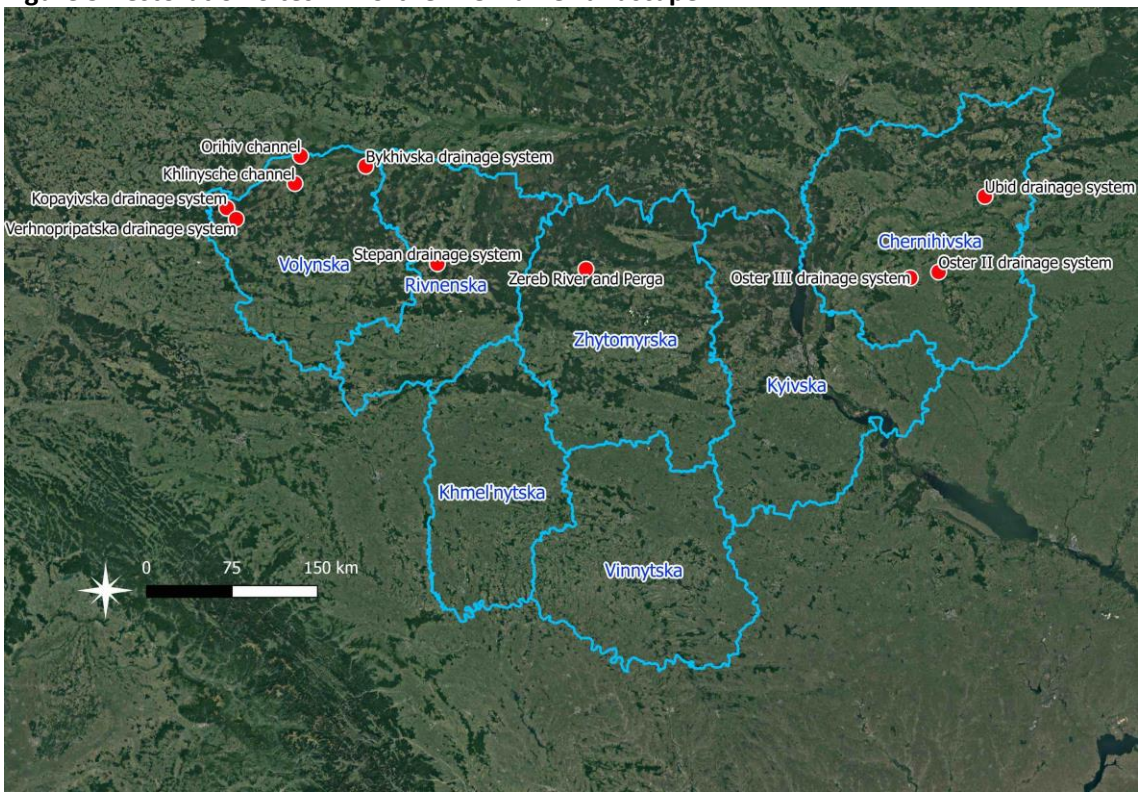
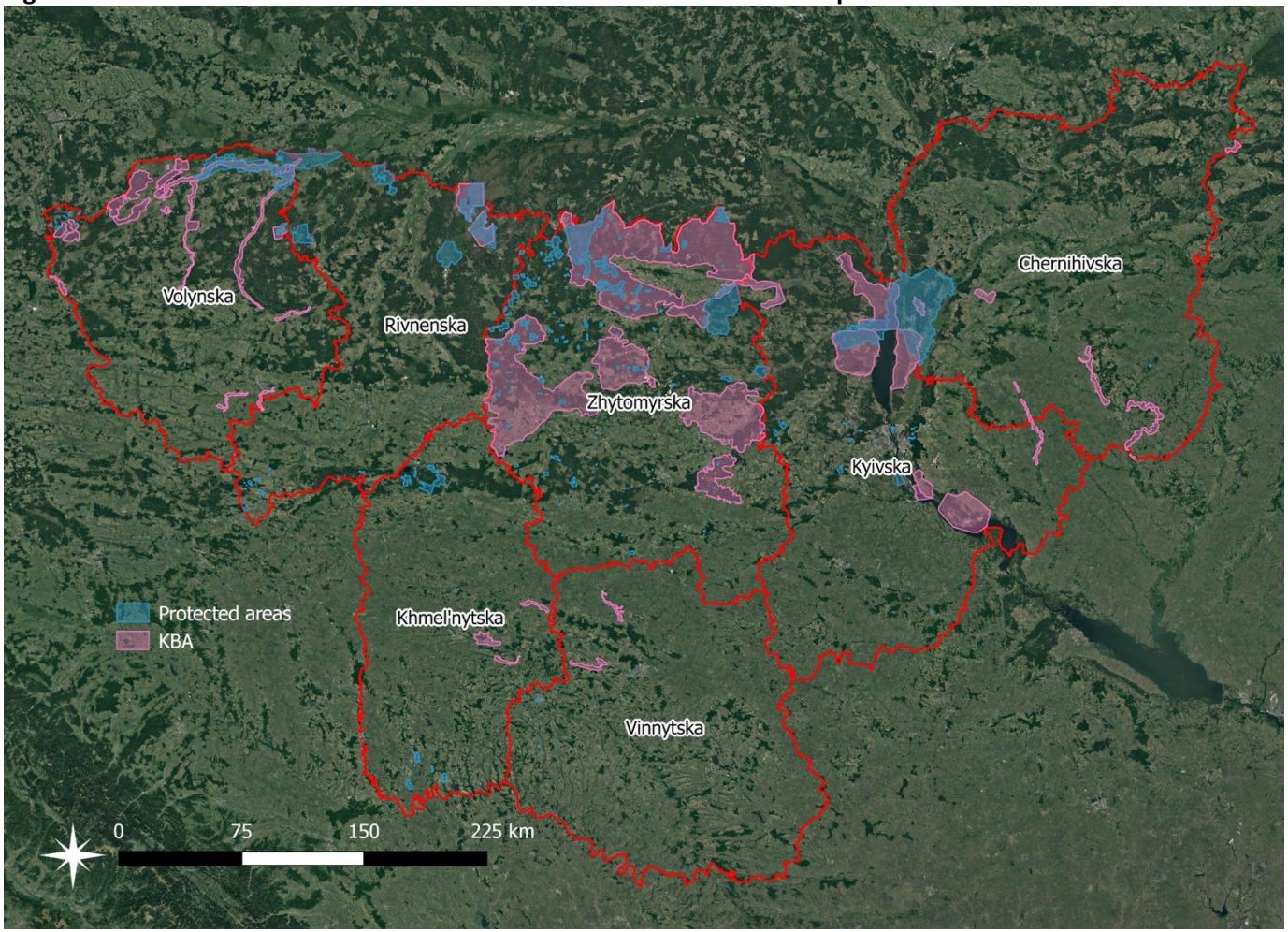


Figure 6. KBAs and Protected Areas Within the Northern Ukraine Landscape



Numerous additional maps available in Annex 24, which encompasses the outputs from the GIS work done in the project development phase. These include.
a. Maps for seven oblasts indicating administrative boundaries, settlements, roads, waterways, PAs, KBAs, forest cover, peatlands, and degraded lands, and project restoration sites
b. Maps for planned restoration sites (at appropriate scale), indicating land cover, land use, degraded area, and any overlapping protected areas]

Annex 2: Multi-Year Work Plan

Note to project implementation team: The project implementation team should reference the activity-based budget (in Excel format) for additional details relating to each activity. That document provides further clarity on the activities as envisioned and planned by the project development team.

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
I. Integrated Landscape Management Systems	1.1 Cross Sectoral Working Groups set up to oversee the preparation of ILUPs for ATCs within the seven oblasts (regions) of the Northern Ukraine Landscape, with gender balance of the WG ensured wherever possible	1. Stakeholder consultation process to identify members of cross sectoral working groups in each oblast, making sure that women and men are proportionally represented in the WG																								
		2. Initial workshops to formally establish cross sectoral working groups and launch planning process;																								
		3. Drafting of TORs (specifying the need for gender balance) establishing the mandate and functioning of the cross sectoral working groups, and drafting of MoUs with intended government partners who will use ILUPs when completed and adopted; and																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		4. Regular meetings of the cross sectoral working groups.																								
	1.2 Specific criteria and methodologies for assessment of agricultural and other relevant lands, functions and services of ecosystems, degree of degradation, will be defined. The structure of the ILUPs and data sets that need gathering and mapping worked out	1. Formulation of the criteria and methodologies for assessments for agricultural lands, functions, and ecosystem services, and the degree of degradation;																								
		2. Development of the ILUP approach, based on national norms, standards, and legislation;																								
		3. Data requirements defined;																								
		4. Mapping requirements defined;																								
		5. Sub-working groups established and working on land cover classification;																								
		6. Sub-working groups established and working on remote sensing data analysis;																								
		7. Sub-working groups established and working on data standards and compatibility;																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		8. Sub-working groups established and working on land degradation identification and classification;																								
		9. Sub-working groups established and working on ecosystem services and agricultural land use spatial planning.																								
	1.3 A comprehensive inventory and database of land in the target landscape will be completed (using the criteria and methodologies from the previous output), as an important input for the ILUPs.	1. Establishment of the data management approach, using State Land Cadaster data and World Bank data on land owners;																								
		2. Creation of open source land use planning database and decision-support system (based on UNDP-GEF forest management Decision Support System developed in Turkey, as feasible);																								
		3. Remote sensing and field data collection;																								
		4. Uploading data to database (and/or collection of new																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		data through a direct upload methodology), and addition to / confirmation of state land cadaster;																								
		5. Analysis of remote sensing data to determine land use and land cover;																								
		6. Field validation of remote sensing data analysis through limited sampling;																								
		7. Document-based analysis of administrative and land tenure boundaries; and																								
		8. Digitization of territorial maps of ATCs, PAs, and other relevant data layers, with further integration into the State Land Cadaster.																								
	1.4 Based on the analysis and outputs from Output 1.3, the ILUPs will be developed prescribing an ecologically and economically	1. Georeferenced spatial data layers completed for 100+ ATCs, covering ~3 million ha of organic soils, based on inventory data																								
		2. Data layers integrated in national land cadaster																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	optimal land use approach, with areas for conservation, agricultural uses, and restoration.	3. Consultative Integrated land use planning process for ATCs																								
		4. Based on inventory data, ecologically sustainable agricultural land use planning completed for ATCs																								
		5. ATCs adopt legally binding land use plans prescribing optimal use – stakeholder consultation (ensuring proportional representation of men and women), lobbying, policy development; initiation of implementation of land use plans, with quantitative monitoring																								
		6. Development of capacity development modules and materials for sustainable land management by ATCs, including gender considerations in																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		structure and presentation of materials; and																								
		7. Capacity development for ATCs on use and functioning of land use planning software, ensuring targeting of both male and female audiences																								
		8. Development of suggested revisions and inputs to oblast development strategies for 2027 to ensure coordination with and integration of project results.																								
	1.5 Scientific, regulatory and methodological basis designed for introduction of sustainable livestock at wet peat soils (e.g. hydrological restoration, replacement of annual arable farming by feeding crops and pastures).	1. Desk review of existing scientific information on paludiculture relevant for Ukraine;																								
		2. Field studies on scientific and methodological basis for paludiculture in Ukraine;																								
		3. Compendium produced on scientific and technical basis for sustainable livestock																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		paludiculture in Ukraine, including gender considerations; and																								
		4. Development of draft regulations for support and incentives for sustainable livestock paludiculture in Ukraine, including sustainable financing activities																								
	1.6 UNCCD National Action Plan updated with actions to achieve LDN in lands under sustainable livestock management	1. Review and analysis of situation with respect to livestock and land degradation in Ukraine, including needs of women and men with regard to sustainable livestock management, with summary of international best practices for sustainable livestock management in peatlands, and recommendations for actions and methodologies to be integrated in the UNCCD National Action Plan, including gender considerations;																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		2. Drafting of revised relevant sections of UNCCD NAP; and																								
		3. National adoption of revised UNCCD NAP.																								
II. Peatland restoration and promotion of sustainable livestock production practices and responsible value chains	2.1 Prepare to introduce and scale up sustainable livestock and peatland management through restored hydrological regimes (re-wetting) of degraded productive lands	1. Preliminary scientific and technical scoping of restoration sites																								
		2. Hydrological and technical restoration measures designed																								
		3. EIA studies for restoration measures																								
		4. Technical investments for restoration measures																								
		5. Demonstration / pilot activity of use of potential new products and breeds suited to paludiculture (e.g. water buffalo) in wet peat soils																								
		6. Knowledge sharing and dissemination of project experience and restoration good practices to neighboring oblasts; assessment of sustainable																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		financing opportunities on local and international market to scale up the measures																								
	2.2 Creation of land user cooperatives, in support of sustainable livestock production by small-holders, with a primary focus on areas with peat soils, with gender balance of heads / owners of small-holders who are members of co-ops ensured	1. Market identification for establishment of cooperatives;																								
		2. Preliminary consultations with potential co-op stakeholders, including both females and males;																								
		3. Development of documentation and legal establishment of co-ops, ensuring both male and female-headed small-holders are invited to participate;																								
		4. Operational establishment of co-ops;																								
		5. Investment in preliminary co-op infrastructure for successful operation, including sustainable finance considerations																								
		6. Support for preliminary																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		operation and functioning of co-ops, including linking Ukrainian co-ops with the EU market, and with international trading companies that supply non-traditional geographic markets (i.e. Middle East, Asia, Africa, North America)																								
	2.3 The project will provide for assistance in pasture preparation, establishment of hay-making fields and use regimes, fields for feed crop production, and energy crops for sustainable fuel at livestock product processing facilities.	1. Technical measures for support of development and harvesting of biomass-based products, for feed and energy crops;																								
		2. Events and activities to develop and strengthen biomass-based markets of paludiculture products; and																								
		3. Investment in processing of wild paludiculture products, ensuring proportional benefits to both female and male stakeholders;																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	2.4 Partnerships with large agricultural holding companies (targeting mostly soils under forest steppe vegetation), to improve environmental sustainability of agricultural production over substantial areas	1. Establishment of partnerships - setting meetings two times per year to exchange experience between state authorities, scientific organizations and producers;																								
		2. Identification of measures to improve sustainability of production in forest steppe; and																								
		3. Support for implementation of large scale sustainable management measures in forest steppe - Co-financing for the improvement of the stock (purchase of sperm); consultation and assistance in cooperation with united territorial communities; professional veterinary and technological support of the production process; support for the organization of the																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		process of feeding in the pastures and feeding yards; support for implementation of the Ukrainian nitrates initiative through measures to avoid and remediate manure run-off; returning to the practice of using stubble to feed livestock instead of burning (fire prevention); Integrating livestock in the Food Forest; Introduction of organic agriculture volunteering tourism (i.e. "woffing").																								
	2.5 Capacity of extension services strengthened (in cooperation with Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture and private sector) to support delivery for male and female farmers	1. Establishment of partnerships with extension services, including NGO/CSOs conducting extension work																								
		2. Analysis of farmer support systems, based on UNDP Green Commodities program "Strengthening Farmer Support Systems" process and tools (e.g.																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	implementing paludiculture practices.	Farmer Support Forum, scorecard, etc.)																								
		3. Development of training materials on sustainable livestock and paludiculture based on collective intelligence approach for extension services, including gender considerations: a) printing of small guide book for farmers (large scale and small) and professionals; b) developing on-line lectures for sustainable livestock production; c) sustainable livestock waste management practices (composting, bio-gas, circularity)																								
		4. Training of trainer sessions, ensuring representation of both female and male audiences: a) training of specialists in Ukraine, and project participants for the best industrial practices with the																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		involvement of foreign specialists; b) co-financing of a demonstration farm for the cultivation of cattle on pastures (5-6 heads free ranging); c) working out problems that arise, demonstrating the capabilities of the system; d) training specialists of project stakeholders;																								
		5. Support for extension services to conduct farmer field school demonstration activities, ensuring gender balance among participating farmers;																								
		6. Farmer outreach mechanisms, extending reach of extension services: a) publication of articles in the media regarding the activities of advisory services and their effectiveness (district newspapers, Internet portals, Social Media																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		Powerful Campaign); b) Participation in conferences and forums presenting the achievements of the project.																								
	2.6 Establishment of a cooperative national platform with all key levels of the livestock value chain (e.g. livestock producers, holding companies, exporters, wholesalers, retail companies, etc.), focusing on the production, marketing and sale of paludiculture products, including labels / brands established for key products from target	1. Stakeholder consultations with private sector partners, government partners, and other stakeholders, ensuring representation of female and male farmers																								
		2. Design and development of technical standards and requirements for sustainable livestock value chain platform based on international good practices and examples (e.g. Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef, US Roundtable for Sustainable Beef, Canadian Roundtable for Sustainable Beef, etc.)																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	sites; farmers linked to premium crop and forage markets and retail / wholesale companies; support for analysis of demand, assessment of supply chains, marketing, and sales through partnerships with food exporters and leading food chain companies.	3. Design and development of labeling procedures;																								
		4. Design and development of marketing elements - brand logos, websites, etc.;																								
		5. Public launch of cooperative sustainable livestock in Ukraine platform, ensuring both female and male farmers are invited to participate;																								
		6. Incentive measures for producers, split into categories for small / medium, and large producers, including exploration of sustainable financing opportunities (e.g. green bonds, carbon credits, etc.);																								
		7. Producer / distributer => buyer / exporter events to support development of domestic and export market;																								
		8. Marketing campaign																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		supporting sustainable livestock in Ukraine;																								
		9. Activities to directly support and link producers / distributors with buyers; possible support for catalyzing Community Supported Agriculture Direct User cooperative (e.g. Farmidable, etc.)																								
		10. Upscaling support - information sessions on cooperative platform for sustainable livestock in 5 other top beef producing oblasts in Ukraine outside the project area.																								
III. Conservation and restoration of natural habitats	3.1 In high nature value areas where cattle production and expansion should not take place, establish an ecological network, consisting of core areas	1. Geospatial and ecological analysis of KBA areas outside PAs that should be identified and targeted for special management regimes to support biodiversity conservation and maintenance of ecosystem services																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	(reserves, high nature value peatlands), corridors connecting them and buffer zones, according to the Law of Ukraine "On the Ecological Network of Ukraine." Protection regimes introduced, core areas and corridors, created where necessary, and in line with the ILUPs developed under Component I.	2. Detailed scientific and technical SWOT analysis for management of these areas																								
		3. Development of maps of key areas, identifying specific areas for conservation measures and special integrated land management regimes (input to Component 1)																								
		4. Investment measures to enhance technical capacity for management of KBAs on issues and zones where ecological integrity is threatened by livestock (e.g. fencing, signage, monitoring capacity, etc.)																								
	3.2 Restoration of ecosystems degraded due to unsustainable agricultural activities in important protected areas, with the	1. Preliminary scientific and technical scoping of restoration sites - restoration in/around PAs and KBAs																								
		2. Hydrological and technical design of restoration																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	aim to restore proper delivery of valuable ecosystem services (support to groundwater table, soil formation, prevention of soil erosion)	measures completed for sites in / around PAs / KBAs																								
		3. EIA studies for restoration measures																								
		4. Technical investments PA management strengthening in relation to integrated land use management and sustainable land use, ensuring both male and female staff receive training proportionally																								
IV. M&E, coordination, knowledge dissemination and learning, coordination with Global IP platform	4.1 Curriculum on agricultural land restoration and paludiculture designed and integrated in vocational training of agriculture specialists, hydrologists and farmers, with proper consideration of gender aspects in sustainable	1. Assessment of available training materials, applying collective intelligence approach;																								
		2. Consultation and coordination with training partner institutions;																								
		3. Consultations with farmers and other end-user stakeholders;																								
		4. Development of curriculum materials; and																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	cattle management and food production in peatlands	5. Stakeholder support and consultations to adopt and integrate curriculum materials.																								
	4.2 Monitoring, reporting and verification protocol (MRV) for assessment of GHG fluxes in peatlands designed upon careful consideration of best suited international models and national data, peer-reviewed, and validated through field measurements for peatlands types and biotopes where data is unavailable, scarce or has high errors. Integrated in Government UNFCCC reporting.	1. Monitoring, reporting and verification protocol (MRV) for assessment of GHG fluxes at peatlands (including capturing impact of peatland fires) designed upon careful consideration of best suited international models and national data, peer-reviewed;																								
		2. Fieldwork for monitoring and measurements of GHG for peatlands types / biotopes where data is unavailable / scarce / has high errors;																								
		3. Installation of eddy-covariance system (or alternate GHG field monitoring technical approach);																								
		4. Report on findings from activities 1-3,																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		for input to UNFCCC government reporting; and																								
		5. Drafted inputs to UNFCCC government reporting.																								
	4.3 The project will conduct over 20 events (workshops, media events, awareness raising or advocacy campaigns) promoting conservation and sustainable use of peatlands. Project experience actively shared through coordination with Global IP Platform (e.g. Green Commodities Community) and IP participants. Project represented at international fora.	1. Publication of scientific papers (ensuring male and female representation in authorship) on projects work on sustainable livestock paludiculture, MRV systems for peatlands, and other relevant aspects																								
		2. Series of national publicity and outreach events;																								
		3. Drafting of information documents and necessary procedures for engaging in relevant global platforms on sustainable agriculture, paludiculture, peatland restoration, and other relevant topics; participation in Green Commodities																								

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		Community of Practice																								
		4. Project-sponsored participation (with gender balance) in international fora - including global / regional sustainable livestock platform gatherings, and Good Growth Platform																								
		5. Participation in FOLUR Global Platform																								
		6. Inputs to Global FOLUR Knowledge Products																								
	4.4 Monitoring, evaluation, and assessment.	1. Mid-term review																								
		2. Terminal evaluation																								
		3. Annual financial audit																								
		4. Monitoring of indicators in project results framework																								
		5. Inception Workshop and Project Board Meetings																								
		6. Translation of MTR and TE reports																								

Annex 3: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Promoting sustainable livestock management and ecosystem conservation in Northern Ukraine
2. Project Number	PIMS 6395
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Ukraine

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human-rights based approach
The project works in the Northern Ukraine Landscape. In order to ensure that the project targets appropriate beneficiaries, during the PPG stage, the team facilitated dialogue with target communities, identified areas where their rights might be threatened, and complied with existing legislation related to socio-cultural rights. A full range of stakeholders participated in the project document validation workshop, including CSOs, and local communities. During full project implementation, under Component I, when assessing land use patterns and identifying the most appropriate land use scenario for the agricultural and ecological lands in question, the project will conduct targeted consultations with all relevant stakeholders to obtain inputs from them, including local and customary communities. This is to ensure that the proposed land use scenario development does not violate the rights of the communities in the target areas. The inclusion of farmers will be based on their willingness to participate in the project on a fully voluntary basis. Furthermore, when conducting project activities and mapping of farmers targeted under Component II, the project will utilize Free, Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) guidelines.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The project will be fully compliant with gender mainstreaming requirements of both the GEF and UNDP. A detailed gender analysis was conducted during the project development phase. It was based on the methods such as: i) desk study of available surveys and materials on gender implications within the agricultural sector of Ukraine; ii) analysis of sex-disaggregated data on agriculture (ownership of lands, livestock, equipment and machinery, amount of sales of agricultural products, etc.) available from the State Statistics Service; iii) consultations with stakeholders – including farmers, experts and other project partners; as well as iv) a questionnaire on gender implications of value chain mapping, with a total of 25 response forms collected. Findings and recommendations from the gender analysis were presented at the project validation workshop, and subsequently informed the project Gender Strategy and Action Plan. While further information gathering and analysis is planned to streamline gender mainstreaming in the project, it has been already identified that the project scores as GEN2 per the ATLAS Gender Marker, meaning that the project has gender equality as a significant objective. The most critical findings that are relevant to the project design and that have informed the project Gender Strategy and Action Plan are: 1) women are under-represented in the regional and local authorities and among owners and managers of agricultural companies (decision-making); 2) men farmers have more resources than women – average land area of the household headed by men is 1.49 ha, by women, 0.98 ha; 3) men-headed households also dominate among households keeping various kinds of agricultural animals, but the difference is not that big (66.2% vs. 64.7%); 4) men employed in agriculture earn 8% more than women; 5) while women and men invest comparable time into productive agricultural activities (women, 3-4 hours per day on average, while men, 4-5 hours), women spend some 50% more time than men doing domestic work, including house chores, taking care of children and elderly, etc.; 6) when it comes to access to finance and credit of farmers, there is no coherent vision on whether there is any gender discrepancy – while there is anecdotal evidence that women have more problems with access to finance due to gender stereotypes, there is also a widespread understanding that Ukrainian farmers have poor access to credit irrespective of their sex; 7) women tend to make more decisions as final consumers of agriculture products. Gender considerations have been assessed for all project activities under each output. In addition, the following activities are recommended to mainstream gender into the project:

1) Regularly collect all the relevant data on project participants, beneficiaries, etc. with breakdown by sex;
2) Ensure that project activities, including trainings and local decision-making mechanisms, have appropriate and adequate gender representation. Specifically, to suggest using 30/70 quota if other modalities are not functional;
3) Make sure that women and men are equally involved during the consultations with local communities in project target regions;
4) Strengthen focus on the management of protected areas, as well as on reducing risks of exposure of women (and children) to agricultural inputs potentially harmful to human health;
5) Engage men and women equally in decision-making over the project activities, including through involvement of female agriculture experts and inviting women to project decision-making bodies, coordinating and networking mechanisms; and
6) Facilitate creation of income opportunities, including through employment, for male and female agriculture professionals.

The project will maintain regular close consultations with local communities in the target geographies to further identify gender mainstreaming opportunities in the project implementation phase.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The project's interventions, backed by government commitments and regulations, will mitigate the loss of biodiversity and organic soil carbon in an area of over 200,000 ha. This will be done through on-the ground interventions under Component II, and partnership with local and international partners seeking to support sustainable supply chains in the Northern Ukraine Landscape. Peatland restoration technologies will be tested for the benefit of environmental sustainability, the protected area system in peatlands strengthened (Component III). These interventions will be backed by improved overall policies on environmental sustainability of peatlands in the Northern Ukraine Landscape (as per activities under Component I), aiming to ensure health for over 3 million ha of land in the Northern Ukraine Landscape in the long run. The project will also contribute to generation of knowledge on the value of ecosystem services in the Northern Ukraine Landscape, working with the general public, and key stakeholders to raise their level of understanding and capacities for environmentally sustainable management of lands across the Northern Ukraine Landscape (under Component III).

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***
Risk 1: Vulnerable or marginalized groups might not fully support project activities.	I = 3	**Low**	As explained in the project document, the majority of lands	By law, it is impossible to have any activities on private lands without engagement / agreement of smallholders who own

(Principle 1: q4, q6)	P =1		in the Northern Ukraine landscape are in smallholder private ownership, often owned by the most disadvantaged groups and individuals, and a lack of engagement of some individuals within communities results in environmental problems.	them. By Ukrainian law it is impossible to force a smallholder into an activity on their land that they would not support or benefit from. During the PPG phase, extensive stakeholder consultations were held across the full project territory, including during the project validation workshop. To further strengthen stakeholder engagement the project plans to organize land-user cooperatives, that will jointly discuss, plan and implement best model (economically and environmentally) at the land they own. The project will also organize Water User Associations in key areas where project-supported water management and restoration activities will take place. Engagement of communities has been fully planned in the project activities, and as outlined in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Gender Action Plan, in line with current UNDP guidance.
Risk 2: Local governments (sub-national level) and community associations might not have the capacity to implement project activities successfully, and not fully engage in the training activities provided. (Principle 1: q5)	I = 4 P = 3	**High**	The low agricultural technical knowledge and capacity of smallholders to achieve good harvests on their land while preserving soil qualities and ecosystem characteristics, and a lack of cooperation with water engineers, are the reasons why this project is proposed. This will be addressed through Component II. There are also limited multi-stakeholder platforms to address cross-sectoral issues (addressed through Component I).	Addressing the low capacity levels is a key component of the project, and measures to address the cooperation and coordination risk are included in the detailed description of activities in the full project document, including in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Specifically, the project will invest substantially in training stakeholders on sustainable land management techniques for peatlands, using the best national and international (e.g. from Belarus) expertise that has proven successful. The cooperative model adopted for Component II will address the potential for a lack of cooperation and participation in the training activities among the water engineers and land users. Local governments and communication associations were represented during the project validation workshop and provided inputs to the project development process and it is therefore expected that they will continue to participate in the implementation of the project.
Risk 3: New approaches to land management could change current access to resources, potentially leading to economic displacement and / or changes to property rights. (Principle 1: q3; Standard 1: 1.3; Standard 5: 5.2, 5.4)	I = 2 P = 2	**Low**	Under Component III the project will seek to establish sustainable land management regimes within the Northern Ukraine Landscape that prioritize the conservation of ecological resources for the maintenance of ecosystem services.	The project supports the “Regional Landscape Park” approach, which does not withdraw land from land-holders, but consults and seeks their permission for conservation activities that might be appropriate on their land. Withdrawal of land from land users in Ukraine is not possible, as all land is in private ownership and no activity can be conducted on it without the consent of the land owner. This issue was not raised by any stakeholders during the project validation workshop, and the planned project activities were received positively by stakeholders.

Risk 4: Field- and policy-level activities related to the restoration of peatlands and implementing paludiculture could inadvertently support child labor and other violations of international labor standards. (Principle 1: q1; Standard 3: 3.8)	I = 3 P = 1	**Low**	The project will involve cooperation with agricultural smallholders, and will also include land restoration work. In the context of these activities, especially in terms of agricultural activities, it is theoretically possible that project activities could occur within a realm where there is child labor or violations or international labor standards.	The project promotes replacement of traditional crop "farming" (not suitable for peatlands) by paludiculture, that is sustainable livestock management. As per standard paludiculture approaches (as in: Wichtmann, W., Schröder, C. & Joosten, H. (eds.) (2016): Paludiculture - productive use of wet peatlands - Climate protection - biodiversity - regional economic benefits. 272 p. ISBN 978-3-510-65283-9). The types of activities implemented under the project will minimize physical labor, and will apply a strict standard for the exclusion of child labor, or other labor violations. These standards will be further fully explained and disseminated to stakeholders as part of the project inception phase. This approach has proven effective through similar projects in Belarus, and Ukraine in the course of the past 12 years. During the PPG phase the project assessed any notable risks related to child labor or other violations, and did not find any probable risks. This issue was not raised or identified by any stakeholders at any point in the project development process and including the project validation workshop.
Risk 5: Existing differences in perceptions regarding land use could be exacerbated or reignited by project activities. (Principle 1: q8)	I = 3 P = 3	**Moderate**	There are no conflicts as such among small holders and water engineers on targeted peatlands, rather there are differences of perception on how best to manage land they own. The presence of this "difference of perception" often unfounded from both economic and environmental sides, is one of the key systemic solutions targeted by the project.	The project will address this through bringing the cooperative model, whereby stakeholders come together to jointly agree on the best model for peatland restoration and subsequent use. Openness and transparency by UNDP to receive any grievances was presented to stakeholders during the PPG stage validation workshop to facilitate addressing and resolving any possible complaints that may arise during project implementation. This information will be presented again at the project inception workshop, once implementation starts.
Risk 6: Project activities and approaches might not adequately incorporate or reflect views of women and girls and ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit. (Principle 2: q2, q4)	I = 2 P = 1	**Low**	Ukraine has strong focus on the promotion of women. For land based activities, it is important to note that women constitute a substantial part of small-holders, therefore optimized use of peatlands (as e.g. per Component II) would not be effective without engagement of women.	This risk is assessed fully in the gender analysis completed during the PPG and managed through the Gender Action Plan.

Risk 7: Poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical or sensitive habitats. (Principle 1: q5; Standard 1: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6; Standard 7: 7.5)	I = 2 P = 2	**Low**	The project targets the restoration of degraded peatland, and aims to put these restored lands under optimized management. Despite extensive and ecologically sensitive planning during the project development phase, it is still possible that the design of restoration or land use planning activities could take place without adequate account of biodiversity requirements (e.g. bird breeding season).	This risk is managed through the design of the project activities, outputs, budget. During the PPG phase all project activities were carefully designed and assessed by technical experts to ensure the most optimal ecological outcomes. The PPG team included multiple biodiversity experts, and a land restoration expert. In addition, project activities foresee that all project-supported restoration activities will undergo Environmental Impact Assessments prior to implementation, in accordance with Ukrainian national standards and requirements.
Risk 8: Policy changes could have unintended negative social and / or environmental impacts if poorly designed or executed (upstream impacts). (Standard 1: 1.11)	I = 2 P = 2	**Low**	Although the project focuses significantly on the strengthened implementation of existing policy, there are a few policy changes that will be initiated through focusing on integrated landscape planning (Component I). The existence of models from neighboring Belarus and Ukraine's previous own experience under the ClimaEast program point to a low likelihood of this risk.	Under Component I, the SESA approach will be integrated into the design of the Northern Ukraine integrated landscape management plan as appropriate. The extensive stakeholder consultation process during the PPG phase, including the project validation workshop, has deepened the analysis of the potential policy implications, reinforcing the preliminary SESP finding related to this risk. The stakeholder engagement plan and participatory approach of the project provide risk mitigation measures for any potential upstream impacts during the implementation of the project.
Risk 9: Project activities and outcomes will be vulnerable to the potential impacts of climate change. (Standard 2: 2.2; Standard 3: 3.5)	I = 3 P = 4	**Moderate**	A moderate degree of vulnerability of paludiculture to warming climate is expected.	The potential future influence of climate change will be carefully considered through the policy component (I) and on-the-ground planning (Component II). The project strategy and expected results are anticipated to combat and mitigate future climate impacts, through increasing resilience of ecosystems and the economic practices carried out in the Northern Ukraine Landscape. The project team will work with all partners and stakeholders to apply the best available climate change forecasts data for the Northern Ukraine Landscape, and will ensure that all project activities are implemented taking future climate impacts into consideration. For example, the project's support for the restoration of peatlands will review climate data and climate change projections as part of the development and implementation of restoration and water management measures. The project activities include a focus on measuring and monitoring carbon emissions from peatlands, and the information derived from these processes will be fed back into improved climate resilient land

				management practices. The project will also identify potential gaps in the existing system of PAs in order to effectively conserve biodiversity, considering the potential for ecosystem change and ecological shifts due to climate change impacts. The project's work to establish sustainable livestock agriculture and land use practices will also be grounded in the best available and most recent climate science relevant for this region of Ukraine. As part of the project's work on strengthening the management effectiveness of PAs it will also strengthen environmental monitoring capacities in order to better track the future effects of climate change within PAs, and the targeted KBAs more broadly.
Risk 10: The release of non-hazardous and potentially hazardous pollutants; and the generation of both types of waste as well as potentially unsustainable fish resource use. (Standard 1, q.1.7, 1.8, Standard 7: 7.1, 7.2, 7.4)	I = 1 P = 1	**Low**	The release of pollutants in paludiculture is limited and primarily connected with milk processing facilities and intensive farming, and local air pollution issues from machinery use during field work. Fish ponds (if promoted by the project) could lead to cross-contamination with wild fish populations, and release of contaminated water.	This risk has been managed through the careful design of the project, and expected monitoring of activities to ensure full compliance with environmental standards.

	Select one (see SESP for guidance)		**Comments**
	Low Risk	☐	
	Moderate Risk	**X**	The project is assessed as moderate risk overall, based on the fact that two risks are rated as moderate, out of the identified ten potential risks.
	High Risk	☐	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the Social and Environmental Standards are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		**Comments**
	Principle 1: Human Rights	**X**	All UNDP Social and Environmental Standards requirements will be implemented according to the identified risks, as specified in: UNDP, 2014. "*Social and Environmental Standards*," as accessed at http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/o

			perations1/undp-social-and-environmental-standards.html, as of January 31, 2020.
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	**X**	*See above.*
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	**X**	*See above.*
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	**X**	*See above.*
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	**X**	*See above.*
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	**X**	*See above.*
	6. Indigenous Peoples	NA	There are no indigenous peoples in the project area.
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	**X**	*See above.*

Final Sign Off

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor Alla Tynkevych	15-Oct-2020	UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver Manal Fouani	15-Oct-2020	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		**Answer (Yes/No)**
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [6]	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Yes
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	Yes
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	Yes
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes

[6] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	Yes
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	Yes
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	Yes
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	Yes
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	Yes
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.*	Yes
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[7] GHG emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	Yes
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Yes

[7] In regards to CO_2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	Yes
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[8]	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.*	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No

[8] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol*	Yes
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	Yes
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Yes

Annex 4: UNDP Risk Register

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event and cause. Risks identified through HACT, PCAT, SES, Private Sector Due Diligence, and other assessments should be included.	Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see UNDP Enterprise Risk Management Policy)	Describe the potential **effect** on the project if the future event were to occur. Enter **likelihood** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected) Enter **impact** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Negligible 5 = Extreme) *Based on Likelihood and Impact, use the Risk Matrix to identify the Risk Level (high, Substantial, Moderate or Low)*	What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk.	The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.
1	Risk 1: Vulnerable or marginalized groups might not be involved in project design and therefore not engaged in, supportive of, or benefitting from project activities.	Social and Environmental	Project effectiveness could be reduced. L = 1 I = 3 Low	By law, it is impossible to have any activities on peatlands without engagement/agreement of smallholders who own them. By Ukrainian law it is impossible to force a smallholder into an activity on his land that he would not support or benefit from. During the PPG phase extensive stakeholder consultations were held across the full project territory. To further strengthen stakeholder engagement the project plans to organize land-user cooperatives, that will jointly discuss, plan and implement best model (economically and environmentally) at the land they own. The project will also organize Water User Associations in key areas where project-supported water management and restoration activities will take place. Engagement of communities has been fully planned in the project activities, and as outlined in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Gender Action Plan, in line with current UNDP guidance.	Project Manager and Project Team
2	Risk 2: Local governments (sub-national level) and community associations might not have the capacity to implement project activities successfully.	Social and Environmental	Project effectiveness and results could be reduced. L = 3 I = 3 Moderate	The project will invest substantially in training stakeholders on sustainable land management techniques for peatlands, using the best national and international (e.g. from Belarus) expertise that has proven successful. The cooperative model adopted for Component II will address the lack of cooperation among the water engineers and land users. Measures to address the cooperation and coordination risk are included in the detailed description of activities in the full project document, including in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan.	Project Manager and Project Team
3	Risk 3: New approaches to land management could change current access to resources, potentially	Social and Environmental	Sustainability of project results could be reduced. L = 2	The project supports the "Regional Landscape Park" approach, which does not withdraw land from land-holders, but consults and seeks their permission for conservation activities that might happen on their land. Withdrawal of land from land users in Ukraine is not possible, as all land	Project Manager and Project Team

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	leading to economic displacement and/or changes to property rights.		I = 2 Low	is in private ownership and no activity can be conducted on it without the consent of the land owner.	
4	Risk 4: Field- and policy-level activities related to the restoration of peatlands and implementing paludiculture could inadvertently support child labor and other violations of international labor standards.	Social and Environmental	Project could have unintended negative consequences. L = 1 I = 3 Low	The project promotes replacement of traditional crop "farming" (not suitable for peatlands) by paludiculture, that is sustainable livestock management. As per standard paludiculture approaches (as in: Wichtmann, W., Schröder, C. & Joosten, H. (eds.) (2016): Paludiculture - productive use of wet peatlands - Climate protection - biodiversity - regional economic benefits. 272 p. ISBN 978-3-510-65283-9). The types of activities implemented under the project will minimize physical labor, and will apply a strict standard for the exclusion of child labor, or other labor violations. These standards will be further fully explained and disseminated to stakeholders as part of the project inception phase. This approach has proven effective through similar projects in Belarus, and Ukraine in the course of the past 12 years. During the PPG phase the project assessed any notable risks related to child labor or other violations, and did not find any probable risks.	Project Manager and Project Team
5	Risk 5: Existing differences in perceptions regarding land use could be exacerbated or reignited by project activities.	Social and Environmental	Project effectiveness and results could be reduced. L = 3 I = 3 Moderate	The project will address this through bringing the cooperative model, whereby stakeholders come together to jointly agree on the best model for peatland restoration and subsequent use. A project level grievance redress mechanism is being presented to stakeholders during the PPG stage validation workshop to facilitate addressing and resolving any possible complaints that may arise during project implementation. This information will be presented again at the project inception workshop, once implementation starts.	Project Manager and Project Team
6	Risk 6: Project activities and approaches might not fully incorporate or reflect views of women and girls, and ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit.	Social and Environmental	Project effectiveness and results could be reduced. L = 1 I = 2 Low	Ukraine has strong focus on promotion of women. For land based activities, it is important to note that women constitute a substantial part of small-holders, therefore optimized use of peatlands (as e.g. per Component II) would not be effective without engagement of women. This risk is assessed fully in the gender analysis completed during the PPG and managed through the Gender Action Plan.	Project Manager and Project Team
7	Risk 7: Poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical or sensitive habitats.	Social and Environmental	Project could have unintended negative consequences. L = 2 I = 2 Low	This risk is managed through the design of the project activities, outputs, budget. During the PPG phase all project activities were carefully designed and assessed by technical experts to ensure the most optimal ecological outcomes. The PPG team included multiple biodiversity experts, and a land restoration expert. In addition, project activities foresee that all project-supported restoration activities will undergo Environmental Impact Assessments prior to implementation, in accordance with Ukrainian national standards and requirements.	Project Manager and Project Team
8	Risk 8: Policy changes could have unintended negative social and/or	Social and Environmental	Project could have unintended negative consequences.	Under Component I, the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) approach will be integrated into the design of the Northern Ukraine integrated landscape management plan as appropriate. The	Project Manager and Project Team

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	environmental impacts if poorly designed or executed (upstream impacts).		L = 2 I = 2 Low	extensive stakeholder consultation process during the PPG phase has deepened the analysis of the potential policy implications, reinforcing the preliminary SESP finding related to this risk. The stakeholder engagement plan and participatory approach of the project provide risk mitigation measures for any potential upstream impacts.	
9	Risk 9: Project activities and outcomes will be vulnerable to the potential impacts of climate change.	Social and Environmental	Sustainability of project results could be reduced. L = 4 I = 3 Moderate	The potential future influence of climate change will be carefully considered through the policy component (I) and on-the-ground planning (Component II). The project strategy and expected results are anticipated to combat and mitigate future climate impacts, through increasing resilience of ecosystems and the economic practices carried out in the Northern Ukraine Landscape. The project team will work with all partners and stakeholders to apply the best available climate change forecasts data for the Northern Ukraine Landscape, and will ensure that all project activities are implemented taking future climate impacts into consideration. For example, the project's support for the restoration of peatlands will review climate data and climate change projections as part of the development and implementation of restoration and water management measures. The project activities include a focus on measuring and monitoring carbon emissions from peatlands, and the information derived from these processes will be fed back into improved climate resilient land management practices. The project will also identify potential gaps in the existing system of PAs in order to effectively conserve biodiversity, considering the potential for ecosystem change and ecological shifts due to climate change impacts. The project's work to establish sustainable livestock agriculture and land use practices will also be grounded in the best available and most recent climate science relevant for this region of Ukraine. As part of the project's work on strengthening the management effectiveness of PAs it will also strengthen environmental monitoring capacities in order to better track the future effects of climate change within PAs, and the targeted KBAs more broadly.	Project Manager and Project Team
10	Risk 10: The release of non-hazardous and potentially hazardous pollutants; and the generation of both types of waste as well as potentially unsustainable fish resource use.	Social and Environmental	Project could have unintended negative consequences. L = 1 I = 1 Low	This risk will be managed through the design of the project through careful design of activities to ensure full compliance with environmental standards.	Project Manager and Project Team
11	Risk 11: COVID-19 related travel limitations may affect project's ability to engage with stakeholders	Operational	Effectiveness of project activities could be reduced. L = 2 I = 1	The COVID-19 situation will be closely followed during project implementation. In case threats persist following project approval and up to the time of project start-up, the project's interventions requiring public gatherings (including, for example, the project inception workshop) will sought to be replaced by online alternatives. When that	Project Manager and Project Team

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
			Low	is not feasible, meeting participants will be properly instructed to keep social distancing; they will be provided with a sufficient number of masks and sanitizers. Outdoor venues will be encouraged, with necessary arrangements in place to ensure participants are comfortable. The project annual reports will include updated analysis of the situation, as relevant.	

Annex 5: Monitoring Plan

This Monitoring Plan and the M&E Plan and Budget in Section VI of this project document will both guide monitoring and evaluation at the project level for the duration of project implementation.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[9]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project objective from the results framework	1. Number of landscapes or jurisdictions with improved planning & management practices to foster sustainable food systems (FOLUR Component 1 Outcome Indicator 1)	1	See Annex 6.	Project records; Project terminal evaluation.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team; Global FOLUR IP Team.	Project reports and documentation; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Project does not encounter critical risks that derail implementation - Land use managers and planners at all levels are open to project initiatives
	2. Total area under improved management / Area of landscapes with clarified boundaries and allowable land uses in protected and production systems (GEF-7 core indicator 5 / FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 2)	3.19 million ha	See Annex 6.	Project records; Project terminal evaluation.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team; Terminal evaluation consultant.	Project reports and documentation; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Project does not encounter critical risks that derail implementation - Land use data and corresponding mapping can be achieved cost-effectively at landscape scales
	3. # direct project beneficiaries: # private sector employees working in sustainably managed enterprises	Total: 9,000: <u>Private sector employees:</u> 1,000 employees in Northern Ukraine landscape (300 women, 700 men)	See Annex 6.	Annual project team analysis of number of people directly benefiting from project activities.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team.	Number of staff employed in private sector companies directly engaged by the project Number of public sector employees involved in project activities through	- No large-scale staff turnover in participating enterprises, government institutions, and targeted PAs - Rural residents with resource-dependent

[9] Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[9]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	(gender disaggregated) # of public sector employees with improved capacity for integrated landscape management and sustainable agricultural production management (gender disaggregated) # of local resource users with improved sustainability of livelihoods (gender disaggregated) # of PA staff with enhanced individual capacity (gender disaggregated) (GEF-7 Core Indicator 11)	Public sector employees: 100 public sector staff at landscape and national level (40 women, 60 men) Local resource users: Total: 7,600 (3,600 men; 4,000 women) PA staff: >300 PA staff with enhanced capacity (60 women, 240 men)					training, integrated land use planning, and restoration activities Number of local resource users involved in sustainability livelihoods and restoration activities under the project Number of staff employed at PAs targeted by the project	livelihoods will benefit from project outcomes
	4. Species/ecosystem Indicators: Peatlands and associated ecosystems, **flora**: - Stiff club moss *(Lycopodium annotinum)*	Flora: Non-deterioration of baseline status Fauna: Increase relative to baseline over a rolling 5 year period	See Annex 6.	Biodiversity monitoring reports from PAs and oblasts.	Mid-term; completion. Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team.	Annual flora and fauna monitoring from national partners (e.g. PAs) in key project sites	- Project lifetime is sufficient to allow impacts to be generated and monitored - New threats do not emerge

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[9]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	- Hudson Bay sedge *(Carex heleonastes)* - Common butterwort *(Pinguicula vulgaris)* - Northern bog sedge *(Carex dioica)* - Northern fir moss *(Huperzia selago)* <u>Peatlands and associated ecosystems, **fauna**</u>: - Greater spotted eagle *(Clanga clanga)* - Corncrake *(Crex crex)* - Great snipe *(Gallinago media)* - Aquatic warbler *(Acrocephalus paludicola)* - Eurasian otter *(Lutra lutra)* - European pond turtle *(Emys orbicularis)* <u>Steppe forest and associated ecosystems, **flora**</u>: - Floating fern *(Salvinia natans)*							

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[9]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	- Rannoch rush *(Scheuchzeria palustris)* - Steppe forest tree cover <u>Steppe forest and associated ecosystems,</u> **<u>fauna</u>**: - Northern birch mouse *(Sicista betulina* - European mink *(Mustela lutreola))* - European bison *(Bison bonasus)* - Common tortoise *(Testudo graeca)* - Giant noctule *(Nyctalus lasiopterus)*							
Project Outcome 1	5. Level of information regarding land status and tenure in Northern Ukraine Landscape	Comprehensive inventory and database of land in target landscape is completed, accessible to end-users, and a representative sub-set of potential end-users are trained on use of database	See Annex 6.	Project records.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team.	Project reports and documentation; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Project does not encounter critical risks that derail implementation - Land use data and corresponding mapping can be achieved cost-effectively at landscape scales
	6. FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator: Status of integrated land use planning in	ILUPs completed and adopted for implementation in 100 ATCs in	See Annex 6.	Project records.	Annually	Project team.	Project reports and documentation; Successful completion of project activities for	- Project does not encounter critical risks that derail implementation

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[9]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Northern Ukraine *(FOLUR global platform wording: "Inclusive, participatory Integrated Land Use Management (ILM) Plans developed (number))*	Northern Ukraine Landscape			Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR		relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Land use managers and planners at all levels are open to project initiatives
	7. Status of scientific, methodological, and regulatory basis for sustainable livestock management in wet peat soils (paludiculture)	Compendium produced documenting sustainable paludiculture good practices in Northern Ukraine context; Level of understanding of paludiculture increased in agriculture and regulatory sectors	See Annex 6.	Project records; education and awareness survey.	At end of project. Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team; public opinion survey firm.	Education and awareness survey for private and public sector to be completed at project start-up and completion	- Good practices relevant for the Ukrainian context can be documented within the life of the project - Project education and awareness efforts will lead to increased understanding among target audiences
Project Outcome 2	8. Area on which producers apply improved agricultural practices as measured by SDG 2.4.1 (area under sustainable agriculture) (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 2 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 4)	162,500 hectares (15,000 ha under Output 2.2; 50,000 ha under Output 2.3; 40,000 ha under Output 2.4; 115,000 ha under Output 2.6, of which it is estimated ~50% will not otherwise be double-counted under Outputs 2.2-2.4 = approx. 57,500 ha)	See Annex 6.	GIS analysis.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team GIS specialist / contracted firm.	GIS analysis of project partner production area, validated by terminal evaluation	- Project agriculture partners apply improved practices based on support provided through project - The project is able to engage a sufficient number of SME agriculture partners to achieve the target within the lifetime of the project

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[9]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	9. Market share of livestock and dairy market in Northern Ukraine ascribed to multi-stakeholder partnership platform for sustainable livestock (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 4: *"Number of companies / value chain organizations engaged in multi-stakeholder partnership")*	Companies representing 10% (preliminary "critical mass" necessary for sustainability of platform) of the livestock market in Northern Ukraine, in either production volume or pasture area (10% of pasture area = 115,000 ha)	See Annex 6.	Ukrainian economic statistics; project partner production survey.	Mid-term; completion. Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team private sector expert.	Number of companies formally engaged through the partnership platform, as documented by project related sources (project monitoring documents, websites, etc.), to be validated by terminal evaluation	- There are not critical issues involved in establishing partnership platform, so that private sector companies are willing to formally participate - The project can effectively establish communication with the necessary number of private sector partners
	10. Public and private investments leveraged in support of sustainable commodity value chains through PPP or adoption of sustainability standards and practices (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 8) *(Project specific: Amount of public and private investment*	$48,000,000	See Annex 6.	Project records; partner co-financing reporting.	Mid-term; completion. Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team.	For (1) letters of co-financing and annual tracking of co-financing through PIRs; For (2) regular tracking by project manager of any new commitments from any relevant companies and public sources that directly support BD and LD friendly livestock production in Northern Ukraine Landscape	- Public and private project partners contribute investment at foreseen levels - Partner contributions support the project objective of sustainable livestock value chains in Northern Ukraine, as planned

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[9]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	leveraged in support of sustainable production and marketing of livestock products originating from the Northern Ukraine Landscape, as measured by (1) "investment mobilized" figure of co-financing given to Component 2 (evidence – co-financing letters) + any new and additional investment leveraged outside the committed co-financing resources)							
	11. Area of degraded land restored for production (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 1 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 3)	36,100 hectares of agricultural lands / peatlands / wetlands	See Annex 6.	GIS analysis.	Mid-term; completion. Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team GIS specialist / contracted firm.	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE. (Note: Baseline determined as per existing methodology and data, which is not	- Degradation is not significantly worse than currently known - Degradation can be changed and documented within project lifetime - New threats do not emerge (or rate of impact of threats does not significantly change)

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[9]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
							comprehensively reflective of ecosystems characteristics. An updated methodology for calculating peatland and steppe forest degradation and deforestation will be determined at the inception phase and described in inception report.)	
	12. Area or number of jurisdictions with improved and participatory approaches for restoration adopted (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 1)	100 amalgamated communities (out of 299 in landscape) within 50 raions (out of 149 in landscape) within 7 oblasts (out of 7 in landscape)	See Annex 6.	Project records.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team.	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Project does not encounter critical risks that derail implementation - Stakeholders respond positively to project proposals for restoration, and proposals are publicly supported and adopted
	13. Number of national multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanisms / platforms effectively operated for sustainable commodity supply chains and across commodities (FOLUR Component 2	1 (Output 2.6; Cooperative platform with livestock holding companies, exporters, wholesale and retail companies focusing on procurement, marketing and sale of paludiculture products, including labels / brands / arranged for key	See Annex 6.	Project records.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team.	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Potential private sustainable commodity supply chain partners remain willing and interested based on terms to be defined for sustainable commodity supply chains

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[9]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Outcome Indicator 6)	products from target sites)						
	14. New public-private partnerships developed with FOLUR Community of Practice members, coalition partners (number) (FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator)	2	See Annex 6.	Project records.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team.	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Potential private sustainable commodity supply chain partners remain willing and interested based on terms to be defined for sustainable commodity supply chain partnerships
	15. Global, regional, national and sub-national FOLUR commodity (i.e. livestock) chain policies, standards, etc., influenced or informed by/using FOLUR products (number) (FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator)	5	See Annex 6.	Project records.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team.	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Ukraine government at national or sub-national levels able and willing to adopt livestock value chain policies, standards based on project-supported sustainable livestock outputs
Project Outcome 3	16. Area of land where degradation is **avoided** in natural peatland and steppe forest habitats within PAs, through targeted strengthened capacities of PA authorities and staff (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator	293,679 hectares (area of all targeted PAs)	See Annex 6.	Project records; METTs.	Mid-term; completion. Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team; PA partners.	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Without project interventions, degradation will continue in natural peatland and steppe forest habitats within PAs - Strengthening capacities of PAs at institutional and individual levels will contribute to reduced degradation

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[9]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	3 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 1)							
	17. Landscape area with **reduced** conversion and degradation of forests & natural habitats: Area of critical ecosystems (KBAs) outside PAs with improved management for biodiversity through the implementation of buffer zones and corridors (PA corridors and buffer zones identified in district integrated management plans and adopted) (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 7)	68,000 hectares	See Annex 6.	Project records; GIS analysis.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team GIS specialist / contracted firm.	GIS analysis of integrated management plan maps identifying KBA areas outside PAs that are covered by integrated management plans, validated by terminal evaluation	- District authorities are able and willing to apply and implement integrated management plans in other district land use planning policies and procedures - Strengthening capacities of land use planning authorities and staff will contribute to the establishment and implementation of PA buffer zones and corridors
	18. Area of degraded land **restored** for conservation and environmental services (Area of critical ecosystems restored) (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 4)	3,339 hectares (Lake Svityaz = 2,520 ha; Lake Luky = 673 ha; Lake Peremut = 146 ha)	See Annex 6.	GIS analysis; environmental monitoring records of Shatsk National Park tracking lake size, water level, and water quality in the three lakes.	Mid-term; completion. Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team; Shatsk National Park.	GIS analysis of targeted project intervention areas (Note: the target is intended to reflect the area of Lake Svityaz, Lake Luky, and Lake Peremut, which will benefit and be restored from project activities. If the	- Project restoration activities can be completed in project timeframe - Restoration measures are successful in restoring ecosystem services

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[9]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
							surface area of these lakes changes during the project the target should correspond to the actual area of the lakes.)	
	19. Northern Ukraine landscape PA management effectiveness	Nizhin Regional Landscape Park: 51 Mizhrichenskiy Regional Landscape Park: 54 Rivne Nature Reserve: 73 Pripyat-Stokhid National Nature Park: 74 Shatsk National Park: 89 Chornobyl Radiation and Ecological Biosphere Reserve: 81 Nobelskiy National Nature Park: 38 Polissya Nature Reserve: 69 Tsumanskaya Puscha: 56	See Annex 6.	METTs.	Mid-term; completion. Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team; PA partners.	GEF-7 METT for each PA (See supporting documentation for rationale of mid-term and terminal evaluation targets. The project activities aim to increase METT scores by 0.5-1 point for METT questions 4, 5, 6, 7, 7c, 12, 18, 21, 21a, 21b, 22, 24, 24a, 24b, 25)	- Project activities are sufficiently targeted to increase PA METT score - Project results, in terms of increase METT score, can be documented within the timeframe of the project
Project Outcome 4	20. Existence of capacity development and knowledge management products on agricultural land	Integrated in vocational training of agriculture specialists, hydrologists and farmers, with proper consideration of	See Annex 6.	Project records.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team.	Vocational training of targeted audiences by public sector institutions and academia includes offerings on agricultural land	- Public sector and academic institutions are interested and willing to take up project produced training materials - There is sufficient time to identify and document good practices for

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[9]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	restoration and paludiculture	gender aspects in sustainable cattle management and food production at peatlands					restoration and paludiculture	sustainable management of agriculture in peatlands and steppe forest
	21. Participants trained in FOLUR best practices or cross-cutting issues (total number; % female) (FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator)	50	See Annex 6.	Project records.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team.	Monitoring via annual project reporting (PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Public sector and academic institutions are interested and willing to take up project produced training materials - There is sufficient time to identify and document good practices for sustainable management of agriculture in peatlands and steppe forest
	22. Members of FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice (total number of members; % female) (FOLUR Knowledge indicator)	10	See Annex 6.	Project records.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team.	Monitoring via annual project reporting (PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Project team, partners, and stakeholders are interested, willing, and have time to participate in FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice - Project team, partners, and stakeholders find value for their personal and professional interests in participating in FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice
	23. Status of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) protocol for assessment of GHG fluxes at peatlands	Validated and integrated in government UNFCCC reporting	See Annex 6.	Project records.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team.	National UNFCCC reporting includes data from GHG fluxes in peatlands based on project-produced MRV protocol	- National UNFCCC reporting cycles and procedures are timed such that project inputs can be incorporated - The project timeframe is sufficient to undertake technical measures to improve MRV protocols

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[9]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
								for GHG fluxes in peatlands
	24. Number of events & documents disseminated to share knowledge beyond FOLUR countries through S-S exchanges, conferences, and global events, including community of practice (FOLUR Component 4 Outcome Indicator 4; FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator)	20	See Annex 6.	Project records.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team.	Monitoring via annual project reporting (PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Existence of S-S opportunities and channels for knowledge sharing - Exchange events and knowledge sharing is an effective means of knowledge transfer regarding sustainable management of agriculture in peatlands and steppe forest
	25. Diagnostic, analytical, synthesis, communication products and tools (from FOLUR) shared with country stakeholders (number) (FOLUR Knowledge indicator)	2	See Annex 6.	Project records.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team.	Monitoring via annual project reporting (PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Project activities provide a valuable basis for the creation of diagnostic, analytical, synthesis and communication products and tools - Effective dissemination of knowledge products regarding sustainable livestock management
	26. Government counterparts and country project team members participating in global, national and regional forums and	10, 50% female	See Annex 6.	Project records.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team.	Monitoring via annual project reporting (PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation	- Existence of FOLUR-related global, national and regional forums and workshops - Exchange events and knowledge sharing is an effective means of knowledge transfer

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[9]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	workshops (e.g. GLF, CGIAR, Good Growth Platform, multi-stakeholder dialogues, S-S exchanges, commodity value chain events, etc.) (total number of participants; % female) (FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator)						by independent external experts	regarding sustainable livestock management
	27. Private sector actors or coalitions, commodity value chain events, documents, press releases, etc. citing/using FOLUR products (number) (FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator)	2	See Annex 6.	Project records.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team.	Monitoring via annual project reporting (PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Effective dissemination of FOLUR products - Exchange events and knowledge sharing is an effective means of knowledge transfer regarding sustainable livestock management
Cross-cutting: Gender mainstreaming during implementation	28. Consistency of project gender mainstreaming approach with project plans	Gender mainstreaming carried out during project implementation, as indicated by: a. Project Board and local stakeholder working groups have gender balance and/or include a	See Annex 6.	Project records.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team; safeguards / gender officer.	Monitoring via annual project reporting (PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- All relevant stakeholders support or are in accordance with gender mainstreaming efforts undertaken by the project - There are not structural demographic issues that will hamper project gender mainstreaming efforts

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[9]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		gender expert; b. Policies, laws, and regulations developed with project support include gender perspectives, as relevant c. Project events and activities (e.g. trainings) promote gender balance among invited participants, as feasible d. Project technical training activities proactively recruit participants to achieve gender balance e. Project education and awareness activities are developed and carried out incorporating						

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[9]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		gender perspectives, as relevant f. Gender disaggregated indicators are reported on annually						
Cross-cutting: Contribution to climate change mitigation	29. Tons of GHG avoided / sequestered (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 5 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 6)	>10,000,000 t CO_2	See Annex 6.	EX-ACT calculation tool; GIS analysis of project areas.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project team; GIS expert.	EX-ACT calculation tool	- Per assumptions in EX-ACT tool - Project activities are implemented in the manner foreseen in the areas planned

Annex 6. Results Framework Indicators Design and Target Explanation and Rationale

Indicator	Notes and definitions	Target	Target Rationale
1. Number of landscapes or jurisdictions with improved planning & management practices to foster sustainable food systems (FOLUR Component 1 Outcome Indicator 1)	Draws from FOLUR global indicators: landscape with improved planning and management practices to foster sustainable food systems is defined as the Northern Ukraine Landscape geographic area which entails the full geographic scope of the project.	1	The project is working on one landscape: The Northern Ukraine Landscape. This target value rolls up to the global level within the FOLUR program.
2. Total area under improved management / Area of landscapes with clarified boundaries and allowable land uses in protected and production systems (GEF-7 core indicator 5 / FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 2)	This indicator is based on corresponding global-level indicators from the GEF-7 core indicators and FOLUR Program Framework Document indicators. This project indicator is designed to align with and feed into this global level reporting.	3.19 million ha	According to project baseline data, there are 299 ATCs within the 7 targeted oblasts. These ATCs cover 8,208,000 ha, for an average of approximately 27,500 ha per ATC. The project aims to support 100 ATCs in developing integrated land use management plans under Outputs 1.1-1.4, which would equate to **2,750,000 ha**. In addition, under Component 3, the project will support **293,679 ha** of protected areas and **68,000 ha** of Key Biodiversity Areas not already covered by PAs. In addition, under Output 2.6 it is estimated the project will cover **57,500 ha** not otherwise covered under Outputs 2.1-2.5, or under Component 1. It is possible that there may be additional non-duplicated area covered under Component 2 from the project's work with the private sector that is not otherwise specified in the figures above, but this cannot be determined at this time.
3. # direct project beneficiaries: # private sector employees working in sustainably managed enterprises (gender disaggregated) # of public sector employees with improved capacity for integrated landscape management and sustainable agricultural production management (gender disaggregated) # of local resource users with improved sustainability of livelihoods (gender disaggregated)	This indicator is based on corresponding global-level indicators from the GEF-7 core indicators and FOLUR Program Framework Document indicators. This project indicator is designed to align with and feed into this global level reporting.	Total: 9,000: Private sector employees: 1,000 employees in Northern Ukraine landscape (300 women, 700 men) Public sector employees: 100 public sector staff at landscape and national level (40 women, 60 men) Local resource users: Total: 7,600 (3,600 men; 4,000 women) PA staff: >300 PA staff with enhanced capacity (60 women, 240 men)	The project concept document included the figure of 9,000 beneficiaries (5,000 women; 4,000 men). The PPG team did not identify the origin of this figure, but accepted it as a feasible minimum target, although the balance of women vs. men involved is likely to tip the other direction – more men than women overall in the scope of the project beneficiaries. This is due to the fact that among employees for the livestock private sector, the public sector in general, and protected areas staff there are currently more men employed than women, so the project beneficiaries will include more men than women by default. The project will attempt to achieve a more balanced gender perspective by reaching more women than men through activities targeting households, but there are still limitations to the extent the project will be able to undertake this while remaining inclusive, and while remaining focused on the targeted geographic areas. The rationale for the values and gender breakdown of specific sub-targets is given below. 1,000 private sector employees (300 women, 700 men): It is expected that the project will work directly with 15-20 private sector enterprises (not including

Indicator	Notes and definitions	Target	Target Rationale
# of PA staff with enhanced individual capacity (gender disaggregated) (GEF-7 Core Indicator 11)			individual household small holders), which are estimated to have an average of 50-75 employees. The project gender analysis indicated that employment in the livestock sector is approximately 30% women, 70% men. 100 public sector staff (40 women, 60 men): The project will directly involve a number of staff in key government agencies, and will reach additional staff through activities such as trainings, etc. It is preliminarily estimated that this figure will be 100 public sector staff. It is estimated that women currently make up 30-40% of public sector employees (other than administrative staff), and the project will aim to reach the high end of this range in the involvement of female public sector staff. 7,600 Local resource users (4,000 women; 3,600 men): This total figure represents the balance remaining when the number of beneficiaries in the other three categories are accounted for. It is also considered to be a "reasonable" figure in terms of the number of local resource users the project will involve through various activities (e.g. cooperatives under Component 2, etc.). Within the local resource user base there are approximately an equal number of men and women, but the project will specifically aim to reach more women than men, in order to promote a gender balanced approach within the project overall. 300 protected areas staff (50 women, 250 men): The project will be working directly with 8 protected areas, which have a total of 548 employees (per the METTs). It is estimated the project will reach more than half of these employees directly, at a minimum. It is estimated that among current protected areas employees there are approximately 20% women vs 80% men. This is significantly due to the fact that the most numerous category of protected areas staff - enforcement staff (i.e. rangers) - historically encompass mostly men. Therefore it is estimated that of the 300 PA staff reached by the project, 20% of these (60) will be women, with the balance being men. The number of beneficiaries has been estimated conservatively, reflecting only the direct project beneficiaries that will be actually involved in and receive benefits from project activities, not the number of indirect beneficiaries that will benefit from the project activities in the region in general. The total population of the Northern Ukraine region targeted under the project is 9.01 million people, and the total area is 17.1 million ha, indicating a population density of 0.51 person/ha. There are 299 Amalgamated Territorial Communities (ATCs), which cover 8.21 million ha of the total region. The project is targeting 100 ATCs, estimated to cover 2.75 million ha. If the population of the region were evenly distributed througout the region, and if there were a direct correspondence between area targeted and population benefiting, this would equate to 1.40

Indicator	Notes and definitions	Target	Target Rationale
			million project beneficiaries. However, based on the types of project activities, these cannot be considered direct beneficiaries. If we extend the calculation of direct beneficiaries to the full families and relatives of the direct beneficiaries (who are also consumers of livestock products), the number could be calculated as 54,000 people (based on an average household of 6 people). This is also the closest social circle of the project beneficiaries, in which the dissemination of knowledge and skills from ecologically balanced livestock products with high multiplicative potential will take place. To extend the calculation further, the total number of indirect beneficiaries involved in the consumption of project products - namely consumers of final products of sustainable livestock - is estimated as 130,000 people. (1.4-1.5% of the population of the regions covered by the project). The total number could be higher if the entire population of potential livestock product consumers within the entire country is considered.
4. Species/ecosystem Indicators: Peatlands and associated ecosystems, **flora**: - Stiff club moss *(Lycopodium annotinum)* - Hudson Bay sedge *(Carex heleonastes)* - Common butterwort *(Pinguicula vulgaris)* - Northern bog sedge *(Carex dioica)* - Northern fir moss *(Huperzia selago)* Peatlands and associated ecosystems, **fauna**: - Greater spotted eagle *(Clanga clanga)* - Corncrake *(Crex crex)* - Great snipe *(Gallinago media)* - Aquatic warbler *(Acrocephalus paludicola)* - Eurasian otter *(Lutra lutra)*	This indicator is included as an "impact" level indicator, designed to provide a view of the projects Global Environmental Benefits in terms of biodiversity conservation. The specific species selected to serve as indicators for this project were identified based on the following criteria: - will theoretically be positively affected by the proposed project activities - could be considered a "keystone" or "umbrella" species, so that a positive change in the species is likely to also signify positive changes for other species (for example, an apex predator, or a species that is more sensitive than most others to ecosystem changes) - population can be reasonably monitored over multiple years (and has years of quality baseline data)	Flora: Non-deterioration of baseline status Fauna: Increase relative to baseline over a rolling 5 year period	The status of ecosystems and the species that they encompass can often take many years to respond positively to management interventions designed to enhance their extent or quality. In addition, many project interventions will only be fully implemented in the final 1-2 years of the project, and therefore there may be little time for impact-level indicators to actually respond in a meaningful way to the project's influence. Given this, it is possible or likely that these species-level impact indicators will not meaningfully change by the time of project completion. Nonetheless it is useful to include these indicators for two reasons: 1.) To ensure that during project implementation there is a continued recognition and focus on the intended Global Environmental Benefits; and 2.) To support and facilitate any ex-post impact assessment that may be carried out after project completion, so that results assessors can identify and understand specifically what the project's intended impacts were in terms of biodiversity conservation. Flora species typically take multiple years to significantly increase their population, but they can be quickly and easily damaged or destroyed by inappropriate land use. Therefore the project will aim to avoid any further deterioration of the indicator flora species within the landscape. Fauna species, especially migratory species such as birds, are subject to significant natural stochastic variations at any given monitoring site, or even across multiple monitoring sites within one general area (i.e. within a protected area). Therefore the target is based on the average over a rolling 5 year period, in order to minimize the effect of natural stochastic variations on monitoring data. However, if threats are minimized, population increases among fauna species can be documented within a few years, and therefore the project target is designed to set the project ambitions at contributing to an increase in the targeted fauna populations.

Indicator	Notes and definitions	Target	Target Rationale
- European pond turtle *(Emys orbicularis)* Steppe forest and associated ecosystems, flora: - Floating fern *(Salvinia natans)* - Rannoch rush *(Scheuchzeria palustris)* - Steppe forest tree cover Steppe forest and associated ecosystems, fauna: - Northern birch mouse *(Sicista betulina* - European mink *(Mustela lutreola))* - European bison *(Bison bonasus)* - Common tortoise *(Testudo graeca)* - Giant noctule *(Nyctalus lasiopterus)*	- Global or national Red List species, or endemic species, or otherwise considered rare within the landscape - is "iconic" for the region/country It is recognized that a number of these species may be present in both peatlands and steppe forests. The biome breakdown given here is only for basic conceptual purposes, recognizing the project's intended goal of conserving biodiversity in both peatlands and steppe forest ecosystems.		The baseline information for these species is as follows: Peatlands and associated ecosystems, flora: - Stiff club moss (Lycopodium annotinum) - are presented Volyn Rivne, Zhitomyr oblasts - Hudson Bay sedge (Carex heleonastes) - are presented Volyn Rivne, Zhitomyr oblasts - Common butterwort (Pinguicula vulgaris) are presented Volyn Rivne, Zhitomyr oblasts - Northern bog sedge (Carex dioica) are presented Volyn Rivne, Zhitomyr Kyiv Chernigiv oblasts - Northern fir moss (Huperzia selago) are presented Volyn Rivne, Zhitomyr Kyiv Chernigiv oblasts Peatlands and associated ecosystems, fauna: - Greater spotted eagle (Clanga clanga) - Shatsk NNP, Rivne Reserve up to 10 pairs - Corncrake (Crex crex) - Shatsk NNP, Pripyat Stokhid NNP, Nobelskiy NNP, Rivne Reserve, Mizhrichenskiy RLP - up to 150 pairs - Great snipe (Gallinago media) - Shatsk NNP up to 10 pairs - Aquatic warbler (Acrocephalus paludicola) - Shatsk NNP, Pripyat Stokhid NNP, Nobelskiy NNP up to 40 singing males - Eurasian otter (Lutra lutra) - are present in all oblasts - European pond turtle (Emys orbicularis) – Not available Steppe forest and associated ecosystems, flora: - Floating fern (Salvinia natans) - are presented Volyn Rivne, Khmelnitskiy Vinnitsa Chernigiv oblasts - Rannoch rush (Scheuchzeria palustris)- are presented Volyn Rivne, Khmelnitskiy Vinnitsa Chernigiv oblasts - Steppe forest tree cover: Common oak (Quercus robur L.), European or common hornbeam (Carpinus betulus L.), Norway maple (Acer platanoides), Little-leaved linden (Tilia cordata) Steppe forest and associated ecosystems, fauna: - Northern birch mouse (Sicista betulina - are presented Volyn Rivne, Khmelnitskiy Vinnitsa, and Chernigiv oblasts - European mink (Mustela lutreola)) - N/A - European bison (Bison bonasus) - Vinnitsa, Volyn oblasts about - up to 200 animals

Indicator	Notes and definitions	Target	Target Rationale
			- Common tortoise (Testudo graeca) - N/A - Giant noctule (Nyctalus lasiopterus) - N/A
5. Level of information regarding land status and tenure in Northern Ukraine Landscape	Outcome 1 of the project is that land use across the Northern Ukraine landscape is planned and managed in an integrated manner. This indicator is intended to measure and document key elements of this outcome.	Comprehensive inventory and database of land in target landscape is completed, accessible to end-users, and a representative sub-set of potential end-users are trained on use of database	Achievement of the outcome will entail the level of information implied in the target. Some terms in the target are not clearly defined, such as "comprehensive", but should be understood to mean land inventory that includes sufficient and accurate information to meet the requirements of public institutions and communities for effectively and sustainably managing land. A "representative sub-set of potential end-users" means users of land inventory data from local communities, sub-national governments (local, regional), and national resource management agencies and institutions.
6. FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator: Status of integrated land use planning in Northern Ukraine *(FOLUR global platform wording: "Inclusive, participatory Integrated Land Use Management (ILM) Plans developed (number))*	This indicator follows the logic from indicator 5 above. First the necessary land inventory information should be available, then ILUPs making use of this data should be implemented. This indicator is also required under the FOLUR Global IP Program, as outlined in the FOLUR M&E Guidance note (April 10, 2020).	ILUPs completed and adopted for implementation in 100 ATCs in Northern Ukraine Landscape	The target focuses on the process of not just creating ILUPs, but also moving into the phase of implementation.
7. Status of scientific, methodological, and regulatory basis for sustainable livestock management in wet peat soils (paludiculture)	This indicator focuses on the knowledge generation aspect of the project activities under Component 1, with the recognition that one important barrier to the implementation of sustainable livestock management in wet peat soils (paludiculture) is a lack of knowledge and understanding of these management approaches within the livestock sector, as well as among regulators.	Compendium produced documenting sustainable paludiculture good practices in Northern Ukraine context; Level of understanding of paludiculture increased in agriculture and regulatory sectors	The target should be measured through an education and awareness survey that should be undertaken at the project inception stage, at project mid-term, and at completion. This will involve contracting a professional 3rd party to design and execute a survey among targeted project stakeholders and partners.
8. Area on which producers apply improved agricultural practices as measured by SDG 2.4.1 (area under sustainable agriculture)	This indicator is based on corresponding global-level indicators from the FOLUR Program Framework Document indicators. This	162,500 hectares *(15,000 ha under Output 2.2;* *50,000 ha under Output 2.3;* *40,000 ha under Output 2.4;*	The total area used for livestock forage in the target area is 1,150,000 ha. In the long-term, ideally this entire area will have improved agricultural practices implemented. However, for the project period, the target value of 162,500 hectares was calculated as the direct coverage feasible with the project's available time and resources.

Indicator	Notes and definitions	Target	Target Rationale
(FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 2 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 4)	project indicator is designed to align with and feed into this global level reporting.	*115,000 ha under Output 2.6, of which it is estimated ~50% will not otherwise be double-counted under Outputs 2.2-2.4 = approx. 57,500 ha)*	
9. Market share of livestock and dairy market in Northern Ukraine ascribed to multi-stakeholder partnership platform for sustainable livestock (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 4: *"Number of companies / value chain organizations engaged in multi-stakeholder partnership")*	This indicator is based on corresponding global-level indicators from the FOLUR Program Framework Document indicators. This project indicator is designed to align with and feed into this global level reporting.	Companies representing 10% (preliminary "critical mass" necessary for sustainability of platform) of the livestock market in Northern Ukraine, in either production volume or pasture area (10% of pasture area = 115,000 ha in baseline year)	A market penetration figure of 10% represents the expert view of the PPG team as the minimum level necessary to establish a market platform that can be sustained (i.e. "critical mass") after project completion. In terms of pasture area, in the project target region there is a baseline of 1,150,000 ha of lands used for livestock forage, and therefore 10% would equal 115,000 ha. This is also identified as a target that is estimated as the maximum feasible hectares within the project's time and resources. If the project team chooses to report in terms of production volume, the baseline (2018) figure for beef is 11,4900 tonnes (10% of the market total), and for milk (baseline 2019) 424,160 tonnes. However, in annual reporting during project implementation the figure should be reported in terms of 10% of production for the reporting year.
10. Public and private investments leveraged in support of sustainable commodity value chains through PPP or adoption of sustainability standards and practices (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 8) *(Project specific: Amount of public and private investment leveraged in support of sustainable production and marketing of livestock products originating from the Northern Ukraine Landscape, as measured by (1) "investment mobilized" figure of co-financing given to Component 2 (evidence – co-financing letters) + any new and additional investment leveraged outside the committed co-financing resources)*	This indicator is based on corresponding global-level indicators from the FOLUR Program Framework Document indicators. This project indicator is designed to align with and feed into this global level reporting.	$48,000,000	The project development team discussed with the UNDP Green Commodities Programme staff to attempt to identify what a rationalized target value should be in terms of what could be considered a desirable goal for the amount of public and private investments in support of sustainable commodity value chains through PPP or adoption of sustainability standards and practices. No clear basis was identified for specifying a rationalized target; the project development team therefore used a standard GEF co-financing ratio of 1:7 to provide a minimum target figure: $6.8 million * 7 = 47.6 million. Total confirmed planned co-financing as of April 2021 stands at more than $67 million.

Indicator	Notes and definitions	Target	Target Rationale
11. Area of degraded land restored for production (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 1 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 3)	This indicator is based on corresponding global-level indicators from the FOLUR Program Framework Document indicators. This project indicator is designed to align with and feed into this global level reporting.	36,100 hectares of agricultural lands / peatlands / wetlands	The project concept included a target of 40,000 hectares restored, of which 23,000 ha were specified as "agricultural lands" and 17,000 ha were specified as "peatlands". However, during the PPG it was determined that there is not a clear distinction between agricultural lands and peatlands in the region targeted. For example, there may be currently agricultural activities on former peatlands, which may be modified and transition to a more natural state under restored conditions. Conversely, currently degraded peatlands that are abandoned lands may be developed into sustainable agricultural lands once restored. Therefore the land use and land coverage is somewhat fluid in reality, and the process of restoration could modify the baseline land use. Therefore in development of this indicator the distinction between agricultural lands and peatlands was dropped. During the PPG phase various specific restoration sites were analyzed in depth, with 10 possible sites confirmed for restoration as feasible with the project's time and resources. These sites encompass a total of 36,100 hectares. Of these, 22,485 ha is the direct area of the restoration site, and 13,615 ha is the amount of "downstream" or extended area that will see benefits from the restoration measures through raised water tables.
12. Area or number of jurisdictions with improved and participatory approaches for restoration adopted (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 1)	This indicator is based on corresponding global-level indicators from the FOLUR Program Framework Document indicators. This project indicator is designed to align with and feed into this global level reporting.	100 amalgamated communities (out of 299 in landscape) within 50 raions (out of 149 in landscape) within 7 oblasts (out of 7 in landscape)	Through the integrated land use planning activities the project aims to reach 100 amalgamated communities, which is approximately 1/3rd of the total in all of the oblasts where the project is working.
13. Number of national multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanisms / platforms effectively operated for sustainable commodity supply chains and across commodities (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 6)	This indicator is based on corresponding global-level indicators from the FOLUR Program Framework Document indicators. This project indicator is designed to align with and feed into this global level reporting.	1 (Output 2.6; Cooperative platform with livestock holding companies, exporters, wholesale and retail companies focusing on procurement, marketing and sale of paludiculture products, including labels/brands/ arranged for key products from target sites)	The project will establish one cooperative platform on sustainable livestock in Northern Ukraine. This feeds into the global FOLUR reporting framework.
14. New public-private partnerships developed with FOLUR Community of Practice members, coalition partners (number) (FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator)	This indicator is required for annual reporting to the Global FOLUR M&E program, as per the FOLUR M&E Guidance Note (April 10, 2020). Defined as per the guidance note: *"such as new coalitions, networks, platforms or*	2	In absence of FOLUR M&E guidance on target setting, the target has been set as low as reasonable, in order to ensure achievability.

Indicator	Notes and definitions	Target	Target Rationale
	initiatives between government and private sector actors working toward FOLUR outcomes."		
15. Global, regional, national and sub-national FOLUR commodity (i.e. livestock) chain policies, standards, etc., influenced or informed by/using FOLUR products (number) (FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator)	This indicator is required for annual reporting to the Global FOLUR M&E program, as per the FOLUR M&E Guidance Note (April 10, 2020). Defined as per the guidance note: *"this includes the use of any knowledge products supported by the [Global Program] or [Country Project] in the formulation of new government or private sector policies, standards, certifications, pledges relating to implementation of sustainable practices in coffee, cocoa, palm oil, rice, wheat, beef, maize, soybean."*	5	In absence of FOLUR M&E guidance on target setting, the target has been set as low as reasonable, in order to ensure achievability.
16. Area of land where degradation is **avoided** in natural peatland and steppe forest habitats within PAs, through targeted strengthened capacities of PA authorities and staff (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 3 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 1)	This indicator is based on corresponding global-level indicators from the FOLUR Program Framework Document indicators. This project indicator is designed to align with and feed into this global level reporting.	293,679 hectares (area of all targeted PAs)	The project will work with 8 protected areas, which cover a total of 293,679 hectares (per the METTs).
17. Landscape area with **reduced** conversion and degradation of forests & natural habitats: Area of critical ecosystems (KBAs) outside PAs with improved management for biodiversity through the implementation of buffer zones and corridors (PA corridors and buffer zones	This indicator is based on corresponding global-level indicators from the FOLUR Program Framework Document indicators. This project indicator is designed to align with and feed into this global level reporting.	68,000 hectares	Areas of critical ecosystems outside of PAs are defined as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) that are not otherwise covered by PAs. KBAs have been identified through the global KBAs online database, www.keybiodiversityareas.org. There are a total of 26 KBAs in the 7 oblasts, and the project aims to work with 13 of these sites (see Prodoc). These 13 sites cover 261,572 hectares in total, but all except 68,677 hectares are covered by some form of PA (according to data available on the global online database). Therefore the established project target is 68,000 (rounding to a near figure to be conservative and for simplicity, given that the exact amount of KBA coverage by PAs is not known for certain).

Indicator	Notes and definitions	Target	Target Rationale
identified in district integrated management plans and adopted) (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 7)			
18. Area of degraded land **restored** for conservation and environmental services (Area of critical ecosystems restored) (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 4)	This indicator is based on corresponding global-level indicators from the FOLUR Program Framework Document indicators. This project indicator is designed to align with and feed into this global level reporting.	3,339 hectares (Lake Svityaz = 2,520 ha; Lake Luky = 673 ha; Lake Peremut = 146 ha)	This indicator feeds into the global FOLUR reporting framework. The project's restoration activities are likely to have a much bigger influence than the identified target, but the PPG team feels confident that the area of the 3 lakes can be counted for the target. These three lakes are likely to have improved water quantity and quality as a result of the project restoration activities. The three lakes are within Shatsk National Park, confirming their status as critical ecosystems.
19. Northern Ukraine landscape PA management effectiveness	This indicator is based on corresponding global-level indicators from the GEF-7 core indicators. This project indicator is designed to align with and feed into this global level reporting.	Nizhin Regional Landscape Park: 51 Mizhrichenskiy Regional Landscape Park: 54 Rivne Nature Reserve: 73 Pripyat-Stokhid National Nature Park: 74 Shatsk National Park: 89 Chornobyl Radiation and Ecological Biosphere Reserve: 81 Nobelskiy National Nature Park: 38 Polissya Nature Reserve: 69 Tsumanskaya Puscha: 56	The target values have been projected based on the weaknesses in the METT scores for each PA, based on an analysis of the individual METT score questions for each PA. This is further elaborated in the PA Capacity Needs Assessment in Annex 9 of this Prodoc. There are some areas of weakness that the project will have little or no influence on, while there are other areas where the project should reasonably improve the METT scores of the involved PAs. Out of the 30 METT questions, 16 were identified as areas where the project would potentially impart benefits to the PAs. These are METT questions: 4, 5, 6, 7, 7c, 12, 18, 21a, 21b, 22, 24, 24a, 24b, 25, and 30. For example, question 21 of the METT states: "21. Planning for land and water use: Does land and water use planning recognise the protected area and aid the achievement of objectives?" It is estimated that the project will provide a 0.5 point beneficial increment to the involved PAs at the mid-term, and a 1 point beneficial increment to the involved PAs by the end of the project. Therefore, for example, Shatsk National Park would increase its score for this question from the baseline of 2 to the maximum of 3. The incremental increase for each PA for each of the 16 METT questions was then summed to produce the target value for each PA.
20. Existence of capacity development and knowledge management products on agricultural land restoration and paludiculture	This indicator is intended to be an outcome level indicator that tracks results in relation to activities under Output 4.1.	Integrated in vocational training of agriculture specialists, hydrologists and farmers, with proper consideration of gender aspects in sustainable cattle management and food production at peatlands	The target rationale is self-explanatory: the curriculum materials and knowledge products should be integrated in vocational training programs by the end of the project.
21. Participants trained in FOLUR best practices or cross-cutting issues (total number; % female) (FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator)	This indicator is required for annual reporting to the Global FOLUR M&E program, as per the FOLUR M&E Guidance Note (April 10, 2020). Defined as per the guidance note: *"an output indicator*	50	It is estimated the project-supported training activities will reach at least 50 people.

Indicator	Notes and definitions	Target	Target Rationale
	involving counting the number and proportion of female participants of any capacity strengthening efforts, virtual or otherwise, related to ILM, promotion of sustainable food practices and responsible FOLUR commodity value chains; cross-cutting issues relate to sustainability, equity, etc."		
22. Members of FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice (total number of members; % female) (FOLUR Knowledge indicator)	This indicator is required for annual reporting to the Global FOLUR M&E program, as per the FOLUR M&E Guidance Note (April 10, 2020). The guidance note does not specify or define "FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice" or how "membership" would be defined.	10	It is estimated that at least 10 people from the project core team and technical team, and possibly project partners, will join FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice.
23. Status of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) protocol for assessment of GHG fluxes at peatlands	This is seen as a key project outcome level result, even if it is not specifically one of the three main project outcomes. Therefore an indicator tracking this result is included here.	Validated and integrated in government UNFCCC reporting	The target represents the level of progress necessary for full achievement of this outcome level result.
24. Number of events & documents disseminated to share knowledge beyond FOLUR countries through S-S exchanges, conferences, and global events, including community of practice (FOLUR Component 4 Outcome Indicator 4; FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator)	This indicator is based on corresponding global-level indicators from the FOLUR Program Framework Document indicators. This project indicator is designed to align with and feed into this global level reporting.	20	The project development team does not consider this as a highly results-based and rationalized indicator and target, as there is no clear benchmark for what would be considered a "good" result. However, the team has included this indicator in order to align with the FOLUR global reporting framework.
25. Diagnostic, analytical, synthesis, communication products and tools (from FOLUR) shared with country	This indicator is required for annual reporting to the Global FOLUR M&E program, as per	2	In absence of FOLUR M&E guidance on target setting, the target has been set as low as reasonable, in order to ensure achievability.

Indicator	Notes and definitions	Target	Target Rationale
stakeholders (number) (FOLUR Knowledge indicator)	the FOLUR M&E Guidance Note (April 10, 2020). Defined as per the guidance note: *"an output indicator at the national level involving counting all [country project]-generated products shared with government, NGO, private sector, etc. stakeholders."*		
26. Government counterparts and country project team members participating in global, national and regional forums and workshops (e.g. GLF, CGIAR, Good Growth Platform, multi-stakeholder dialogues, S-S exchanges, commodity value chain events, etc.) (total number of participants; % female) (FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator)	This indicator is required for annual reporting to the Global FOLUR M&E program, as per the FOLUR M&E Guidance Note (April 10, 2020). Defined as per the guidance note: "*an indicator involving counting the number and proportion of female participants of CP/partner participants in FOLUR-related national, regional or global forums, meetings, or workshops, virtual or otherwise - e.g. GLF, CGIAR, Good Growth Platform events, multi-stakeholder dialogues, S-S exchanges, commodity value chain events, etc."*	10, 50% female	In absence of FOLUR M&E guidance on target setting, the target has been set as low as reasonable, in order to ensure achievability.
27. Private sector actors or coalitions, commodity value chain events, documents, press releases, etc. citing/using FOLUR products (number) (FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator)	This indicator is required for annual reporting to the Global FOLUR M&E program, as per the FOLUR M&E Guidance Note (April 10, 2020). Defined as per the guidance note: *"this involves tracking citations, uses and uptake of [country project]-generated (and [Global Program]-supported) knowledge and advocacy products and recommendations by companies, coalitions – e.g. in*	2	In absence of FOLUR M&E guidance on target setting, the target has been set as low as reasonable, in order to ensure achievability.

Indicator	Notes and definitions	Target	Target Rationale
	company or coalition press releases, reports, etc."		
28. Consistency of project gender mainstreaming approach with project plans	Gender-focused indicators are necessary to monitor the project's implementation of gender mainstreaming approaches, in the context of both UNDP and the GEF's gender mainstreaming strategies and policies.	Gender mainstreaming carried out during project implementation, as indicated by: a. Project Board and local stakeholder working groups have gender balance and/or include a gender expert; b. Policies, laws, and regulations developed with project support include gender perspectives, as relevant c. Project events and activities (e.g. trainings) promote gender balance among invited participants, as feasible d. Project technical training activities proactively recruit participants to achieve gender balance e. Project education and awareness activities are developed and carried out incorporating gender perspectives, as relevant f. Gender disaggregated indicators are reported on annually	Target is based on the project's planned gender mainstreaming activities.
29. Tons of GHG avoided / sequestered (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 5 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 6)	This indicator is based on corresponding global-level indicators from the FOLUR Program Framework Document indicators. This project indicator is designed to align with and feed into this global level reporting.	>10,000,000 t CO_2	Based on calculations from the EX-ACT tool. See baseline (Prodoc) version of the EX-ACT tool. The total baseline estimate GHG mitigation is estimated at 10,277,667 (mt CO_2e). Therefore the project target is conservatively based on the project achieving a minimum of 10,000,000 mt CO_2 e.

Annex 7: GEF Core Indicators at Baseline

Core Indicator 1	**Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**						***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (1.1+1.2)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
				294,673			
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Nizhin Regional Landscape Park	*Not registered*	V Protected Landscape / Seascape	*6,200*		*37*		
Mizhrichenskiy Regional Landscape Park	*Not registered*	V Protected Landscape / Seascape	*78,000*		*41*		
Rivne Nature Reserve	*161467*	Ia Strict Nature Reserve	*42,289*		*62*		
Nobelskiy National Nature Park	*Not registered*	II National Park	*25,319*		*24*		
Pripyat-Stokhid National Nature Park	*161439*	II National Park	*39,316*		*64*		
Shatsk National Nature Park	*11580*	II National Park	*48,977*		*78*		
Polissya Nature Reserve	*1749*	Ia Strict Nature Reserve	*20,104*		*57*		

Tsuman National Nature Park	*Not registered*	II National Park	*34,468*		*42*		
		Sum	*294,673*				
Core Indicator 2	**Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**						***(Hectares)***
				Hectares (2.1+2.2)			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 3	**Area of land restored**						***(Hectares)***
				Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				40,000	*36,100*		
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored						
				Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				23,000			
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored						
				Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored						
				Hectares			

			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Peatlands restored	*17,000*	*36,100*		
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**					***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			2,980,000	*2,980,500*		
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Production area with improved management measures=162,500 (15,000 ha under Output 2.2; 50,000 ha under Output 2.3; 40,000 ha under Output 2.4; 115,000 ha under Output 2.6, of which it is estimated ~50% will not otherwise be double-counted under Outputs 2.2-2.4 = approx. 57,500 ha)	*140,000*	*162,500*		
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

		Productive peatlands under sustainable agriculture, long-term perspective (Area of ATC ILUPs under Component 1 – 100 ATCs * average 27,500 ha / ATC)	*2,840,000*	*2,750,000*		
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF KBAs outside PAs with improved management measures = 68,000			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				68,000		
Core Indicator 5	**Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity**					***(Hectares)***
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxia					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	**GHG emission mitigated**					***(Metric tons of CO_2e)***
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	*11,069,987*	*10,277,667*		
		Expected CO2e (indirect)				
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	*11,069,987*	*10,277,667*		

	Expected CO2e (indirect)		*Not assessed at PIF*	*Not assessed*		
	Anticipated start year of accounting		*2021*	*2021*		
	Duration of accounting		*20*	*20*		
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting					
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 7	**Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**					***(Number)***
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	**Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels**					***(Metric Tons)***
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core 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)***
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					

			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement
Core Indicator 10	**Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources**					***(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)***
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					***(Number)***
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	*5,000*	*5,000*		
		Male	*4,000*	*4,000*		
		Total	*9,000*	*9,000*		

Annex 8: GEF PA Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool

See attached file.

Annex 9: Baseline Protected Areas Capacity Assessment

The project will be working with 8 national protected areas, as specified in Section III of the Prodoc regarding Component III. During the project development phase Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METTs) were completed for each of these protected areas. METTs are completed by providing a 0-3 score for a series of 30 questions. The completed METTs were analyzed with respect to the results for each question for each protected area.

The METT questions were further analyzed to identify the portions of the METT where the proposed project could potentially increase the scores of the protected areas involved. 16 questions were identified:

METT results areas with possible benefits from the Ukraine livestock project

4. Protected area objectives: Is management undertaken according to agreed objectives?
5. Protected area design: Is the protected area the right size and shape to protect species, habitats, ecological processes and water catchments of key conservation concern?
6. Protected area boundary demarcation: “Is the boundary known and demarcated?"
7. Management plan: Is there a management plan and is it being implemented?
7.c Planning process: The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely incorporated into planning
12. Resource management: Is active resource management being undertaken?
18. Equipment: Is equipment sufficient for management needs?
21. Planning for land and water use: Does land and water use planning recognize the protected area and aid the achievement of objectives?
21a. Land and water planning for habitat conservation: Planning and management in the catchment or landscape containing the protected area incorporates provision for adequate environmental conditions (e.g. volume, quality and timing of water flow, air pollution levels etc.) to sustain relevant habitats.
21b. Land and water planning for connectivity: Management of corridors linking the protected area provides for wildlife passage to key habitats outside the protected area (e.g. to allow migratory fish to travel between freshwater spawning sites and the sea, or to allow animal migration).
22. State and commercial neighbours: Is there co-operation with adjacent land and water users?
24 a. Impact on communities: There is open communication and trust between local and/or indigenous people, stakeholders and protected area managers
24 b. Impact on communities: Programmes to enhance community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented
24. Local communities: Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions?
25. Economic benefit: Is the protected area providing economic benefits to local communities, e.g. income, employment, payment for environmental services?
30. What is the overall condition of the biodiversity of the protected area in terms of the indicator(s) indicated in Data Sheet 2 above?

The results for each question for each PA were analyzed, as summarized below.

Question	Shatsk NNP	Pripyat-Stokhid NNP	Rivne NR	Polesskiy NR	Tsuman NNP	Mizhrichenskiy RLP	Nizhin RLP	Nobelskiy NNP
4	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
5	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	2
6	3	2	3	3	1	0	1	0
7	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	0
7c	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
12	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	0
18	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0
21	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
21a	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
21b	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
22	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	1
24	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
24a	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
24b	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
25	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
30	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2

The maximum total score for any single question would be 24, since there are 8 protected areas, and the maximum score for each question is 3 (3 x 8 = 24). The total scores for these 16 questions ranged from a score of 1 to 18. As seen below, the weakest areas (questions 21b, 21a, 24b, 7c, 24a, and 21 below) relate to planning for and management of protected areas within the wider landscape, and in terms of benefits for and impacts on communities.

Question	Sum
21b. Land and water planning for connectivity: Management of corridors linking the protected area provides for wildlife passage to key habitats outside the protected area (e.g. to allow migratory fish to travel between freshwater spawning sites and the sea, or to allow animal migration).	1
21a. Land and water planning for habitat conservation: Planning and management in the catchment or landscape containing the protected area incorporates provision for adequate environmental conditions (e.g. volume, quality and timing of water flow, air pollution levels etc.) to sustain relevant habitats.	4
24 b. Impact on communities: Programmes to enhance community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented	5
7.c Planning process: The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely incorporated into planning	7
24 a. Impact on communities: There is open communication and trust between local and/or indigenous people, stakeholders and protected area managers	7

21. Planning for land and water use: Does land and water use planning recognize the protected area and aid the achievement of objectives?	10
18. Equipment: Is equipment sufficient for management needs?	12
25. Economic benefit: Is the protected area providing economic benefits to local communities, e.g. income, employment, payment for environmental services?	14
6. Protected area boundary demarcation: “Is the boundary known and demarcated?"	15
12. Resource management: Is active resource management being undertaken?	15
4. Protected area objectives: Is management undertaken according to agreed objectives?	16
5. Protected area design: Is the protected area the right size and shape to protect species, habitats, ecological processes and water catchments of key conservation concern?	16
24. Local communities: Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions?	16
30. What is the overall condition of the biodiversity of the protected area in terms of the indicator(s) indicated in Data Sheet 2 above?	16
7. Management plan: Is there a management plan and is it being implemented?	18
22. State and commercial neighbours: Is there co-operation with adjacent land and water users?	18

The results from this analysis have informed the design and structure of the project outputs and activities, particularly for Component I and Component III. Under Component I, the project will be developing ILUPs, including land and water planning, that will include and incorporate protected areas, as well as corridors connecting protected areas and other Key Biodiversity Areas. In addition, under Component II, the project will be working on a variety of activities supporting local communities to implement sustainable livestock production, which will have mutual benefits for local communities as well as protected areas.

Based on this summary analysis of the METTs, during the project development process targets were set for increasing METT scores of the protected areas involved, by calculating the expected relative increase for each of the 16 questions indicated.

Annex 10: Carbon calculations tracking tool (EX-ACT)

See attached file.

Annex 11: GEF 7 Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒**Influencing models**			
	☒**Transform policy and regulatory environments**		
	☒**Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making**		
	☒**Convene multi-stakeholder alliances**		
	☒**Demonstrate innovative approaches**		
	☒**Deploy innovative financial instruments**		
☒**Stakeholders**			
	☐**Indigenous Peoples**		
	☒**Private Sector**		
		☐Capital providers	
		☐ Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☒Large corporations	
		☒SMEs	
		☒Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐Project Reflow	
	☒**Beneficiaries**		
	☒**Local Communities**		
	☒**Civil Society**		
		☒Community Based Organization	
		☒Non-Governmental Organization	
		☒Academia	
		☐Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒**Type of Engagement**		
		☒Information Dissemination	
		☒Partnership	
		☒Consultation	
		☒Participation	
	☒**Communications**		
		☒Awareness Raising	
		☒Education	
		☒Public Campaigns	
		☐Behavior Change	
☒ **Capacity, Knowledge and Research**			
	☐**Enabling Activities**		
	☒**Capacity Development**		
	☒**Knowledge Generation and Exchange**		

	☐**Targeted Research**		
	☒**Learning**		
		☒Theory of Change	
		☐Adaptive Management	
		☒Indicators to Measure Change	
	☒**Innovation**		
	☒**Knowledge and Learning**		
		☒Knowledge Management	
		☒Innovation	
		☒Capacity Development	
		☒Learning	
	☒**Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		
☒**Gender Equality**			
	☒**Gender Mainstreaming**		
		☒Beneficiaries	
		☒Women groups	
		☒Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☒Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒**Gender results areas**		
		☒Access and control over natural resources	
		☒Participation and leadership	
		☒Access to benefits and services	
		☒Capacity development	
		☒Awareness raising	
		☒Knowledge generation	
☒**Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☒**Integrated Programs**		
		☒Commodity Supply Chains (Good Growth Partnership)	
			☒Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Financial Screening Tools
			☒High Conservation Value Forests
			☐High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐Soybean Supply Chain
			☐Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☒Beef Supply Chain
			☒Smallholder Farmers
			☒Adaptive Management
		☐Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐Sustainable Production Systems
			☐Agroecosystems
			☐Land and Soil Health
			☐Diversified Farming
			☐Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐Smallholder Farming
			☐Small and Medium Enterprises

			☐Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Gender Dimensions
			☐Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☒Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☒Sustainable Food Systems
			☒Landscape Restoration
			☒Sustainable Commodity Production
			☒Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☒Integrated Landscapes
			☒Food Value Chains
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☒Smallholder Farmers
		☐Sustainable Cities	
			☐Integrated urban planning
			☐Urban sustainability framework
			☐Transport and Mobility
			☐Buildings
			☐Municipal waste management
			☐Green space
			☐Urban Biodiversity
			☐Urban Food Systems
			☐Energy efficiency
			☐Municipal Financing
			☐Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐Urban Resilience
	☒**Biodiversity**		
		☒Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☒Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☒Productive Landscapes
			☐Productive Seascapes
			☒ Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☒Mainstreaming	
			☐Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☐Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☐Tourism
			☒Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☐Fisheries
			☐Infrastructure
			☒Certification (National Standards)
			☐Certification (International Standards)
		☐Species	
			☐Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☐Threatened Species
			☐Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐Crop Wild Relatives

			☐Plant Genetic Resources
			☐Animal Genetic Resources
			☐Livestock Wild Relatives
			☐Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☒Biomes	
			☐Mangroves
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Sea Grasses
			☒Wetlands
			☒Rivers
			☒Lakes
			☐Tropical Rain Forests
			☐Tropical Dry Forests
			☒Temperate Forests
			☐Grasslands
			☐Paramo
			☐Desert
		☐Financial and Accounting	
			☐Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐Conservation Trust Funds
			☐Conservation Finance
		☐Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐Biosafety
			☐Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☒**Forests**		
		☒Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☐REDD/REDD+
		☒Forest	
			☐Amazon
			☐Congo
			☐Drylands
	☒**Land Degradation**		
		☒Sustainable Land Management	
			☒Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☒Ecosystem Approach
			☒Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☒Community-Based NRM
			☒Sustainable Livelihoods
			☒Income Generating Activities
			☒Sustainable Agriculture
			☒Sustainable Pasture Management
			☒Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☒ Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques

			☐Sustainable Fire Management
			☐Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☒Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☒Land Productivity
			☐Land Cover and Land cover change
			☒Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐Food Security	
	☐**International Waters**		
		☐Ship	
		☐Coastal	
		☐Freshwater	
			☐Aquifer
			☐River Basin
			☐Lake Basin
		☐Learning	
		☐Fisheries	
		☐Persistent toxic substances	
		☐SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐Targeted Research	
		☐Pollution	
			☐Persistent toxic substances
			☐Plastics
			☐Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐ Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐Private Sector	
		☐Aquaculture	
		☐Marine Protected Area	
		☐Biomes	
			☐Mangrove
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Seagrasses
			☐Polar Ecosystems
			☐Constructed Wetlands
	☐**Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐Mercury	
		☐Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐Cement	
		☐Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐Ozone	
		☐Persistent Organic Pollutants	

		☐ Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐Waste Management	
			☐Hazardous Waste Management
			☐Industrial Waste
			☐e-Waste
		☐Emissions	
		☐Disposal	
		☐New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐Plastics	
		☐Eco-Efficiency	
		☐Pesticides	
		☐DDT - Vector Management	
		☐DDT - Other	
		☐Industrial Emissions	
		☐Open Burning	
		☐ Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐Green Chemistry	
	☒**Climate Change**		
		☒**Climate Change Adaptation**	
			☐Climate Finance
			☐Least Developed Countries
			☐Small Island Developing States
			☐Disaster Risk Management
			☐Sea-level rise
			☒Climate Resilience
			☐Climate information
			☐Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐National Adaptation Plan
			☐Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐Private Sector
			☐Innovation
			☐Complementarity
			☐Community-based Adaptation
			☐Livelihoods
		☒**Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☒Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐Energy Efficiency
			☐Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐Technology Transfer
			☐Renewable Energy
			☐Financing
			☐Enabling Activities

		☐**Technology Transfer**	
			☐Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐ Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐Endogenous technology
			☐Technology Needs Assessment
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☐**United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	☐Nationally Determined Contribution
	☒ **Rio Markers**		
		☐Paris Agreement	
		☒Sustainable Development Goals	
		☐Climate Change Mitigation 0	
		☒Climate Change Mitigation 1	
		☐Climate Change Mitigation 2	
		☐Climate Change Adaptation 0	
		☒Climate Change Adaptation 1	
		☐Climate Change Adaptation 2	

Annex 12: Draft TORs and responsibilities of project staff and contractors

Staff / Consultant Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Local / National contracting	
Project Manager / Coordinator Rate: UNDP Pro Forma cost SB-4 (April 2020) - midpoint NET $37,337 + 22% social insurance + 6% annual inflation + 3% annual performance bonus Time: Full time (100%) for 5.5 years	The Project Manager (PM) will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilisation of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. It is the PM's primary responsibility to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The PM will inform the Project Board and the Project Assurance roles of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted. <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Manage the overall execution of the project. • Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan. • Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work. • Carry out stakeholder consultations relating to project activities. • Provide technical input to and guidance of project activities. • Review and provide feedback on technical outputs from project technical contractors. • Meet with key stakeholders at local, regional, and national levels to regularly communicate about project activities, and receive technical feedback from stakeholders • Coordinate the sequence of project activities according to technical requirements • Ensure coordination of the Northern Ukraine Landscape project with the Global FOLUR Platform, and the integration of the project in relevant regional and global activities organized by the Global FOLUR Platform (including, for example, participation by project staff in the Green Commodities Program Community of Practice to share knowledge with project stakeholders and commodity actors). Participate in FOLUR Global Platform trainings and capacity building events. • Serve as the project Focal Point for communication and linkage between the project and the Global FOLUR Platform. Collaborate with the FOLUR Global Platform to identify joint Technical Assistance and training needs to fill gaps or implement innovations, and consider where the Ukraine Project experiences and experts can contribute to global or regional training events. • Engage with the FOLUR Global Platform on Knowledge Management aspects, such as suggesting relevant topics for reports, contributing case studies, and promoting the FOLUR global outputs in Ukraine through seminars and outreach. • Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required. • Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits. • Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form. • Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports. • Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results. • Ensure that changes are controlled and problems addressed. • Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities. • Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis.

Staff / Consultant Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
	• Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log; • Capture lessons learned during project implementation. • Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required. • Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. • Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR. • Prepare the GEF PIR; • Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF; • Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans; • Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators. • Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process. <u>Qualifications required:</u> • A university degree (MSc or PhD) in a subject related to natural resource management or environmental sciences. • At least 5 years of demonstrable project/programme management experience. • At least 5 years of experience working with ministries, national or provincial institutions that are concerned with natural resource and/or environmental management. <u>Competencies</u> • Strong leadership, managerial and coordination skills, with a demonstrated ability to effectively coordinate the implementation of large multi-stakeholder projects, including financial and technical aspects. • Ability to effectively manage technical and administrative teams, work with a wide range of stakeholders across various sectors and at all levels, to develop durable partnerships with collaborating agencies. • Ability to administer budgets, train and work effectively with counterpart staff at all levels and with all groups involved in the project. • Ability to coordinate and supervise multiple Project Implementation Units in their implementation of technical activities in partnership with a variety of subnational stakeholder groups, including community and government. • Strong drafting, presentation and reporting skills. • Strong communication skills, especially in timely and accurate responses to emails. • Strong computer skills, in particular mastery of all applications of the MS Office package and internet search. • Strong knowledge about the political and socio-economic context related to the Ukrainian protected area system and biodiversity conservation at national and subnational levels. • Excellent command of English and local languages.
Project Assistant UNDP Pro Forma cost SB-3 (April 2020) mid point - $24,407	Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Project Assistant will carry out the following tasks: • Assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities; • Coordinate and provide inputs on matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management; • Assist in the preparation of progress reports; • Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and

Staff / Consultant Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Time: Full time (100%) for 5.5 years	readily accessible filing system, for when required by the PB, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff; • Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance. • Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Manager; • Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and Government of Ukraine financial rules and procedures; • Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP; • Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions; • Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s); • Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Project Manager if there are any discrepancies or issues; • Consolidate financial progress reports for implementation of project activities; • Liaise and follow up with the partners and subcontractors for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports. <u>Qualifications required:</u> • A Bachelor's degree or an equivalent qualification; • At least three years of work experience preferably in a project involving biodiversity conservation, natural resource management and/or sustainable livelihoods. Previous experience with a UN project will be an asset; • Very good inter-personal skills; • Proficiency in the use of computer software applications especially MS Word and MS Excel. • Excellent language skills in English (writing, speaking and reading) and in local languages
Lead National Technical Advisor UNDP Pro Forma cost SB-4 (April 2020) - 1st Quartile NET - $30,959 + 22% social insurance + 6% annual inflation + 3% annual performance bonus Time: Full time (100%) for 5.5 years	The Lead Technical Advisor, along with the PM, is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Support the Project Manager to oversee the overall execution of the project. • Carry out stakeholder consultations relating to project activities. • Provide technical input to and guidance of project activities. • Review and provide feedback on technical outputs from project technical contractors. • Meet with key stakeholders at local, regional, and national levels to regularly communicate about project activities, and receive technical feedback from stakeholders, including Project Board members • Coordinate the sequence of project activities according to technical requirements • Support the project in engaging with regional and global activities and initiatives related to the Global FOLUR Platform, and ensure strong project participation in and contributions to such activities and initiatives. Participate in the Green Commodities Program Community of Practice. Participate in FOLUR Global Platform trainings and capacity building events. • Participate in periodic needs assessment surveys and FOLUR Global Platform Annual Meetings to guide knowledge and outreach product development. • Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required. • Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits. • Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results. • Provide regular inputs to progress reporting and respond to requests from the project board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities.

Staff / Consultant Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
	• Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and identify and discuss any new risks with the Project Manager for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; • Capture lessons learned during project implementation. • Provide inputs to preparation of the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly workplans if required. • Provide inputs to project monitoring requirements, such as annual PIR • Provide inputs to the monitoring and tracking of progress against the GEF Core indicators. • Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process. <u>Qualifications required:</u> • A university degree (MSc or PhD) in a subject related to natural resource management or environmental sciences. • At least 5 years of demonstrable experience related to natural resource management, environmental sciences, sustainable agriculture, or a related field. • At least 5 years of experience working with ministries, national or provincial institutions that are concerned with natural resource and/or environmental management. <u>Competencies</u> • Strong technical experience and coordination skills, with a demonstrated ability to effectively work with large multi-stakeholder projects. • Ability to communicate and cooperate effectively with technical and administrative teams, and work with a wide range of stakeholders across various sectors and at all levels, to develop durable partnerships with collaborating agencies. • Strong drafting, presentation and reporting skills. • Strong communication skills, especially in timely and accurate responses to emails. • Strong computer skills, in particular mastery of all applications of the MS Office package and internet search. • Strong knowledge about the political and socio-economic context related ecosystem and natural resource management in Northern Ukraine. • Knowledge of English will be an asset but is not required.
Project Outreach and Communications Specialist Rate: UNDP Pro Forma cost SB-3 midpoint NET 24,407, plus 22% social insurance, 6% inflation, and 3% annual performance bonus	Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the Communications Officer will have the responsibility for leading knowledge management outputs and developing the project communications strategy at the project outset and coordinating its implementation across all project components. The Communications Officer will work closely with the M&E Officer on knowledge management aspects of the project. Specific responsibilities will include: • Develop a project communications strategy / plan (for internal and external communications, defining target audiences, purpose and objectives of communications, methods, timeframes, resources, and responsibilities), incorporate it with the annual work plans and update it annually in consultation with project stakeholders; • Lead and coordinate the implementation of the project communications strategy; • Coordinate and oversee the implementation of public awareness activities across all project components; • Lead and coordinate the development of knowledge management outputs of the project, including specifically knowledge products for the Global FOLUR Impact Program Platform. Ensure that the project is a leader in generating and providing knowledge management products on sustainable livestock at the national and global levels within the FOLUR program.

Staff / Consultant Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Time: 156 weeks over 5.5 years	• Serve as the back-up project Focal Point for communication and linkage between the project and the Global FOLUR Platform, under communication protocols to be agreed with the Project Manager and Lead National Technical Advisor. • Train relevant staff in communications and branding guidelines. Ensure cross linking of the Ukraine project and FOLUR Global Platform websites. Follow FOLUR social media channels. Relay to the FOLUR Global Platform communications officer proactively about any project press coverage for amplification and mitigation. • Facilitate the design and maintenance of the project website/webpages and ensure it is up-to-date and dynamic; • Facilitate learning and sharing of knowledge and experiences relevant to the project; <u>Qualifications required:</u> • University degree, preferably in the field of community development, natural resource / environmental management, or sustainable agriculture; • A communications qualification (diploma, Bachelor's degree) • At least three years of relevant work experience of communications for project or programme implementation, ideally involving international donors. Previous experience with UN projects will be a definite asset; • Previous experience in developing and implementing communications strategies for organizations or projects • Strong professional working capacity to use information and communications technology, specifically including website design and desk top publishing software • Understanding of sustainable livestock production, biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and associated issues; • Very good inter-personal skills • Excellent language skills in English (writing, speaking and reading) and in local languages
Procurement Specialist Rate: On retainer at rate of UNDP Pro Forma cost SB-3 midpoint NET 24,407, plus 22% social insurance, 6% inflation, and 3% annual performance bonus Time: As needed	Under close supervision of Project Manager and Lead Technical Advisor, the Procurement Specialist will perform all tasks necessary to procure goods, services, individual consultants, and construction services in accordance with Government of Ukraine and UNDP procedures and requirements. This may include tasks such as reviewing TORs and RFPs for completeness and correctness, posting RFPs, seeking bids on goods and services, and processing applications. <u>Qualifications required:</u> • University degree or an advanced diploma in accounting / financial management or other degree relevant to procurement services; • At least five years of relevant work experience preferably in a project management setting involving multi-lateral / international funding agency. Previous experience with UNDP or UN project will be a definite asset; • Proficiency in the use of computer software applications particularly MS Excel; • Excellent language skills in English (writing, speaking and reading) and in local languages.
Local Technical Advisor (4: 1 each in Volyn, Rivne,	The Local Technical Advisors are responsible for supporting the execution of project activities in their respective regions. They will report to the Lead Technical Advisor and to the Project Manager. <u>Duties</u> • Work with Lead Technical Advisor and Project Manager to coordinate project technical activities in their respective region

Staff / Consultant Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Zhytomyr, and Chernigiv) Rate: $500/week Time: 78 weeks over 5.5 years	• Provide technical inputs, guidance, and advice on project activities • Ensure technical quality of project activities in their respective region • Organize meetings, workshops, and events • Provide regular communication to key stakeholders about project activities and plans • Participate in relevant national, regional, and global activities and initiatives under the Global FOLUR Platform, including participation in the Green Commodities Program Community of Practice. <u>Qualifications required:</u> • A university degree (MSc or PhD) in a subject related to natural resource management or environmental sciences. • At least 2 years of demonstrable experience related to natural resource management, environmental sciences, sustainable agriculture, or a related field. • At least 2 years of experience working with local and regional stakeholders and institutions that are concerned with natural resource and/or environmental management. <u>Competencies</u> • Strong technical experience and coordination skills, with a demonstrated ability to effectively work with multi-stakeholder processes. • Ability to communicate and cooperate effectively with technical teams, and work with a wide range of stakeholders across various sectors and at all levels, to develop durable partnerships with collaborating agencies. • Strong drafting, presentation and reporting skills. • Strong communication skills, especially in timely and accurate responses to emails. • Strong computer skills, in particular mastery of all applications of the MS Office package and internet search. • Strong knowledge about the political and socio-economic context related ecosystem and natural resource management in Northern Ukraine. • Knowledge of English will be an asset but is not required.
External Technical Team	
GIS Specialist (or firm) Rate: N/A total estimated GIS support costs: $300,000 (Individual Contract) Time: N/A – Output based over 5.5 year life of project	The GIS Specialist (or firm) will be responsible for providing outputs as required for multiple project activities, as specified in RFPs by the Project Manager and Lead Technical Coordinator. <u>Competencies</u> • Determination and focus on goals and results • Good time and task management skills • Client orientation • Excellent knowledge of geospatial data • Experience sourcing environmental geospatial data, including shape files, remote sensing data, satellite images, etc. • Geospatial data management and analysis, quality assurance • Analysis of remote sensing data, including satellite images <u>Qualifications</u> • Minimum Bachelor's Degree in a discipline related to geospatial data for natural resource management. Degrees could include natural resources management, agro-economics, geography,

Staff / Consultant Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
	climate sciences, applied mathematics or other closely related fields. Master's degree or higher is preferred. • Minimum 5 years of working experience in use of GIS to analyze geospatial data, preferably in the following types of subject areas: biodiversity, conservation, ecosystem restoration or rehabilitation, land management and agriculture, protected areas etc. • Minimum 3 years of experience of creating, gathering, organizing, integrating and maintaining geospatial datasets (both spatial vector and raster data). • Proven ability (based on CV information) to efficiently handle all the GIS and graphics related work during the assignment from researching sources, collecting data, analyzing existing conditions, developing maps, to final delivery of maps and GIS data to a client. • Experience of working for or cooperating with international organizations, would be an asset, but not required. • Fluency in Ukrainian. Working knowledge of English will be an asset.
Land Use Planning Expert (or firm) Rate: N/A total estimated Land Use Planning support costs: $60,000 (Individual Contract) Time: N/A – Output based over first 3 years of project	The Land Use Planning Expert (or firm) will be responsible for providing outputs as required for multiple project activities, as specified in RFPs by the Project Manager and Lead Technical Coordinator. <u>Competencies</u> • Determination and focus on goals and results • Good time and task management skills • Client orientation • Excellent knowledge of integrated land use planning • Experience coordinating stakeholder consultation processes and analyzing multiple types of technical information to develop ILUPs • Willingness to actively participate in the Green Commodities Program Community of Practice <u>Qualifications</u> • Minimum Bachelor's Degree in a discipline related to integrated land use planning for natural resource management. Degrees could include natural resources management, agro-economics, geography, climate sciences, applied mathematics or other closely related fields. Master's degree or higher is preferred. • Minimum 5 years of working experience in land use planning, preferably including the following types of subjects: biodiversity, conservation, ecosystem restoration or rehabilitation, land management and agriculture, protected areas, etc. • Minimum 3 years of experience of creating, gathering, organizing, integrating and developing highly participatory ILUPs. • Experience of working for or cooperating with international organizations, would be an asset, but not required. • Fluency in Ukrainian. Working knowledge of English will be an asset.
Land Restoration Expert Rate: N/A total estimated private sector	The Land Restoration Expert (or firm) will be responsible for providing outputs as required for multiple project activities, as specified in RFPs by the Project Manager and Lead Technical Coordinator. <u>Competencies</u> • Determination and focus on goals and results • Good time and task management skills • Client orientation

Staff / Consultant Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
livestock value chain support costs: $135,000 (Individual Contract) Time: N/A – Output based over 5.5 years of project life	• Excellent knowledge of integrated land use planning • Experience carrying out land and water restoration activities in Ukraine • Willingness to actively participate in the Green Commodities Program Community of Practice <u>Qualifications</u> • Masters Degree or higher in a discipline related to land restoration and/or water management. Degrees could include Agricultural Economics, Water / Land Management, Hydrology, Melioration, Environmental (Natural Resources) Management or other closely related field. • Minimum 5 years of working experience in land restoration, preferably including the following types of subjects: biodiversity, conservation, ecosystem restoration or rehabilitation, land management and agriculture, protected areas, etc. • Minimum 5 years in the technical area of drainage, land restoration, with at least some experience on peatlands. • Proven experience in preparing analytical papers, technical reports or compiling materials in the subject area of the assignment (list of or reference to prepared materials required). • Minimum 3 years of experience of designing land restoration and water management measures. • Experience of working for or cooperating with international organizations, would be an asset, but not required. • Fluency in Ukrainian. Working knowledge of English will be an asset.
Private Sector Livestock Value Chain Expert Rate: N/A total estimated private sector livestock value chain support costs: $275,000 (Individual Contract) Time: N/A – Output based over 5.5 years of project life	The Private Sector Livestock Value Chain Expert (or firm) will be responsible for providing outputs as required for multiple project activities, as specified in RFPs by the Project Manager and Lead Technical Coordinator. <u>Competencies</u> • Determination and focus on goals and results • Good time and task management skills • Client orientation • Excellent knowledge of the livestock sector in Ukraine • Willingness to actively participate in the Green Commodities Program Community of Practice <u>Qualifications</u> • Master's degree or higher in Agricultural Economics, Finance, Marketing, Environmental (Natural Resources) Management or other closely related field. • Minimum 5 years of demonstrable experience in the technical area of agricultural economics; • Proven functional relationship and contacts with the relevant private sector stakeholders (small-scale farmer cooperatives, retailer companies, exporters); • Proven experience in preparing analytical papers, baseline analysis, compiling materials and/or publications in the subject area of the project (list of or reference to prepared materials/publications required). • Experience of working for or cooperating with international organizations, would be an asset. • Fluency in Ukrainian. Working knowledge of English will be an asset.

Additional anticipated technical RFPs (see Procurement Plan)	TORs / Contract Reference[10]
External - Field Research Scientific Institute / Organization	B
External - Legal consultant	C
External - Environmental Engineering firm / technical institute	D
External - Environmental Engineering firm / technical institute	E
External - Environmental Engineering firm / Construction firm(s)	F
External - Agriculture technical institute / org / Extension service / NGO	G
External - Marketing Firm	H
External - Education / training consultant	I
External - Field Research Scientific Institute / Organization	J
External - Field Research Scientific Institute / Organization	K
External - Evaluation expert team	L
External - Evaluation expert team	M
External - Accounting firm	N
External - Academic institution or private company with relevant computer programming and technical experience	O

[10] See activity-based budget from PPG phase.

Annex 13: Initial Project Procurement Plan

See attached document.

Annex 14: Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder Group	Why Included (interests)	Relevant Project Outcomes and Outputs	Participation Methods		Timeline	Cost est.
			Method	Responsibility		
Ministry of Economic Development, Agriculture and Trade of Ukraine	Key national partner for the development of sustainable agricultural solutions in the targeted landscapes; key provider of national baseline assistance in agriculture, a connector to large agricultural holding companies. The Ministry support the availability of government co-financing.	All components, but especially Component 2.	The Ministry will be involved in discussion of target areas, as well as in ensuring replication of project experience at similar territories throughout the country. The Ministry will be involved in overall control over project implementation through the Project Steering Committee. The Ministry will ensure the integration of project results / products into national livestock support programs. Development of by-laws, and ensuring their adoption in order to strengthen state support for livestock, especially for cattle. The Ministry will ensure implementation of regulations to increase soil fertility, reduce of humus waste, etc. The Ministry will support the development, coordination and implementation of a project replication strategy. The Ministry will have a leadership role in developing mechanisms to create sustained livestock support.	PMU	Ongoing	No cost beyond normal project operations.
Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine	Key national agency, head of Project Steering Committee. Ensures coordination with other agencies / ministries / stakeholders. A key contributor of government co-financing.	All project outcomes and outputs.	Will be contributing and overseeing preparation of land inventory in the targeted landscape and ILUPS (Component I), GHG system at project sites; matters related to reporting to UNCCD, CBD; ensure investment / co-financing for Component III, and re-alignment of investment programs so that that sufficient funding is available for restoration, and sustainable food protection, during and after project end. The Ministry will ensure overall control over project implementation. The Ministry will ensure the integration of project results / products into national programs for reducing of soil degradation, reduce the level of biodiversity degradation, develop a strategy for the use of peat soils, and introduce special systems for crop cultivation. Coordination of	PMU	Ongoing	No cost beyond normal project operations.

Stakeholder Group	Why Included (interests)	Relevant Project Outcomes and Outputs	Participation Methods		Timeline	Cost est.
			Method	Responsibility		
			experts' work on database development and digitization of peat soil data. Coordination of experts' work on the development of a model of GHG emissions from peat soils. The Ministry will support the approval of by-laws and regulations necessary to put in place mechanisms of stop soil degradation and reduce GHG emissions. Coordination of experts' work on the next steps in the implementation of the Convention on Soil Degradation and Desertification. Coordinate the work of national parks and reserves to restore degraded land and reduce the loss of biodiversity. The Ministry will ensure the development, coordination and implementation of a project replication strategy.			
State Water Agency of Ukraine	The State Water Agency is a key collaborator with farmers on deciding optimal land use at target sites. The Agency is also a key partner in the development and testing of the database and principles for using of recovered peatlands.	Component 1, 2 and 3.	The State Water Agency will be engaged in the development and implementation of the land restoration and paludiculture plans. The information and coordination support for the project will be provided on the drainage lands and the drainage systems to being subordinated by State Water Agency of Ukraine. The technical information about operation of the drainage systems will be provided. The restoration works and restored hydraulic builds will be accepted on the balance of State Water Agency of Ukraine.	PMU	Ongoing	No cost beyond normal project operations.
State Forest Agency of Ukraine	The State Forest Agency will provide of information about forest lands and supporting the project activities in the lands of national parks and reserves which are subordinated to the State Forest Agency of Ukraine. They will be a beneficiary of professional training course for reserved areas.	Component 1 and Component 3.	Engaged through project oversight mechanisms, and directly through partnership in the field activities.	PMU	Ongoing	No cost beyond normal project operations.

Stakeholder Group	Why Included (interests)	Relevant Project Outcomes and Outputs	Participation Methods		Timeline	Cost est.
			Method	Responsibility		
State Service of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadaster of Ukraine	This State Service will be partners in providing information on land resources of Ukraine, coordinating the works at entering information about peat soils to the database of the state land cadaster database. They will provide physical capacity for amalgamated communities in keeping records of community lands and entering data into the state land cadaster database about these lands. They will be coordinate the activities of experts in the developing of training programs for community land managers.	Component 1 and Component 3.	Engaged through project oversight mechanisms, and directly through partnership in the field activities.	PMU	Ongoing	No cost beyond normal project operations.
Oblast state administrations (Vinnytsia, Volyn, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Rivne, Khmelnytsky, Chernihiv)	Oblast administrations will be partners in development of the mechanisms to reduce of soil degradation and reduce biodiversity loss. They will be partners in developing a mechanism for using of renovated lands.	All components.	Advisory and coordination role.	PMU	Ongoing	No cost beyond normal project operations.
National Nature Parks and Reserves, Regional Landscape Parks: Tsuman NNP Polesskiy NR Nizhin RLP Mizhrichenskiy RLP Rivne NR Pripyat-Stohid NNP Shatsk NNP Nobelskiy NNP	Protected areas will be the beneficiaries for using the methodology of biodiversity loss reduction and for using renovated lands, peatlands. They will be beneficiaries for using biodiversity conservation techniques and training programs and programs to reduce GHG emissions. They will be beneficiaries of the methodologies for the sustainable use of peatlands for environmental purposes.	Component 3.	Engaged through project oversight mechanisms, and directly through partnership in the field activities.	PMU	Ongoing	No cost beyond normal project operations.
Private sector: retail and	METRO, Fozzy and other retail chains have agreed to partner on outputs	Component 2.	Potential formal partnership mechanisms through MoUs or other types of agreements.	PMU	Ongoing	No cost beyond normal

Stakeholder Group	Why Included (interests)	Relevant Project Outcomes and Outputs	Participation Methods		Timeline	Cost est.
			Method	Responsibility		
wholesale companies	under Component II, related to marketing and sales of green products from sustainable livestock production.					project operations.
Agricultural producers, farms, cooperatives LLC Ukrmilkinvest LLC Deddens agro LLC Ratnivskiy agrariy LLC UGC Others	Farmers are direct beneficiaries under Component II. As land-owners/land users, their buy in is key to success of the cooperatives model to demonstrate the efficacy of paludiculture and other forms of improved cattle management. Farmers are key in the dialog with Water Agencies on land restoration and maintenance of water table. Farmers, through their representatives, will be involved directly in consultations on management plans for each site in the Northern Ukraine Landscape (under Component I). Farmers are direct participants and beneficiaries of training and awareness raising envisaged under Component III. They will be partners in the development of mechanisms and the development of practical measures for the restoration and using of agricultural land. They will be beneficiaries for using equipment and mechanisms for agricultural cooperation. They will be beneficiaries for using of renovated private property lands.	Component 2.	Potential formal partnership mechanisms through MoUs or other types of agreements. Engaged directly through partnership in the field activities. It is anticipated there will be at least one private sector representative on the Project Steering Committee.	PMU	Ongoing	No cost beyond normal project operations.
Amalgamated communities and their associations	As representatives of farmers and other resource users at project sites they will be engaged in all project components, through consultations. They will be the beneficiaries for	All project outcomes and outputs.	Engaged directly through partnership in the field activities. It is anticipated there will be at least one local community representative on the Project Steering Committee.	PMU	Ongoing	No cost beyond normal project operations.

Stakeholder Group	Why Included (interests)	Relevant Project Outcomes and Outputs	Participation Methods		Timeline	Cost est.
			Method	Responsibility		
	using renovated agricultural land, to be using of the training module for community land managers.					
NGOs Association of Ukrainian Protected Areas Organic Ukraine West NGO Ukrainian Society for Nature Conservation	NGOs are key for advancement of work on conservation of peatlands. They will be consulted for preparation of ILUPs (Component I), as well as in awareness raising and experience sharing (Component IV). They will be the beneficiaries in using the knowledge and skills acquired from the project activities for reducing land degradation and reducing biodiversity losses.	Component I, Component IV.	Engaged directly through partnership in the field activities. It is anticipated there will be at least one civil society representative on the Project Steering Committee.	PMU	Ongoing	No cost beyond normal project operations.
National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine Space Research Institute National Agrarian Academy of Sciences of Ukraine Institute of Water Problems and Reclamation Sokolovsky Institute of Soil Science	Each of these institutions has a mandate for scientific research in their respective area. They are key knowledge-holder and scientific assistants in the development of policies regulations, maps for the ILUPs, green production technologies. Their experts will be used by the project as appropriate.	All project components.	They will be partners in justification of restoration hydrological regime measures; they will do additional research on detection and mapping of soil data, including peat soils, and will do the digital cartographic materials. They will be beneficiaries for obtaining the equipment for GHG monitoring and they will create the database of Ukrainian peat soils.	PMU	Ongoing	No cost beyond normal project operations.
Local population, land owners, land users, stakeholders	They will be the beneficiaries for the use of restored lands on private property.	All project components.	Engaged directly through partnership in the field activities. It is anticipated there will be at least one local community representative on the Project Steering Committee.	PMU	Ongoing	No cost beyond normal project operations.

1. Introduction

Briefly describe the project including design elements and potential social and environmental issues.

Ukraine is among the world's 20 leading livestock production countries, and the livestock sector is one of the drivers of rural development in the Northern Ukraine Landscape. In 2016 the country had over 3.9 million heads of cattle. Domestic markets consume 95% of Ukrainian beef and dairy products, while Ukraine annually exports 30,000-40,000 tons of beef products. Over 60% of population in the region are engaged in agriculture. Over 67% of cattle ownership is with small-holders (with land parcels up to 10 hectares), and 69% of farms own less than 500 heads, while there are 97 large enterprises in the Northern Ukraine Landscape who own over 1,000 heads. In the mid-20th century much of the wet peat soils in the region were drained for agriculture, but over a short time these areas have become degraded, and the water table continues to subside, which causes forest die-offs. Land use is not optimized, so agriculture continues to encroach on high value ecosystems. Underlying drivers of this situation are limited local and national capacity and coordination in land use planning, limited technical knowledge for sustainable livestock on wet peat soils, limited capital access and investment in sustainable livestock, limited and deteriorating water management infrastructure, and livestock value chains that currently do not sufficiently incentivize sustainable livestock production.

The project will catalyze a transition to sustainable livestock farming in the Northern Ukraine Landscape, while restoring key areas for maintenance of ecosystem services to support vibrant livestock agriculture, GHG mitigation, and biodiversity. This will be achieved through i) implementation of ILUPs (ILUPs); ii) land restoration, and promotion of sustainable livestock production practices and value chains, including a multi-stakeholder sustainable livestock platform; iii) conservation and restoration of natural habitats; and iv) coordination, learning, information dissemination, and knowledge management. Planned project results include more than 9,000 direct beneficiaries; improved status of biodiversity including 18 globally significant species; 150,000 ha under improved agriculture; 40,000 ha of land restored; 240,000 ha of high value peatlands and steppe forest ecosystems conserved; and increased knowledge and understanding of sustainable livestock practices in wet peat soils. All aspects of the project have been developed to ensure gender mainstreaming.

The project design is further elaborated in the previous Section 3.1 of the Prodoc on "Project Description and Expected Results".

The potential social and environmental issues are summarized in Annex 3 of this Prodoc, the SESP.

Where relevant, include maps of the project site and surrounding area.

Maps of the project area are included in Annex 1 of this Prodoc.

2. Regulations and Requirements

Summarize any legal, regulatory, donor/lender requirements pertaining to stakeholder engagement applicable to the project. This may involve public consultation and disclosure requirements related to the social and environmental assessment process as well as relevant international obligations.

The GEF and UNDP require stakeholder participation as a fundamental element of project implementation for all GEF-financed projects, as outlined in the GEF's Policy on Stakeholder Engagement and the accompanying Guidelines on the implementation of the policy.

3. Summary of any previous stakeholder engagement activities

If any stakeholder engagement activities had been undertaken to date, including information disclosure and/or consultation, provide the following details:

During the PPG stage of the project, close contacts were established with all key government and regional agencies, private companies, academics and non-governmental organizations. Annex 15 of this Prodoc summarizes the stakeholders consulted during the project development process, and additional information on stakeholder consultations is provided in

the table below. In addition, the stakeholder validation workshop was conducted May 13th, 2020, and the report on this workshop, including the minutes and stakeholder input received, is included as Annex 25 to this Prodoc. During the PPG stage of the project, the participants were evaluated in order to: identify key participants in the areas of project activity in Ukraine; review and analyze the interests of participants and the related impact of achieving project results; identify and develop project opportunities so as to benefit participants. The preparatory phase of the project consisted of a wide range of stakeholder groups using a number of different methods of gathering information, including formal and semi-formal interviews, group discussions and seminars. In addition, local consultants that were involved in project preparation provided information and helped identify risks, impacts, and mitigation strategies.

Some Internet links which are describing the processes and results of meetings with partners and stakeholders are presented below.

http://shpark.com.ua/%D1%88%D0%B0%D1%86%D1%8C%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D0%BD%D0%BF%D0%BF-%D1%83%D1%87%D0%B0%D1%81%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA-%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%82%D1%83-%D0%B7-%D1%81%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%8F

http://agrovolyn.gov.ua/news/vidbulasya-videokonferenciya-v-rezhymi-zoom-z-rozrobky-proektu-spryyannya-stalomu-upravlinnyu

http://dobrobut-hromad.org/en_US/news/mbf-dobrobut-gromad-bere-uchast-u-rozshirenih-konsultatsiyah-z-pitan-stalogo-upravlinnya-tvarinnitstvom-ta-zberezhennya-ekosistem.html

Type of information disclosed, in what forms and languages (e.g., oral, brochure, reports, posters, radio, etc.), and how it was disseminated	**Locations and dates of any meetings undertaken to date**	**Individuals, groups, and/or organizations that have been consulted**	**Key issues discussed and key concerns raised**	**Responses to issues raised, including any commitments or follow-up actions**
Oral (discussion), summarized information about the project was sent by e-mails	Chernigiv Oblast State Administration, from July 2019 to May 2020	Representatives of government organizations, private sector, NGOs, business	The outcomes and outputs of the project, ways of cooperation with stakeholders, co-financing by partners and stakeholders in the project were discussed.	Summarized information and responses to issues raised by partners and stakeholders are presented in the validation workshop report
Oral (discussion), summarized information about the project was sent by e-mails	Volyn oblast State Administration, from July 2019 to May 2020	Representatives of government organizations, NGOs, business	The outcomes and outputs of the project, ways of cooperation with stakeholders, co-financing by partners and stakeholders in the project were discussed.	Summarized information and responses to issues raised by partners and stakeholders are presented in the validation workshop report
Oral (discussion), summarized information about the project was sent by e-mails	Rivne State Oblast Administration, from July 2019 to May 2020	Representatives of government organizations, private sector, NGOs, business	The outcomes and outputs of the project, ways of cooperation with stakeholders, co-financing by partners and stakeholders in	Summarized information and responses to issues raised by partners and stakeholders are presented in the

			the project were discussed.	validation workshop report
Oral (discussion), summarized information about the project was sent by e-mails	Zhytomyr State Oblast Administration, from July 2019 to May 2020	Representatives of government organizations,	The outcomes and outputs of the project, ways of cooperation with stakeholders, co-financing by partners and stakeholders in the project were discussed.	Summarized information and responses to issues raised by partners and stakeholders are presented in the validation workshop report
Oral (discussion), summarized information about the project was sent by e-mails	National nature park "Shatskyi", from July 2019 to May 2020	Representatives of government organizations, NGOs	The outcomes and outputs of the project, ways of cooperation with stakeholders, co-financing by partners and stakeholders in the project were discussed.	Summarized information and responses to issues raised by partners and stakeholders are presented in the validation workshop report
Oral (discussion), summarized information about the project was sent by e-mails	Agricultural producers, farms, cooperatives, from July 2019 to May 2020	Private sector, business	The outcomes and outputs of the project, ways of cooperation with stakeholders, co-financing by partners and stakeholders in the project were discussed.	Summarized information and responses to issues raised by partners and stakeholders are presented in the validation workshop report
Oral (discussion), summarized information about the project was sent by e-mails	ATCs, from July 2019 to May 2020	Representatives of communities, private sector, NGOs, business	The outcomes and outputs of the project, ways of cooperation with stakeholders, co-financing by partners and stakeholders in the project were discussed.	Summarized information and responses to issues raised by partners and stakeholders are presented in the validation workshop report
Oral (discussion), summarized information about the project was sent by e-mails	Zhytomyr national agroecology university, from July 2019 to May 2020	Representatives of government organizations,	The outcomes and outputs of the project, ways of cooperation with stakeholders, co-financing by partners and stakeholders in the project were discussed.	Summarized information and responses to issues raised by partners and stakeholders are presented in the validation workshop report
Oral (discussion), summarized information about the project was sent by e-mails	Inception workshop, hotel Rus, 22 Octovber 2019	Representatives of government organizations, private sector, NGOs, business	The outcomes and outputs of the project, ways of cooperation with stakeholders, co-financing by partners	Summarized information and responses to issues raised by partners and stakeholders are presented in the

			and stakeholders in the project were discussed.	validation workshop report
Oral (discussion), summarized information about the project was sent by e-mails	National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and National Agrarian Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, from July 2019 to May 2020	Representatives of government organizations, NGOs	The outcomes and outputs of the project, ways of cooperation with stakeholders, co-financing by partners and stakeholders in the project were discussed.	Summarized information and responses to issues raised by partners and stakeholders are presented in the validation workshop report
Oral (discussion), summarized information about the project was sent by e-mails	State Forest Agency of Ukraine, from July 2019 to May 2020	Representatives of government organizations,	The outcomes and outputs of the project, ways of cooperation with stakeholders, co-financing by partners and stakeholders in the project were discussed.	Summarized information and responses to issues raised by partners and stakeholders are presented in the validation workshop report
Oral (discussion), summarized information about the project was sent by e-mails	State Water Agency of Ukraine, from July 2019 to May 2020	Representatives of government organizations,	The outcomes and outputs of the project, ways of cooperation with stakeholders, co-financing by partners and stakeholders in the project were discussed.	Summarized information and responses to issues raised by partners and stakeholders are presented in the validation workshop report
Oral (discussion), summarized information about the project was sent by e-mails	the Ministry of Agriculture, from July 2019 to May 2020	Representatives of government organizations,	The outcomes and outputs of the project, ways of cooperation with stakeholders, co-financing by partners and stakeholders in the project were discussed.	Summarized information and responses to issues raised by partners and stakeholders are presented in the validation workshop report
Oral (discussion), summarized information about the project was sent by e-mails	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, from July 2019 to August 2020	Representatives of government organizations,	The outcomes and outputs of the project, ways of cooperation with stakeholders, co-financing by partners and stakeholders in the project were discussed.	Summarized information and responses to issues raised by partners and stakeholders are presented in the validation workshop report
Oral (discussion), summarized information about the project was sent by e-mails	Validation workshop, ZOOM platform, 13 May 2020	Representatives of government organizations, private	The outcomes and outputs of the project, ways of cooperation with stakeholders, co-	Summarized information and responses to issues raised by partners and stakeholders are

		sector, NGOs, business	financing by partners and stakeholders in the project were discussed.	presented in the validation workshop report
Oral (discussion)	Meetings with stakeholders at seminars in Kyiv and Lutsk (German-Ukrainian Agrarian Dialogue) November, December 2019	Representatives of government organizations, private sector, NGOs, business	The outcomes and outputs of the project, ways of cooperation with stakeholders, co-financing by partners and stakeholders in the project were discussed.	Summarized information and responses to issues raised by partners and stakeholders are presented in the validation workshop report

4. Project Stakeholders

List the key stakeholder groups who will be informed about and engaged in the project (based on stakeholder analysis).

The summary stakeholder analysis table is included in Section 3.2 of this Prodoc, on "Partnerships, Stakeholder Engagement, and Coordination", including the role and engagement mechanisms for each stakeholder. The previous table in this Annex also includes the list of the stakeholder groups who will be informed about and engaged in the project, with the respective method, timeframe, responsibility and cost.

5. Stakeholder Engagement Program

Summarize the purpose and goals of the stakeholder engagement program

This is summarized in Section 3.2 of the Prodoc on "Partnerships, Stakeholder Engagement, and Coordination".

Briefly describe what information will be disclosed, in what formats and languages, and the types of methods that will be used to communicate this information to each of the stakeholder groups identified in section 4 above.

The previous table in this Annex includes a brief description of the methods that will be used to communicate information to for each respective stakeholder group. The methods and content for project communications will be fully outlined in the project communication plan and strategy that will be developed at the beginning of project implementation. Briefly, the project will communicate with key stakeholders about project plans and activities through a variety of standard means, including phone, email, in-person meetings, notice postings, brochures, and project documentation (e.g. project workplans, project outputs such as technical reports, etc.). A key audience for project communication will be the Project Board, which will include representation of key stakeholders. Information will be communicated primarily in the local language (i.e. Ukrainian).

Briefly describe the methods that will be used to engage and/or consult with each of the stakeholder groups identified in section 4.

The previous table in this Annex includes a brief description of the methods that will be used to communicate information to for each respective stakeholder group. The methods used by the project to communicate to stakeholders may vary according to target audience. Methods are expected to include:

- Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants
- Surveys, polls, and questionnaires
- Public meetings, workshops, and/or focus groups with specific groups

- Participatory methods
- Other traditional mechanisms for consultation and decision-making

Describe how the views of women and other relevant groups (e.g. minorities, elderly, youth, other marginalized groups) will be taken into account and their participation facilitated

This is described in Annex 17 of this Prodoc, in the Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan, which includes a broader human rights perspective.

Where relevant, define activities that require prior consultation and FPIC from indigenous peoples (and refer to Indigenous Peoples Plan and FPIC protocols)

Not applicable.

Outline methods to receive feedback and to ensure ongoing communications with stakeholders (outside of a formal consultation meeting)

The project team will have regular ongoing informal communication with a wide range of stakeholders. This will primarily be through regular one-to-one (or one-to-many) communications by phone, email, and ad-hoc in person informal meetings.

Describe any other engagement activities that will be undertaken, including participatory processes, joint decision-making, and/or partnerships undertaken with local communities, NGOs, or other project stakeholders. Examples include benefit-sharing programs, stakeholder-led initiatives, and training and capacity building/support programs.

Multiple project activities include these forms of engagement activities. The project will have regular consultations and participatory processes during the process of developing integrated land use management plans with ATCs (Component 1). The project will also have multiple forms of consultations and participatory processes under Component 2, including the establishment of sustainable livestock cooperatives, and a multi-stakeholder process to establish a sustainable livestock platform. Under Component 4 the project will have multiple participatory processes, including training and capacity building support programs on sustainable livestock production.

The project envisages measures that will potentially have an impact on the life and environment of individual citizens and entire districts. However, the legislation of Ukraine, in this case, provides for public hearings and the organization and conduct of environmental impact assessments of such events. Therefore, all planned interventions and measures in infrastructure facilities in the area (drainage cannels, drainage structures and buildings, etc.) will be carefully planned, the plans will be submitted to public hearings and will be assessed for impact on the areas, their environmental, and on communities and individual community representatives (citizens). All reports on the results of the project activities will be presented at meetings of village and settlement councils and will be provided to all stakeholders.

Representatives of communities and stakeholders will be members of the working groups and members of the project board. Such a mechanism will be able to ensure the presence of community representatives in the working bodies of the project and will allow to promptly obtain needed information on project activities and to assess their impact on the territory, citizens and the environment of the relevant districts and communities.

6. Timetable

Provide a schedule outlining dates/periodicity and locations where various stakeholder engagement activities, including consultation, disclosure, and partnerships will take place and the date by which such activities will be undertaken

The table at the beginning of this annex provides information on the timeframes for stakeholder engagement activities. Below is a summary table for specific stakeholder engagement activities.

Actions	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Meetings and seminars organized and held with partners and stakeholders																				
Public hearings on project measures to conserve the environment																				
Ecological events, festivals, etc.																				
Trainings and studies																				
Dissemination of information about the project activities through the website, newspapers, booklets, posters																				
Conferences organized																				
Project board meetings																				

The project will work with stakeholders on the basis of open trust and mutual benefit. The partners should understand that the project is not a charitable aid, but is a comprehensive tool aimed at achieving the Government goals in the directions of biodiversity conservation, stopping soil degradation, ensuring sustainable livestock management etc. High-quality, safe and environmentally friendly livestock products in particular, and agriculture in general, environmental protection - these are the universal values on which modern successful business is based. The success of all agricultural enterprises depends not only on achieving high production rates and profits, but also on the rational use of natural resources and environmental friendliness of their activities. Therefore, companies and individual resource users should take care not only of their work, but also of the people who live in the locations of their production facilities, and for the well-being in the relevant areas. Therefore, disseminating information about the project, and communicating project priorities and objectives to stakeholders through various communication channels will be an effective tool for engaging partners and interacting with them.

7. Resources and Responsibilities

The resources and responsibilities related to stakeholder engagement activities are summarized in the table at the beginning of this annex. The project manager will be responsible for the implementation of stakeholder engagement activities and ongoing communication with such partners. Also, some responsibilities for establishing cooperation with stakeholders and partners will be given on project experts obligations, who will perform technical tasks and they will involve into negotiations with stakeholders. Preparation of environmental events, festivals, and conferences will be carried out under the direct coordination of the project manager. Thematic trainings and seminars will be conducted by project experts and involved contractors. The project manager will be in full constant communication with local communities and their associations. He will prepare information for communities and periodically provide this information (quarterly) to communities.

8. Grievance Mechanism

Describe the process by which people concerned with or potentially affected by the project can express their grievances for consideration and redress. Who will receive grievances, how and by whom will they be resolved, and how will the response be communicated back to the complainant? (see Guidance Note on Grievance Redress Mechanisms)

The Grievance Mechanism is summarized in the SESP, in Annex 3 of this Prodoc. The project activities will be based on the principles of fairness and minimization of negative consequences for all parties involved in the project and whom may be affected by the project activities. In view of the above, the project will be guided by the Guidance Note on Grievance Redress Mechanisms, according to it more likely to provide effective resolution of stakeholder grievances:

a. Legitimate: enabling trust from the stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended, and being accountable for the fair conduct of grievance processes. Accountability for ensuring that the parties to a grievance process cannot interfere with its fair conduct is typically one important factor in building stakeholder trust.

b. Accessible: being known to all stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended, and providing adequate assistance for those who may face particular barriers to access. Barriers to access may include a lack of awareness of the mechanism, language, literacy, costs, physical location and fears of reprisal.

c. Predictable: providing a clear and known procedure with an indicative timeframe for each stage, and clarity on the types of process and outcome available and means of monitoring implementation. In order for a mechanism to be trusted and used, it should provide public information about the procedure it offers.

d. Equitable: seeking to ensure that aggrieved parties have reasonable access to sources of information, advice and expertise necessary to engage in a grievance process on fair, informed and respectful terms. Where imbalances are not redressed, perceived inequity can undermine both the perception of a fair process and the GRM's ability to arrive at durable solutions.

e. Transparent: keeping parties to a grievance informed about its progress, and providing sufficient information about the mechanism's performance to build confidence in its effectiveness and meet any public interest at stake. Providing transparency about the mechanism's performance to wider stakeholders, through statistics, case studies or more detailed information about the handling of certain cases, can be important to demonstrate its legitimacy and retain broad trust. At the same time, confidentiality of the dialogue between parties and of individuals' identities should be provided where necessary.

f. Rights compatible: these processes are generally more successful when all parties agree that outcomes are consistent with applicable national and internationally recognized rights. Grievances are frequently not framed in terms of rights and many do not initially raise human rights or other rights concerns. Regardless, where outcomes have implications for rights, care should be taken that they are consistent with applicable nationally and internationally recognized standards and that they do not restrict access to other redress mechanisms.

g. Enabling continuous learning: drawing on relevant measures to identify lessons for improving the mechanism and preventing future grievances and harms. Regular analysis of the frequency, patterns, and causes of grievances; strategies and processes used for grievance resolution; and the effectiveness of those strategies and processes, can enable the institution administering the GRM to improve policies, procedures, and practices to improve performance and prevent future harm.

h. Based on engagement and dialogue: consulting the stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended on their design and performance, and focusing on dialogue as the means to address and resolve grievances. For an operational-level grievance mechanism, engaging regularly with affected stakeholder groups on the GRM's design and performance can help to ensure that it meets their needs, that they will use it in practice, and that there is a shared interest in ensuring its success.

Ensure reference is made to and stakeholders are informed of the availability of UNDP's Accountability Mechanism (Stakeholder Response Mechanism, SRM, and Social and Environmental Compliance Unit, SECU) as additional avenues of grievance redress.

Information on these additional avenues of grievance redress will be presented at the project inception workshop.

9. Monitoring and Reporting

Describe any plans to involve project stakeholders (including target beneficiaries and project-affected groups) or third-party monitors in the monitoring of project implementation, potential impacts and management/mitigation measures

The project implementation will be monitored constantly through regular UNDP project implementation monitoring procedures. These include regular meetings between the project team and UNDP Country Office staff, Project Board meetings, the annual Project Implementation Report (which includes sections on risk monitoring), and the regular UNDP ATLAS risk log. This also includes monitoring by the UNDP Country Office gender specialist and safeguards specialist. In terms of 3rd party monitoring, the Project Board will include a wide array of stakeholders who will be regularly informed about the project activities. The project will also undergo annual financial audits, and will have a mid-term review and terminal evaluation conducted by external independent evaluation experts.

Describe how and when the results of stakeholder engagement activities will be reported back to project-affected and broader stakeholder groups. Examples include newsletters/bulletins, social and environmental assessment reports; monitoring reports.

This will be specified in the project communication strategy, which will be developed at the beginning of the project implementation period.

Annex 15: Stakeholders consulted during project development

Name of participant	Participation in project preparation
Ministry of Economic Development, Agriculture and Trade of Ukraine	A key project partner in livestock including the breeding of cattle development.
	Information on existing state support programs was provided by the departments of the Ministry
	This agency will be a national implementing organization
	General support and guidance on project preparation activities
	Regular consultations, meetings with project staff, together with national and international project experts
	Provision of information on state financing of agricultural producers, volumes of production of agricultural products, and development of the agricultural sector in general.
Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources Ukraine	A key partner of the project in the part of restoration of degraded land, biodiversity conservation, GHG emissions accounting and preparation of a database on peat soils in Ukraine.
	Information on existing state support programs is provided
	This agency will be a national implementing organization:
	General support and guidance on project preparation
	Provision of information on state funding for environmental measures, on programs of the protections from soil degradation, project proposals for the assessment of GHG emissions, etc., information on national parks and reserves, etc.
State Water Agency of Ukraine	2 meetings were held to discuss the structure and objectives of the project, agreed to provide information on reclamation channels and systems available to the State Water Resources Agency of Ukraine
State Forest Agency of Ukraine	2 meetings were held to discuss project structure and objectives. Provided information on forests. Provided information on national parks and reserves that are subordinate to the State Forest Resources Agency.
State Service of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadaster of Ukraine	Descriptive information on land plots and statistics on land plots are provided.
Oblast state administrations (Vinnytsia, Volyn, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Rivne, Khmelnytsky, Chernihiv)	The information about regional programs that operate on the territory of the oblast are provided/ These programmes have common tasks with the project. Co-financing letters were provided.
National Nature Parks and Reserves, Regional Landscape Parks	Information for land to restore hydrological regime are provided.
Tsuman NPP	Information about biodiversity are provided in the PA
Polesskiy Reserve	They organized field missions for project development professionals to gather relevant information
Nizhin RLP	Information for METT evaluation are provided
Mizhrichenskiy RLP	
Rivne NR	
Pripyat-Stohid NPP	
Shatsk NPP	
Nobelskiy NPP	
Agricultural producers, farms, cooperatives	Provided information on planned works and measures to strengthen the environmental component in their plans of economic activity, information on possible ways to restore degraded land. Project co-financing letters were provided. Ways of cooperation in terms of setting up cooperatives in animal husbandry were discussed
LLC Ukrmilkinvest	

LLC Deddens agro	
LLC Ratnivskiy agrariy	
LLC UGC	
Others	
Amalgamated communities and their associations	Provided information on community activities. the process of transferring agricultural use of state property from the State Geocadastre to communities is currently underway. Communities will dispose of these lands. Communities are ready to provide land for restoration of public pastures and restoration of hydrological regimes in degraded lands. Community associations provided letters of co-financing and interest in restoring public pastures
NGOs	They provided experts and the necessary information about national parks, organic farming methods ect. They are interested for developing of the curricula and programs for restoration of the degraded land and programs of livestock development
Association of Ukrainian Protected Areas	
Organic Ukraine West NGO	
Ukrainian Society for Nature Conservation	
National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine	They provided information on soils, and drainage systems
Space Research Institute	
National Agrarian Academy of Sciences of Ukraine	
Institute of Water Problems and Reclamation	
Sokolovsky Institute of Soil Science	
Local population, land owners, land users, stakeholders	They participated locally in discussing of the project goals and objectives, agreed to undertake hydrologic restoration work on private lands, agreed to use established agricultural land restoration techniques and apply best practices for agricultural commodity production on private lands

Annex 16: Expanded Development Context

See attached documents.

Annex 17: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

See attached documents.

Annex 18: Knowledge Management Plan in connect with the Global IP FOLUR Platform

The project knowledge management plan targets two levels of knowledge management activities, strategies, and products. First is the global level, where the project will be an active contributor to learning within the FOLUR Global Platform. Second is the regional, national, and sub-national level, where the project will aim to ensure the up-scaling and replication of project good practices and lessons related to sustainable livestock production in Ukraine, and within the region.

The project's knowledge management strategy focuses on these four main elements:

- Communication and outreach to manage and expand public attention on FOLUR Impact Program issues (i.e. Sustainable Livestock Production)
- Knowledge management and exchange focused on prioritized issues and gaps
- Develop/disseminate critical knowledge management analyses and guidance
- Engage strategically in global/ regional events to strengthen linkages across partners and scales

FOLUR Global Platform

The project will work with the FOLUR Global Platform to achieve two-way production and exchange of knowledge by consolidating effort to share lessons and best practices, outreach for strategic knowledge products, and tools for scale up and replication through web presence and a knowledge bank. This will include participation by the core project team members and selected national experts and practitioners in the Green Commodities Program Community of Practice. FOLUR IP guidance was followed during the project development phase in order to align participation activities and budgeting to facilitate participation in the FOLUR Global Platform, including the Green Commodities Community. For example, budgeting under Output 4.3. includes specific activities to participate in the Global FOLUR IP, such as the inclusion of international travel for two participants to travel to FOLUR Global Platform meetings (e.g. semi-annual Good Growth Conferences). As such meetings the representatives from the Ukraine project will be expected to present summary information about the progress of the project in Ukraine, especially related to new approaches or lessons learned during project implementation. The Ukraine project team will include an outreach and communications specialist, who will be fluent in English and will be specifically tasked with producing knowledge outputs for the FOLUR Global Platform, including the Green Commodities Community of Practice.

In addition, the project activities specifically include planning and budgeting for a series of sustainable livestock related outreach events, with the target of 4 events per year. The project activities also include the publication of scientific papers documenting the project's good practices and lessons, with budgeting for the publication of these papers.

A key element of the Ukraine project is the development of a Sustainable Livestock Platform (Output 2.6). The development of this platform will draw on best practices and lessons from the global level, and from other FOLUR IP countries working on livestock. The other FOLUR countries working on livestock (beef) are: Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Paraguay. Considering that four of these countries are Spanish speaking, it will be important for the Ukraine project to translate key outputs into Spanish for wider sharing and dissemination. When working to develop the Sustainable Livestock Platform, the project team will consult the FOLUR project teams in the other countries in order to extract good practices and lessons that may be relevant in the Ukrainian context. The project team will also inquire and communicate with the UNDP Green Commodities Program, the Good Growth Partnership, and any other relevant platforms inside and outside the country.

In addition to personal communications, the project design includes multiple other approaches for knowledge management and dissemination. The project Strategic Results Framework is aligned with FOLUR Global Platform knowledge management indicators. The results framework includes the following indicators under Component 4:

- 20. Existence of capacity development and knowledge management products on agricultural land restoration and paludiculture
- 21. Participants trained in FOLUR best practices or cross-cutting issues (total number; % female) (FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator)
- 22. Members of FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice (total number of members; % female) (FOLUR Knowledge indicator)
- 24. Number of events & documents disseminated to share knowledge beyond FOLUR countries through S-S exchanges, conferences, and global events, including community of practice (FOLUR Component 4 Outcome Indicator 4; FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator)

- 25. Diagnostic, analytical, synthesis, communication products and tools (from FOLUR) shared with country stakeholders (number) (FOLUR Knowledge indicator)
- 26. Government counterparts and country project team members participating in global, national and regional forums and workshops (e.g. GLF, CGIAR, Good Growth Platform, multi-stakeholder dialogues, S-S exchanges, commodity value chain events, etc.) (total number of participants; % female) (FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator)
- 27. Private sector actors or coalitions, commodity value chain events, documents, press releases, etc. citing/using FOLUR products (number) (FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator)

The inclusion of these indicators in the project Strategic Results Framework will help the project team ensure the engagement of the team and relevant stakeholders in FOLUR forums, knowledge bases, and Green Commodities Community of Practice.

Regional, National, Sub-national Level

The effective dissemination and uptake of knowledge on sustainable livestock production will be critical for the expected catalytic role of the project, and will also play an important role in the sustainability of project results. Disseminating information to private sector livestock and dairy producers will be key, and will be facilitated through the project's work on the livestock value chain. For example, the value chain baseline analysis conducted during the PPG phase, identified the specific number of livestock producers in the Northern Ukraine Landscape, which will allow the project to foresee the necessary reach of project knowledge dissemination activities and approaches.

While the project is focused geographically on the Northern Ukraine Landscape, there are multiple elements of the project that include a national focus. The most notable aspect of this is the Sustainable Livestock Platform (Output 2.6), mentioned above. Under this output the project will be promoting standards and criteria for labeling and marketing sustainable livestock and dairy products produced anywhere in Ukraine. The project will also be carrying out media and marketing campaigns that will have national reach, as they will be intended to drive and cultivate the national consumer market for sustainable livestock products. The project will mainly engage private sector partners in the project area, but some of these private sector companies are actually quite large with operations in many regions of Ukraine. In addition, the project activities specifically include efforts to disseminate, replicate, and scale-up the Sustainable Livestock Platform to areas outside the Northern Ukraine Landscape.

The project also includes knowledge management activities targeting farmers, such as farmer outreach programs, and farmer field schools. To strengthen knowledge about sustainable livestock amongst a wide range of potential end users the project will develop a curriculum on sustainable livestock production, which will be applied through partnerships with agricultural universities and training institutes.

The project's monitoring and evaluation activities will also contribute to the learning process for capturing, assessing and documenting information, lessons, best practice and expertise generated during implementation. This will be through the annual PIR monitoring tool, as well as the mid-term review, and terminal evaluation of the project, which document lessons and good practices.

The project's knowledge management approach will also be covered in the project's communications strategy, which will be developed by the project outreach specialist at the beginning of the project.

The key knowledge management activities are summarized in the table below. The total budgeted amount of the activities summarized below that contribute to knowledge management results is $1.10 million, which is 16.3% of the project's GEF funding.

Project Strategic Results Framework KM Results Indicator	Outputs / Activities	Type of Knowledge Content or Strategy	Geographic Level	Budget *(as per activity-based budget)*	Roles and Responsibilities	Timeframe or Frequency
Indicator 20. Existence of capacity development and knowledge management products on agricultural land restoration and paludiculture Target: Integrated in vocational training of agriculture specialists, hydrologists and farmers, with proper consideration of gender aspects in sustainable cattle management and food production at peatlands Indicator 21. Participants trained in FOLUR best practices or cross-cutting issues (total number; % female) (FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator) Target: 50	Output 4.1 Curriculum on agricultural land restoration and paludiculture designed and integrated in vocational training of agriculture specialists, hydrologists and farmers, with proper consideration of gender aspects in sustainable cattle management and food production at peatlands. Activities: All – all activities under this output represent steps in the process to complete the output.	Good practices and lessons on paludiculture, specifically sustainable livestock production methods and technical approaches in Northern Ukraine	National, sub-national	$75,000	Project team, with subcontracted education / training consultant	Project year 2 and year 3
	Output 1.4: Based on the analysis and outputs from Output 1.3, the ILUPs will be developed prescribing and ecologically and economically optimal land use approach, with areas for conservation, agricultural uses, and restoration. Activity: 7. Capacity development for ATCs on use and functioning of land use planning software.	Diagnostic, analytical, and synthesis communication on products and tools	Sub-national	$25,000	Project team, with subcontracted GIS/technology support experts	Project year 5
	Output 2.5: The project will strengthen the capacity of extension services, in	Good practices and lessons on paludiculture,	Sub-national	$50,000 (between 2 activities)	Project team, in cooperation	Project year 2

Project Strategic Results Framework KM Results Indicator	Outputs / Activities	Type of Knowledge Content or Strategy	Geographic Level	Budget *(as per activity-based budget)*	Roles and Responsibilities	Timeframe or Frequency
	cooperation with the Ministry of Agricultural Policy) to support delivery for farmers implementing paludiculture practices. <u>Activities:</u> 3. Development of training materials on sustainable livestock and paludiculture based on collective intelligence approach for extension services: a) printing of small guide book for farmers (large scale and small) and professionals; b) developing on-line lectures for sustainable livestock production; c) sustainable livestock waste management practices (composting, bio-gas, circularity); 4. Training of trainer sessions: a) training of specialists in Ukraine, and project participants for the best industrial practices with the involvement of foreign specialists; b) co-financing of a demonstration farm for the cultivation of cattle on pastures (5-6 heads free ranging); c) working out problems that arise, demonstrating the capabilities of the system; d) training	specifically sustainable livestock production methods and technical approaches in Northern Ukraine			with key stakeholder	

Project Strategic Results Framework KM Results Indicator	Outputs / Activities	Type of Knowledge Content or Strategy	Geographic Level	Budget *(as per activity-based budget)*	Roles and Responsibilities	Timeframe or Frequency
	specialists of project stakeholders;					
Indicator: 22. Members of FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice (total number of members; % female) Target: 10 Indicator 24. Number of events & documents disseminated to share knowledge beyond FOLUR countries through S-S exchanges, conferences, and global events, including community of practice (FOLUR Component 4 Outcome Indicator 4; FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator) Target: 20 Indicator 25. Diagnostic, analytical, synthesis, communication products and tools (from FOLUR) shared with country stakeholders (number) (FOLUR Knowledge indicator) Target: 2	Output 4.3: The project will conduct over 20 events (workshops, media events, awareness raising or advocacy campaigns) promoting conservation and sustainable use of peatlands. Project experience actively shared through coordination with Global IP Platform and IP participants. Project represented at international fora. Activities: (see below)	Two-way learning	National, global	(see below)	Project team, including project outreach expert, with support by sub-contracted external experts	Annually, bi-annually
	Output 4.3., Activity 1. Publication of scientific papers on projects work on sustainable livestock paludiculture, MRV systems for peatlands, and other relevant aspects	Knowledge dissemination	National, regional, global	$35,000	External subcontracted experts: Field Research Scientific Institute / Organization	Project year 4 and year 5
	Output 4.3., Activity 2. Series of national publicity and outreach events	Knowledge dissemination, awareness raising; diagnostic, analytical, synthesis, communication products and tools	National, sub-national	$40,000 ($2,000/event X 20 events)	Project team, including project outreach coordinator	Quarterly
	Output 4.3., Activity 3. Drafting of information documents and necessary procedures for engaging in relevant global platforms on sustainable	Case studies, lessons briefs, good practice notes, presentations, Diagnostic,	Global	$10,000	Project team, including project	Annually / as required

Project Strategic Results Framework KM Results Indicator	Outputs / Activities	Type of Knowledge Content or Strategy	Geographic Level	Budget *(as per activity-based budget)*	Roles and Responsibilities	Timeframe or Frequency
	agriculture, paludiculture, peatland restoration, and other relevant topics	analytical, synthesis, communication products and tools			outreach coordinator	
	Output 4.3., Activity 6. Inputs to Global FOLUR Knowledge Products	Participation in Community of Practice; two-way learning, knowledge dissemination of good practices, lessons and diagnostic, analytical, synthesis, communication products and tools	Global	$10,000	Project team, including project outreach coordinator	Annually / as required
	Output 2.1: The project will prepare to introduce and scale up sustainable livestock and peatland management through restored hydrological regimes (re-wetting) of degraded productive lands. Activity: 6. Knowledge sharing and dissemination of project experience and restoration good practices to neighboring oblasts; assessment of sustainable financing opportunities on local and international market to scale up the measures	Participation in Community of Practice; two-way learning, knowledge dissemination of good practices, lessons and diagnostic, analytical, synthesis, communication products and tools	National, sub-national	(Covered by budget under Output 4.3)	Project team	Project year 4 and 5

Project Strategic Results Framework KM Results Indicator	Outputs / Activities	Type of Knowledge Content or Strategy	Geographic Level	Budget *(as per activity-based budget)*	Roles and Responsibilities	Timeframe or Frequency
	Output 1.5: The scientific, regulatory and methodological basis will be designed for the introduction of sustainable livestock at wet peat soils (e.g. hydrological restoration, replacement of annual arable farming by feeding crops and pastures) Activity: 3. Compendium produced on scientific and technical basis for sustainable livestock paludiculture in Ukraine	Diagnostic, analytical, synthesis, communication products and tools	National, regional	$12,000	Project team with support from sub-contracted external field research scientific institute / organization	Project year 3
	Output 1.6: UNCCD National Action Plan updated with actions to achieve LDN in lands under sustainable livestock management Activities: 1. Review and analysis of situation with respect to livestock and land degradation in Ukraine, with summary of international best practices for sustainable livestock management in peatlands, and recommendations for actions and methodologies to be integrated in the UNCCD National Action Plan 2. Drafting of revised relevant sections of UNCCD NAP	Participation in Community of Practice; two-way learning, knowledge dissemination of good practices, lessons and diagnostic, analytical, synthesis, communication products and tools	National, regional, global	$10,000 (across 3 activities)	Project team with support from sub-contracted external legal consultant	Project year 2

Project Strategic Results Framework KM Results Indicator	Outputs / Activities	Type of Knowledge Content or Strategy	Geographic Level	Budget *(as per activity-based budget)*	Roles and Responsibilities	Timeframe or Frequency
	3. National adoption of revised UNCCD NAP					
Indicator 26. Government counterparts and country project team members participating in global, national and regional forums and workshops (e.g. GLF, CGIAR, Good Growth Platform, multi-stakeholder dialogues, S-S exchanges, commodity value chain events, etc.) (total number of participants; % female) (FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator) Target: 10, 50% female	Output 4.3, Activity 4. Project-sponsored participation in international fora	Participation in Community of Practice; two-way learning, knowledge dissemination of good practices, lessons and diagnostic, analytical, synthesis, communication products and tools	Global, regional	$50,000 (2 people x 1 international trip/year @$5,000/trip)	Project team / key stakeholders	Annually
	Output 4.3, Activity 5. Participation in FOLUR Global Platform	Participation in Community of Practice; two-way learning, knowledge dissemination of good practices, lessons and diagnostic, analytical, synthesis, communication products and tools	Global	$50,000 (2 people x 1 international trip/year @$5,000/trip)	Project team / key stakeholders	Annually
Indicator 27. Private sector actors or coalitions, commodity value chain events, documents, press releases, etc. citing/using FOLUR products (number) (FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator) Target: 2	Output 2.6: Key project output, involving the establishment of a cooperation national platform with all key levels of the livestock value chain, including livestock producers, holding companies, exporters, wholesale and retail companies. The cooperative platform will focus on the	Establishment of private sector coalitions; value chain events; development of FOLUR-related standards, documents and platform; press releases (citing /	National, sub-national	$669,500 (over 8 activities)	Project team with support from sub-contracted external private sector value chain expert, key stakeholders	Duration of project

Project Strategic Results Framework KM Results Indicator	Outputs / Activities	Type of Knowledge Content or Strategy	Geographic Level	Budget *(as per activity-based budget)*	Roles and Responsibilities	Timeframe or Frequency
	production, marketing and sale of paludiculture products, including labels / brands established for key products from target sites. Farmers will also be linked to premium crop and forage markets and retail / wholesale companies. The project will help analyze demand, assessing supply chains, marketing, and sales through partnerships with food exporters and leading food chain companies. <u>Activities:</u> All activities, except 2.6.6. (incentive program for producers), represent steps necessary to complete the output.	using FOLUR products)				
	<u>Output 2.5:</u> The project will strengthen the capacity of extension services, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agricultural Policy) to support delivery for farmers implementing paludiculture practices. <u>Activities:</u> 2. Analysis of farmer support systems, based on UNDP Green Commodities program "Strengthening Farmer Support Systems" process and tools	Establishment of private sector coalitions; value chain events; development of FOLUR-related standards, documents and platform;	Sub-national	$10,000	Project team	Project year 1 and 2

Project Strategic Results Framework KM Results Indicator	Outputs / Activities	Type of Knowledge Content or Strategy	Geographic Level	Budget *(as per activity-based budget)*	Roles and Responsibilities	Timeframe or Frequency
	(e.g. Farmer Support Forum, scorecard, etc.)					
	Output 1.5: The scientific, regulatory and methodological basis will be designed for the introduction of sustainable livestock at wet peat soils (e.g. hydrological restoration, replacement of annual arable farming by feeding crops and pastures) Activity: 4. Development of draft regulations for support and incentives for sustainable livestock paludiculture in Ukraine, including sustainable financing activities	Documents citing and using FOLUR products; diagnostic, analytical, synthesis, communication products and tools	National	$6,000	Project team	Project year 3
	Output 2.5, Activity: 6. Farmer outreach mechanisms, extending reach of extension services: a) publication of articles in the media regarding the activities of advisory services and their effectiveness (district newspapers, Internet portals, Social Media Powerful Campaign); b) Participation in conferences and forums presenting the achievements of the project.	Establishment of private sector coalitions; value chain events; development of FOLUR-related standards, documents and platform; knowledge dissemination, awareness raising; diagnostic, analytical, synthesis,	Sub-national, national	$50,000	Project team with support from sub-contracted external agriculture technical institute / org / extension service / NGO	Project year 2, year 3, year 4

Project Strategic Results Framework KM Results Indicator	Outputs / Activities	Type of Knowledge Content or Strategy	Geographic Level	Budget *(as per activity-based budget)*	Roles and Responsibilities	Timeframe or Frequency
		communication products and tools				
Other KM Activities not directly linked to results indicators						
N/A	Annual PIR	Documentation and dissemination of lessons and good practices	Project	Covered under regular project operational costs	Project team	Annual
	Mid-term Review	Documentation and dissemination of lessons and good practices	Project	$35,000	Project team with support from sub-contracted external evaluation experts	Project year 3
	Terminal Evaluation	Documentation and dissemination of lessons and good practices	Project	$35,000	Project team with support from sub-contracted external evaluation experts	Project final year

Annex 19: Co-financing letters

See attached files.

Annex 20: Restoration Sites Summary Sheets

See attached files.

Annex 21: Restoration Expert PPG Report

See attached files.

Annex 22: Northern Ukraine Landscape Livestock Value Chain PPG Report

See attached files.

Annex 23: Sustainable Beef Platform Concept

See attached files.

Annex 24: Project Oblasts GIS Summary Analysis Reports

See attached files.

Annex 25: Project Validation Workshop Report

See attached file.

Annex 26: Global-Country Project Linkages in the Northern Ukraine Landscape Project

The Northern Ukraine Landscape project anticipates proactively engaging with the FOLUR Global Platform. The FOLUR Global Platform Prodoc provides extensive detailed information on the plans and strategies for the strong programmatic linkages from the FOLUR Country Projects to regional and global levels.

The global and regional linkages for the project are referenced in the Northern Ukraine Landscape project Prodoc. These include:

- Description of Output 2.6 (p. 16-17) : Highlights project linkages to global commodity markets, based on the Sustainable Livestock Platform, which will be based on the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef and associated regional and national roundtable platforms (e.g. European Roundtable on Sustainable Beef). The project will work with and will work through the Global FOLUR Platform to ensure coordination of engagement and communication on external commodity stakeholders, such as the Global Roundtable on Sustainable Beef. It is anticipated that the Global FOLUR Platform will be best positioned to provide overall leadership on these engagements, while the Ukraine project will engage on specific points and issues relevant in the context of Ukraine. The project will directly communicate with and participate in these global and regional initiatives, as relevant and appropriate.
- Description of Output 4.3 (p. 20): Indicates specific project activities for engaging at global and regional levels, with dedicated budget lines for these activities.
- Section 3.3 of the Prodoc, on "FOLUR Global Platform Engagement, Liaison and Guidance / Support ('Docking')" (beginning p. 24) summarizes key aspects of the Global Platform Prodoc relating to global-national linkages and vertical integration.
- Section 3.7 of the Prodoc, on "South-South and Triangular Cooperation" (p. 32): Outlines project approaches for engaging developing country neighbors and drawing lessons and guidance from already-established global models of sustainable beef production. The project will ensure that there is a flow of information between external initiatives or platforms, and the Global FOLUR Platform, as relevant, to ensure that all FOLUR country projects are informed about potential synergies with external initiatives or platforms.
- Annex 18, the Knowledge Management Plan: Describes the project's Knowledge Management approach in the context of the global and regional platforms and initiatives.
- Annex 23 of the Prodoc, the Value Chain Analysis: Highlights the direct ways in which the Ukraine beef and dairy market is linked with global commodity markets.

The specific ways in which the Northern Ukraine Landscape project plans relate to the Global FOLUR platform, as well as other global and regional initiatives, are summarized and further elaborated in the table below.

Table. Northern Ukraine Landscape Project Results: from Local to Global

Global and Regional Linkage Entry Points	**Structure, Cooperation, and Guidance from the Global Level**	**Linked Project Outputs and Activities**
FOLUR Global Platform	*See Section 3.3. of this Prodoc.*	During the PPG, the Northern Ukraine Landscape project has been designed specifically with all Global FOLUR guidance taken into consideration, and the project will be prepared to fully engage with the Global FOLUR platform. The specific details of the planned project activities and placeholders for global and regional engagement are further summarized in the rows below in relation to other specific guidance. There are multiple ways in which the Northern Ukraine Landscape project on sustainable livestock production can and will expect to increase impact

Global and Regional Linkage Entry Points	Structure, Cooperation, and Guidance from the Global Level	Linked Project Outputs and Activities
		from global and regional linkages. The main avenues are in relation to: **i. Sustainable production practices;** **ii. Access to capital; and** **iii. Access to global markets.** The project will proactively seek international good practices for developing sustainable livestock production, and disseminating and implementing those practices amongst producers. The project will look to the FOLUR Global Platform for guidance on increasing access to capital for sustainable livestock producers in the Northern Ukraine Landscape. The project also includes specific activities to support livestock producers with access to global markets, but there is the potential for the FOLUR Global Platform to amplify these efforts by tapping into multinational market players, and increasing the international media and market profile of the work being done in Ukraine to ensure the sustainability of livestock production.
	<u>Participation in global meetings of the FOLUR partners and country projects</u> (most likely associated with the Global Landscapes Forum in Bonn) (1 annual trip for 2 project staff / key stakeholders during life of project)	Project budgeting under Output 4.3. includes specific activities to participate in the Global FOLUR IP, such as the inclusion of international travel for two participants to travel to FOLUR Global Platform meetings (e.g. semi-annual Good Growth Conferences). At such meetings the representatives from the Ukraine project will be expected to present summary information about the progress of the project in Ukraine, especially related to new approaches or lessons learned during project implementation. The Ukraine project team will include an outreach and communications specialist, who will be fluent in English and will be specifically tasked with producing knowledge outputs for the FOLUR Global Platform, including the Green Commodities Community of Practice.
	<u>Regional Engagement in Commodity Platforms and Training Events:</u> participation in regional commodity platform gatherings / discussions with private and public sector representatives	In the context of the Northern Ukraine Landscape project, this activity will relate primarily to the European Roundtable on Sustainable Beef (ERSB). The project will seek engagement with the ERSB, and will participate in relevant ERSB meetings and activities. However, opportunities and linkages will also be proactively sought with other regional partners or initiatives.

Global and Regional Linkage Entry Points	Structure, Cooperation, and Guidance from the Global Level	Linked Project Outputs and Activities
	Participation / contribution to training workshops, regional communities of practice (sharing knowledge, successes) (2 annual regional trips per year for 2 project staff/stakeholders)	
	Annual Progress / Achievement Reports: the project will make an individual contribution to the FOLUR IP annual report (co-ordinated by the FOLUR Program Manager and the Global Platform team) that will be communicated to the GEF, partner agencies, and the wider community and inform about achievements and strategies of the IP and its child projects. Through the annual report, the project will be expected to provide data on the results framework indicators, narrate the project results and achievements, outline issues and problems, report on risks, and collect lessons learned. The project, guided by the Global Platform Communications and KM team, will be expected to gather and document success stories to feature in the annual report.	The project will integrate with the FOLUR Global Platform through the annual reporting process, as required. The project's plans for annual progress reporting are covered in the M&E plan in the Prodoc, Section V, pp. 44-46. Text summarizing the FOLUR program annual reporting requirements (at left) have been added to the Prodoc M&E plan. As described in the Prodoc, a majority of the project's results indicators are drawn from and intended to integrate with the global FOLUR results reporting framework, as well as the GEF-7 core indicators results reporting.
	Contributions to Lessons, Outcome Stories, Policy Briefs, Flagship Reports: Develop, consult, edit & refine brief documents for lessons learned, outcome stories, policy briefs for global reports; peer reviews, technical contributions, data and analysis toward global knowledge products and flagship reports	The project will link with the FOLUR Global Platform through communications and KM activities, as suggested in the World Bank FOLUR guidance. The planned project efforts in this regard are summarized in the project's Knowledge Management Strategy (Annex 18 of the Prodoc), and much of the work in this regard falls under Output 4.3., activity 3: *"Drafting of information documents and necessary procedures for engaging in relevant global platforms on sustainable agriculture, paludiculture, peatland restoration, and other relevant topics; participation in Green Commodities Community of Practice"* (see the Multi-year Workplan, Annex 2 of the Prodoc). To support this work the project budget specifically foresees that the project team will include a communications and outreach specialist fluent in English, who will be responsible for producing content drawing on the project's experiences and lessons.
	Monitoring & Evaluation Run Systematically and Timely: M&E plan implemented and regularly followed	This is standard for all UNDP-GEF projects, per GEF and UNDP requirements, and is part of the everyday responsibilities of the project staff. Full

Global and Regional Linkage Entry Points	Structure, Cooperation, and Guidance from the Global Level	Linked Project Outputs and Activities
	up; Data collected each year/reporting period for field locations and participants; Allow time for cleaning, verification, documentation and follow-up on data discrepancies; Projects owe solid M&E to themselves and GEF; Global Platform will aggregate and report for all projects and would need to build on a sound and consistent base.	M&E roles and responsibilities are outlined in the project's M&E Plan, which is included in the Prodoc, Section V, pp. 44-46. As indicated in the guidance, the Global Platform will aggregate and report for all projects, and the Ukraine Northern Ukraine Landscape project fully expects to participate in and support this global reporting process.
Linkages with other FOLUR projects	See Pillar C of the Global FOLUR Platform Prodoc for information about how the Global Platform will connect FOLUR projects through knowledge exchange, outreach, and events.	There are no other FOLUR country projects working on the livestock sector in the region of Eastern Europe (or even Central Asia). The development of the Sustainable Livestock Platform (under Output 2.6) will draw on best practices and lessons from the global level, and from other FOLUR IP countries working on livestock. The other FOLUR countries working on livestock (beef) are Colombia, Mexico, Brazil, Nicaragua and Paraguay. Considering that all five of these other countries are Spanish speaking countries, it will be important for the Ukraine project to translate key outputs into Spanish for wider sharing and dissemination. When working to develop the Sustainable Livestock Platform, the project team will interface through the Global FOLUR Platform to consult with the FOLUR project teams in the other countries in order to extract good practices and lessons that may be relevant in the Ukrainian context.
UNDP Green Commodities Programme Community of Practice	It is expected that all UNDP FOLUR projects will actively participate in the Green Commodities Programme (GCP) Community of Practice (CoP). The GCP CoP (https://www.greencommodities.org/content/gcp/en/home/global-initiatives/green-commodities-community.html) is managed by UNDP, and is the place where local practitioners and global change makers come together, to build the capacity and improve the practices of local practitioners. The GCP CoP conducts virtual workshops throughout the year, with 60 such workshops held in 2019. The CoP brings together the best practices between regions, and between commodities. The CoP includes a member directory, and currently has more than 250 practitioners registered, and this is	The Northern Ukraine Livestock project will actively participate in the GCP CoP, with as many relevant project staff, national stakeholders, and local practitioners as is feasible. The project's participation in the GCP CoP is referenced at various points in the Prodoc, including under Output 4.3, and in the project strategic results framework indicators 14 and 24, and Annex 18, the project's Knowledge Management Plan.

Global and Regional Linkage Entry Points	Structure, Cooperation, and Guidance from the Global Level	Linked Project Outputs and Activities
	expected to grow to more than 300 once the FOLUR projects are under implementation, with an additional 5-10 people from each UNDP FOLUR project (at a minimum) participating. The platform is open to participants from FOLUR projects supported by any other agency as well (and UNDP cooperates with FAO on the CoP), but UNDP will be aiming to ensure participation from its FOLUR projects. The thematic focus and direction of work of the CoP is driven by member feedback through surveys. The CoP provides a sense of connectivity, learning, dialogue, and is a capacity strengthening platform, where participants feel valued as members of the practitioner community. The CoP also meets in-person approximately every 18 months at an event called the Good Growth Conference.	
Other Global and Regional Linkages	N/A	To present opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as Africa Solutions Platform, the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA (https://panorama.solutions/en). This will also include the Green Commodities Community of Practice, which engages project participants from FOLUR projects around the world. At the regional level, the project will proactively engage with the European Roundtable for Sustainable Beef. In addition, to bring the voice of Ukraine to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on sustainable food systems, sustainable livestock, and land restoration. For example, the project will support Ukraine to engage in the global Food and Land Use Coalition, Global Agribusiness Alliance, Food Reform for Sustainability and Health, Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research, Good Growth Partnership, Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture, 10-Year Framework Program on Sustainable Food Systems, Supply Change, and the 4 per 1000 initiative. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with

Global and Regional Linkage Entry Points	Structure, Cooperation, and Guidance from the Global Level	Linked Project Outputs and Activities
		countries that are implementing initiatives on peatlands (e.g. Belarus), sustainable livestock, and land restoration in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Ukraine.

Annex 27: Response to Initial Informal Upstream Project Review of GEF Secretariat

	Comment	Response
1	While it's stated that 'to unlock the export potential, domestic producers are to adapt their operating practices to the international requirements,' how the project will contribute to this is unclear.	This mainly relates to Output 2.6, which in the Prodoc is described as such: "Output 2.6 is a key project output, involving the establishment of a cooperation national platform with all key levels of the livestock value chain, including livestock producers, holding companies, exporters, wholesale and retail companies. The cooperative platform will focus on the production, marketing and sale of paludiculture products, including labels / brands established for key products from target sites. Farmers will also be linked to premium crop and forage markets and retail / wholesale companies. The project will help analyze demand, assessing supply chains, marketing, and sales through partnerships with food exporters and leading food chain companies." Sentence added to description of Output 2.6 in Prodoc: "The development and deployment of sustainable production criteria as part of the sustainable livestock platform will be done in-line with international requirements for exporting beef, and therefore the implementation of the platform by producers will support them in unlocking export markets. In addition, the project will organize specific marketing and trade events to link sustainable beef producers with exporters." In Annex 2 of the Prodoc, the multi-year workplan, activity 2.6.7 also foresees conducting specific marketing and trade events to link sustainable producers with exporters: "7. Producer / distributer => buyer / exporter events to support development of domestic and export market;"
2	As the project is mostly focused at the production level on cattle management in the Northern Ukraine Landscape, it reads more like a national focal area project; as such it doesn't fully align with the ambition of the FOLUR design.	During the project development phase the project objective, scope, structure, and overall framework has been fully maintained as it was when approved at the PIF stage. The project has been fully designed and organized in-line with the FOLUR strategic design, as outlined in the Theory of Change (Section II, Figure 1 of the Prodoc, p. 13). The design of the project's Theory of Change is based directly on the FOLUR global program Theory of Change. The project also fully aligns with the FOLUR suitability criteria, as outlined in Section II, Table 1 of the Prodoc (pp. 14-15). The suitability and alignment of the project with the FOLUR design is further elaborated and discussed in "*Section 1c. Child Project?*" of the CEO Endorsement Request, which highlights the fact that the project Components mirror the FOLUR program components, and the fact that 22 of the project's 29 results indicators have been designed to roll up directly into the relevant FOLUR program outcome indicators, and the GEF-7 Core Indicators. To the extent the comment refers to the linkage of the project with higher levels of the value chain, and specifically with export markets, this is not the primary focus of the project as exports account for a relatively small share of the market for Ukrainian beef, although the export market is growing in importance. From 2015-2019, exports grew from 12.9% of production to 19.5% of production. As further discussed in the Prodoc value chain analysis (Annex 22 of the Prodoc):

		"The major driver for the development of Ukrainian beef production, in the context of low domestic demand, has been, in fact, the search of new and the expansion of the existing export channels. The volume of deliveries to the international markets is equal to ca. 30 – 40 thousand tonnes annually and prospects for further growth hold great promise for the future. Asian and Middle East countries are ready and willing to purchase large volumes of halal products. In 2018, domestic actors exported ca. 15.7 thousand tonnes (US$45.4 million) of fresh or chilled beef. The Ukrainian fresh and chilled beef export market is, for the most part, dominated by small business owners, whose share in total supplies made in 2018 was equal ca. 65%. Major companies accounted for 19.6%, whereas medium-sized business owners for only 15.4% of total exports. The main sales markets were neighboring Belarus (88.5%) and Turkey (11.1%). In 2018, the overall shipments of frozen beef were equal to 25.9 thousand tonnes, totally amounting US$79.4 million. The frozen beef export market has also been dominated by small business with a share of 52.4%, medium-sized business – 26%, and large business – 19%. The top importers of frozen beef in 2018 were Azerbaijan (26.4%), Kazakhstan (25.5) and Belarus (18.4%)." At the same time, the project does include activities targeting higher levels of the value chain, including specifically the export market. This is primarily under Output 2.6, relating to the sustainable beef platform. This platform will address all parts of the value chain, including work on stimulating domestic demand for sustainably produced beef through marketing tools and campaigns. As indicated in Annex 23 (Sustainable Livestock Platform concept), the international examples of sustainable beef platforms that the project will use as a basis for development of the platform in Ukraine include measures addressing all different levels of the value chain / supply chain. For example (quoting from Annex 23), the Canadian Roundtable on Sustainable Beef highlights the following: "Chain of Custody: The tracking of beef from Certified Sustainable farms and ranches through the supply chain: To build consumer confidence in Canadian beef, it is critical to show that beef has been raised sustainably at all points in the supply chain. The Chain of Custody Requirements contain the administrative and technical requirements for tracking cattle and beef through the supply chain, and provide applicable claims about beef sourced from Certified Operations. The Framework allows for different ways to source beef through the supply chain. Three internationally-recognized chain of custody models for sourcing beef from CRSB Certified Operations are allowed." Project Output 2.6 also includes activities specifically addressing the export market. Namely, the project will work to link producers (and processors, etc.) who have implemented sustainability measures with export markets. Further, the project's scope is far beyond a "national focal area project" (as also discussed in relation to other comments in this review) due to its linkages to the global level Green Commodities Program, and the overall global-level FOLUR programme. These linkages are primarily operationalized under Output 4.3 of the project, but these linkages draw on the lessons and experiences from all aspects of the project, which will be disseminated at regional and

		global levels to catalyze wider change beyond the Northern Ukraine Landscape.
3	*[LINKED WITH ABOVE]* Better explanation is required on how impact will take place at critical steps along the supply chain, and how this will be scaled locally and nationally to impact sustainable cattle rearing.	The Prodoc has been elaborated in a way to be as concise as possible, with detailed information about project activities and in-depth discussion of the supply chain consigned to Prodoc annexes. Annex 2 of the Prodoc is the multi-year workplan, which outlines the planned activities under specific outputs. Annex 22 includes a sustainable livestock platform concept roadmap, and Annex 23 includes a PPT presentation of the concept, highlighting aspects of the platform that are envisioned, such as sustainability criteria, and marketing elements to support the distribution and retail components of the supply chain. In addition, the project has been designed to be fully aligned with the Green Commodities Platform. Sentence added / revised at the end of description of Output 2.6: "Additional detailed information on how the project will catalyze impact at various levels of the value chain are outlined in the platform concept roadmap in Annex 22 to this Prodoc. The concept for the sustainable livestock cooperative platform is included in Annex 23 to this document." The project impacts the supply chain (i.e. value chain) at all levels. A major part of the project activities are focused on the first step in the supply chain, which is beef production in terms of rearing of livestock. At this level the project works to ensure that livestock rearing is done in accordance with environmental sustainability principles, and sustainable land management practices. Activities targeting this level of the supply chain will be carried out under Component 1 in terms of land use planning and policy. Activities supporting on-the-ground improvement of livestock production in Component 2, under Outputs 2.2-2.5. The higher levels of the value chain are targeted under Output 2.6, the sustainable livestock platform, which will include the corporation of incorporate sustainability practices in processing, distribution, and sale of beef products. Finally, also under Output 2.6, the project will address the demand side, by stimulating consumer interest in and demand for sustainable beef products. A text box highlighting the project's strategy for addressing each aspect of the value chain has been included in the Prodoc at the end of the description of Component II. Information on how the relevant aspects of the project will be scaled locally and nationally to impact sustainable cattle rearing are discussed in paragraph 71 of the Prodoc (p. 26), which discusses upscaling and replication. The most notable aspect of this is Output 2.6, the sustainable livestock platform. This platform will be developed at the national level, with sustainability criteria and standards that can be adopted by companies outside the project area. As highlighted in paragraph 71 of the Prodoc, the project has specific activities planned to conduct information sessions on this sustainability platform for private sector companies in the top 5 beef producing regions of Ukraine outside the project area.
4	The project comes across as a 'niche' that	The term paludiculture is simply jargon for a type of sustainable agriculture in the Northern Ukraine landscape. The usage of the term paludiculture has

	works on a very specific issue (i.e. paludiculture). What about drivers outside the production system?	been revised as "sustainable agriculture" throughout the CEO ER except in cases where it has been included as part of the name of an Output. This could be further revised and clarified if it would be useful. Information on supply and demand drivers related to the global beef market (i.e. global price fluctuations in the beef market) is included in the Prodoc description of Systemic challenge 1, pp. 7-8. We are not fully clear on what is meant by "drivers outside the production system" – if this is referring to drivers of environmental degradation outside the production system, or drivers of the beef industry outside the production system. In terms of drivers of environmental degradation outside the production system, these would be mainly outside the scope of the project, although the project does address landscape restoration aspects linked to historical agricultural land use, through raising of the water table (under Output 2.1). In terms of drivers of the beef industry outside the production system, this would presumably relate to the demand-side of the market equation. The project does address demand under Output 2.6, through the launching of the sustainable beef platform as a marketing tool, linked with large scale marketing campaigns to raise public awareness and stimulate demand for sustainable beef products. Also, as previously mentioned, the project will also work to link producers and exporters with global markets for sustainable beef under Output 2.6.
5	Aside from the mention of big agricultural holdings, the role of the private sector and financing are largely absent.	Information on the private sector is included in Section II.4. Of the CEO Endorsement Request. The importance of the private sector is mentioned multiple times in Section II. "Strategy" of the Prodoc (p. 11), including being referenced in the Theory of Change (p. 12). Reference to the private sector has been added to the description of Component II, although reference to agriculture companies is already included in the description of the outputs. Indicators in the project's Strategic Results Framework relate specifically to the private sector, in terms of the share of the beef and dairy market that the project will influence. The private sector is specifically discussed in the project stakeholder analysis, summarized in Section 3.2 of the Prodoc, on "Partnerships, Stakeholder Engagement and Coordination" (pp. 17-23), including Table 5 summarizing project stakeholders and their roles. A more detailed "Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan" is included as Annex 14 of the Prodoc. The private sector beef and dairy value chain is discussed in detail in Annex 22 of the Prodoc, which is the value chain analysis conducted during the PPG. Given the nature of the beef market in Ukraine, which is heavily focused on the domestic market, the project has secured private sector co-financing of $8,150,000 from six large national beef and dairy producers in Ukraine; it is highly likely that during project implementation a larger number of companies will be involved in the project and will contribute co-financing. Based on the nature of the market (as described in the value chain analysis, Annex 22), the project has not engaged any large multinational corporations.
6	Under Output 3.2, it's stated that the project will support the restoration of	A box has been added to the Prodoc, as following: FOLUR, PAs, and Integrated Landscape Management: The Northern Ukraine landscape targeted by the project includes eight protected areas within the landscape. As a FOLUR project, the Northern Ukraine livestock project does

	ecosystems degraded due to unsustainable agricultural activities in eight protected areas covering 294,673 ha in the Northern Ukraine Landscape. The focus on 8 PAs in the landscape is seemingly inconsistent with the intent of a FOLUR project. To be clear, FOLUR projects are not supposed to prioritize support for activities within protected areas. Instead, FOLUR projects should focus on integrated land management within productive landscapes. To the extent that PAs fall within the productive landscape, they can be included in a landscape management strategy, but PA management isn't supposed to be a priority focus of FOLUR projects.	not prioritize support for activities within the PAs, but works to ensure that PAs are integrated within the management of the overall landscape. In terms of the restoration activities (Output 2.1), the project will not invest in restoration within PAs; all planned restoration sites are outside of PAs. However, due to the integrated nature of the landscape, the downstream flows and raising of the water table resulting from restoration is expected to have benefits within some PAs that are in the vicinity of some of the restoration sites. Specifically, there are multiple lakes within Shatsk National Park that have degraded in recent years due to dropping water table levels, and it is anticipated that the project restoration activities outside the PA will have positive ecological effects on these lakes. The project's activities under Output 3.2 include the necessary technical studies and environmental impact assessments related to the PAs to ensure that the restoration activities outside of the PAs are appropriately planned, and do not have inadvertent negative consequences on the PAs. Beyond the restoration aspects, also under Output 3.2 the project will work with the PAs to ensure they are strong partners in the project's integrated landscape management approach. As the project works with the Amalgamated Territorial Communities to develop integrated land use plans, it will be necessary to take PAs into account. The FOLUR strategic approach is aimed toward ensuring sustainable agriculture, which includes management considerations for the critical ecosystem services secured by PAs. The limited project support to PAs will be directly targeted at ensuring that PAs are well-integrated in the Northern Ukraine agricultural landscape, and to ensuring that agricultural land use is managed sustainably in the vicinity of PAs. Further, approximately half of the questions in the PA Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool relate to management of protected areas within the wider context of the landscape. For example, question 21b. of the METT is as follows: "21b. Land and water planning for connectivity: Management of corridors linking the protected area provides for wildlife passage to key habitats outside the protected area (e.g. to allow migratory fish to travel between freshwater spawning sites and the sea, or to allow animal migration)." Therefore, it is expected that due to project interventions and investments outside of the PAs, the PAs will have an incidental increase in their METT score of 1-2 points in relation to Question 21b. Taking all METT questions that could be affected by activities outside the PAs into consideration, it is possible that the project could contribute to an incidental increase of 10-15 points in METT score for the PAs. Considering that the project will generate these incidental positive global benefits, and considering that improved PA management is a GEF-7 Core Indicator, the increase in PA METT scores has been incorporated as part of the project results, in the Core Indicator worksheet, even though the project does not focus on or prioritize PA management effectiveness. As specified in the FOLUR Program Framework Document GEF 7 Core Indicators, the FOLUR program is expected to contribute to the creation or improved management of 1,164,908 hectares of PAs.
7	It is stated that the project will develop	During the PPG, the Northern Ukraine Landscape project has been designed specifically with all Global FOLUR guidance taken into consideration, and the

	partnerships with other similar projects in Ukraine related to the sustainable use of land resources and related to crop and livestock production, which is good. How the project will establish links regionally and globally needs to be further elaborated.	project will be prepared to fully engage with the Global FOLUR platform. The project has passed through World Bank consultation and review and fully reflects World Bank / GEF guidance on embedding child projects into the global FOLUR Platform. The Northern Ukraine Landscape project anticipates proactively engaging with the Global FOLUR Program as appropriate once the Global FOLUR platform project is under implementation. The Global FOLUR Program Prodoc provides extensive detailed information on the plans and strategies for the strong programmatic linkages from the FOLUR Country Projects to regional and global levels. Additional information has been added to the Prodoc highlighting the ways in which the Northern Ukraine Landscape Country Project will be linked with the Global FOLUR Program in terms of vertical integration relating to regional and commodity-specific aspects, as well as through operational structural support. This is covered in Section 3.3 of the Prodoc (beginning p. 24), and Annex 26 of the Prodoc. Details on linkages and integration are described extensively in the Global FOLUR Program Prodoc.
8	Moreover, there is no mention of the role that the global project can play in supporting this project by bringing in the vertical support element.	
9	And both documents are not very detailed on how global cooperation will be organized in detail.	
14	- It is unclear how the global cooperation (Comp 4.3) will work, it is described very generally. Which platforms? Maybe specific partners with the same management challenges (specific countries?).	
10	There are a few inconsistencies when comparing the CEO endorsement request template and the Project Document. The project document has different and smaller targets than the CEO endo request (or	Edits have been made to the project “Brief description” to present the key results with more consistency relative to the Core Indicators summary table. There are various target figures throughout the document that refer to different components of the project’s results, and figures may differ throughout the document depending on the results being referenced, but all figures have been clearly referenced and substantiated. The Core Indicator Worksheet (Annex F of the CEO Endorsement Request, and Annex 7 of the Prodoc, pp. 128-134) summarizes the results according to standardized GEF 7 results framework, and the Core Indicator Worksheet is consistent between the Prodoc and CEO Endorsement Request.

	differently presented, which is confusing).	
	Other Detailed Points	
11	- Very low number of beneficiaries (only counting beneficiaries in Comp 1)	This figure is actually in relation to beneficiaries under Components 2, 3 and 4, and the CEO Endorsement Table B has been revised to reflect the number of beneficiaries under each component. We intentionally were very conservative with this number, and limit it to only counting the beneficiaries that are most directly affected by project results. This figure is consistent with the figure that was presented in the EOI.
12	- No targets for HCVF (sub-indicator 4.4 – despite mentioning steppe forest and wetlands in the documents)	The relevant figure here would be 68,000 ha, which is the area of KBAs outside PAs where loss will be avoided. This was originally counted under sub-indicator 4.1, since this is not strictly forest area (and there were no figures included under sub-indicator 4.4 in the PIF stage), but per this comment, this figure is now moved to sub-indicator 4.4.
13	- Slightly lower ha targets in total than promised in EOI –maybe there is potential to increase	The indicator that has a slightly lower ha target is in terms of the area of restoration (Core Indicator 3), which was calculated specifically at 36,100 ha in the PPG phase. The reduction in the number of hectares is actually due to more accurate counting of the hectares relative to the EOI phase, not a reduction in the scope of the project. The figure of 36,100 ha was calculated with the benefit of geo-referenced GIS analysis, which was only possible during the PPG, and not at the EOI stage. The figures at the EOI stage were based on estimates, rather than GIS analysis. In addition, in the EOI there were actually errors in the number of hectares to be restored, as multiple different figures were given in different sections of the EOI, with totals that ranged from 37,000 ha to 43,000 ha. In addition, during the course of the PPG, a few of the planned restoration sites were changed for other sites, based on the detailed analysis of the sites done during the PPG; this also may have affected the figures. Based on the current project budget it is not possible to add more restoration sites to increase the number of hectares restored.
15	- The earmarked budget for upscaling and global coordination also appears rather at the low end.	The budget specifically indicated for this under Component 4 is fully in-line with the budgeting guidance that was provided to the PPG team from the World Bank global FOLUR program coordination team. The team recommended a total of approximately $260,000 be budgeted across five major categories of activities (i. Global Engagement; ii. Regional Engagement in Commodity Platforms and Events. Iii. Annual Progress / Achievement Reports; iv. Contributions to lessons, outcome stories, policy briefs, flagship reports; and v. Monitoring and evaluation run systematically and timely). There are multiple aspects of the project that relate to and contribute to upscaling and global coordination, and different parts of the project budget support these activities, they are not all fully captured under Output 4.3.
16	- Work on value chains is only superficially described in CEO	See response to comment #3 above. The text box developed regarding interventions at all levels of the value chain has also been referenced in the CEO Endorsement Request in Section 3 on the proposed alternative scenario.

	endo request – it is better described in the prodoc.	
17	- PPG funds not fully used/ committed – what is the plan for the remainder?	Due to the objective impediments caused by the outbreak of COVID-19, the Government of Ukraine imposed a series of nationwide measures aimed at seizing the spread of disease including the announcement of quarantine and stopped the transportation. This two-month lockdown had an impact on overall PPG budget utilization, while all necessary analyses for the project document development have been delivered by the consultants. The remaining funds will be returned to GEF.

Annex 28: GEF Execution Support Letter and prior correspondence between Government and GEF

From: Ulrich Apel
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 10:11 AM
To: stavchuk@gmail.com
Cc: Paul M. Hartman <phartman@thegef.org>; Yuriy Kolmaz <kolmaz@ukr.net>; Alena Miskun <amiskun@gmail.com>
Subject: RE: letter on livestock project management set up from Ukraine

Dear Irina,

Thank you for your email and attached letter.

I will be the responsible program manager for the review of this project when it will be submitted for CEO endorsement.

We acknowledge the situation that you are describing in the letter and are open to discuss exceptional arrangement for this project. As a next step, please work together with the agency to apply for such exceptional arrangement through our standard procedures. As the agency is aware, we have a template on our website for these exception requests https://www.thegef.org/documents/templates (see OFP letter of support). We can discuss all details based on this template when it is submitted together with the CEO endorsement request with the agency and you.

We also take note of the information that you have provided in your letter, that Ukraine is "….in the process of developing such an institution, which in the future would be able to cooperate with relevant funds…." Based on this information, we expect Ukraine to continue to further develop the capacities for GEF project execution in GEF-8.

With kind regards,

Ulrich

From: Iryna Stavchuk <stavchuk@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 3, 2020 4:48 PM
To: Ulrich Apel <uapel@thegef.org>; Paul M. Hartman <phartman@thegef.org>; Yuriy Kolmaz <kolmaz@ukr.net>; Alena Miskun <amiskun@gmail.com>
Subject: letter on livestock project management set up from Ukraine

[External]

Dear Mr. Apel and Mr. Hartman,

Please find attached a letter to the GEF Secretariat regarding development of the project "Promoting sustainable livestock management and ecosystem conservation in Northern Ukraine". We are ready to further discuss potential solutions to the situation.

with kind regards,

Iryna Stavchuk

GEF political focal point

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ЗАХИСТУ
ДОВКІЛЛЯ ТА ПРИРОДНИХ
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№ _____ від _____ 20__р.

Ms. Dafina Gercheva
Resident
Representative
United Nations Development Program

Letter of Support to request GEF Agency Execution for project "Promoting sustainable livestock management and ecosystem conservation in Northern Ukraine"

Dear Ms. Dafina Gercheva!

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Ukraine, I hereby request the UNDP in Ukraine, the GEF implementing agency for the aforementioned project, to also carry out execution services for the above project, on an exceptional basis.

UNDP is requested to provide all services related to support of execution of all project technical outputs and project management activities, summarized as follows:

- Procurement of goods, services and works on a transparent and competitive basis, including preparation of procurement plans, terms of reference and procurement packages, ensuring procurement processes, contracting and contract management, required to implement all technical outputs and manage the project properly.
- Identification and/or recruitment of project personnel and consultants according to UNDP norms and requirements, management of consultant activities, other HR-related services, to enable implementation of all technical outputs and proper project management.
- Financial services, including processing of payments for the project under all technical outputs and project management activities, creating vendors, payment reconciliation, and preparation of expenditure reports to partners and donors;
- Logistics support services, including duty travel for project personnel and consultants working under technical outputs, project event management;
- Equipment and Asset Management services, including IT equipment maintenance, licenses and ICT support for the project team and project activities;
- Maintenance of records of all project-related documentation;

- Preparation of progress reports and financial reports for the project;
- Financial auditing for the project.

The execution services to be provided by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine are expected to include:

- Chairing of the Project Steering Committee and coordination participation of other ministries, state agencies and other stakeholders in project implementation;
- Etc.

Execution activities, including those provided by the UNDP in Ukraine, will be described in detail in the GEF CEO Endorsement request and accompanying project documents, including the project budget.

Sincerely,

GEF Operational Focal Point for Ukraine,
Director of the Department of Strategic Planning and International Cooperation
of the Ministry of Environmental Protection
and Natural Resources of Ukraine

Olena Miskun

Email from UNDP Resident Representative Confirming There Will Be No Project Budget Implications for Execution Support

From: Dafina Gercheva <dafina.gercheva@undp.org>
Sent: 04 December 2020 08:35
To: Andrew BOVARNICK <andrew.bovarnick@undp.org>
Cc: Maxim Vergeichik <maxim.vergeichik@undp.org>; Andreas Biermann <andreas.biermann@undp.org>; Manal Fouani <manal.fouani@undp.org>
Subject: RE: FOLUR Ukraine prodoc submission to GEF

Dear Andrew,

This is to confirm that the CO will not charge DPC for the execution services and the Management Arrangements section remains unchanged. Many thanks for all your support.

Best regards,

Dafina

Ms. Dafina Gercheva
Resident Representative
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