



Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Republic of Mauritius

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

9836

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

Project Title

Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Republic of Mauritius

Countries

Mauritius

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s):

Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Land Degradation

Taxonomy

Land Degradation, Focal Areas, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Pasture Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Forest, Forest and Landscape Restoration, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Financial and Accounting, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Integrated Programs, Integrated Land and Water Management, Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa, Multi-stakeholder Platforms, Integrated Landscapes, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Landscape Restoration, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Civil Society, Type of Engagement, Participation, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Public Campaigns, Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Knowledge Exchange, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

161,424

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
LD-3_P4	Reduce pressures on natural resources by managing competing land uses in broader landscapes; Program 4: Scaling-up sustainable land management through the Landscape Approach	GET	1,699,204	8,705,520
Total Project Cost(\$)			1,699,204	8,705,520

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To scale up the adoption of sustainable land management (SLM) in production landscapes across Mauritius and Rodrigues.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confidence Financing
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confidence Financing
1. Strengthening policy and institutional framework for the promotion of sustainable land management (SLM)	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 1: Strengthened policy and institutional framework for the promotion of integrated landscape management planning and mainstreaming sustainable land management indicated by:</p> <p>i) <i>Republic of Mauritius (ROM) policy framework for SLM submitted to Cabinet for approval</i></p> <p>ii) <i>Recommendations to mainstream SLM into at least 6 policies and legislations submitted to Cabinet for approval</i></p> <p>iii) <i>ILM plan for ROM produced, with intersectorial negotiated objectives, using up to date information and an active open access information management system</i>^[1]</p> <p><i>Effective coordination demonstrated between stakeholders from all sectors relevant to SLM mainstreaming and integrated landscape management (ILM) planning</i>^[2]</p>	<p>Output 1.1 National policy and legislative framework strengthened to enable land use planning and management across production landscapes^[1]</p> <p>Output 1.2: An Open-Access Spatial Planning system supported by Integrated Land Information System provide decision support tool to for integrated landscape management (ILM) planning and SLM mainstreaming</p> <p>Output 1.3: ILM plan formulated, using updated maps and information on ecosystems values and costbenefit analysis of land degradation, supported by an ILM coordination mechanism</p>	GET	400,000	3,33
		<p>^[1] Impelementation of the ILM plan will be supported through the GEF 7 Project, expected to be on SLM/IWRM.</p> <p>^[2] Includes <i>select Ministries on SLM</i> including Ministries of Finance and Economic Development; Environment, Sustainable Development; Agro-Industry and Food Security; Housing and Lands; and the Forestry Service. <i>It also includes stakeholders from the private sector, civil society, academia and community rrepresentatives.</i></p>	<p>^[1] National Action Plan (NAP) updated, Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets agreed with an Action Plan for their roll out, Environmentally Sensitive Areas Bill reviewed and resubmitted for Cabinet approval.</p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confidence Financing
2. Implementing SLM technologies for improved management and conservation of production landscapes	Investment	<p>Outcome 2: Skills, tools and incentives provided to pilot test land degradation neutral practices and technologies on 2,063 ha, lessons generated to inform further policy and tools development</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <p>i) <i>Consolidated capacity score measured by UNDP Capacity Scores for all stakeholders relevant to ILM and SLM mainstreaming increase by at least 25 percentage points from the baseline of 50;</i></p> <p>ii) <i>At least 750 people (from communities, private sector and technical institutions benefiting from project initiatives and/or implementing SLM measures)</i></p> <p>iii) <i>At least three incentive mechanisms operationalized, increasing funding for SLM by at least \$ 10 million (from public and private sector schemes)</i></p> <p>iv) <i>2,063 ha under SLM/rehabilitation (1,400 ha under SLM; 500 ha of degraded riverine reserves restored and benefiting from enrichment planting of native trees, 110 ha of forest/woodland protected from fire and species enriched);</i></p> <p><i>877,499 tCO₂-eq of avoided emissions:</i></p>	<p>Output 2.1: Training and awareness raising programs implemented to provide skills in ILM/SLM and promote knowledge of importance and role of SLM and ILM on sustainable development and resilient economy and livelihoods</p> <p>Output 2.2: Adoption of monetary incentives and disincentives e.g. levies, royalties, fines and penalties increase investments into SLM and ILM planning by USD 10 million</p> <p>Output 2.3: A range of SLM and afforestation technologies piloted in select sites in Mauritius and Rodrigues covering 2,063 ha</p>	GET	937,731	3,25

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confidence Financing
3 M&E., knowledge management and gender mainstreaming	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 3: Monitoring, evaluation, knowledge management and gender mainstreaming support adaptive management and up-scaling of sustainable land management and application of integrated landscape management planning systems in the country, indicated by:</p> <p><i>i) Monitoring system for LDN global indicators (land cover, land productivity and carbon balances) agreed with agreed baseline values;</i></p> <p><i>ii) National Communication & KM products on LD, LDN, ILM planning (publications, events, advocacy etc.) in circulation.</i></p> <p><i>iii) At least 2 ILM and 2 LDN -relevant KM products submitted to UNDP-GEF/ UNCCD / WOCAT;</i></p> <p><i>iv) Project-specific M&E system operational and its recommendations and those from MTR and PIRs enacted by project;</i></p> <p><i>Gender mainstreaming evident via available gender action plan, numbers of men and women reached by project, gender segregated indicators being used to monitor the project, etc.</i></p>	<p>Output 3.1: LDN monitoring system established and skills developed for adoption of open source tools (Collect Earth/EXACT/LADA) to monitor changes in land cover, land productivity and carbon balances:</p> <p>Output 3.2: Sufficient information for adaptive management & lessons collated & disseminated with active participation of key stakeholders and project partners</p> <p>Output 3.3: Gender action plan finalized and being used to guide all stages of the project cycle</p>	GET	207,000	1,25
				Sub Total (\$)	1,544,731	7,83
Project Management Cost (PMC)						

Project Management Cost (PMC)

	GET	154,473	870,552
	Sub Total(\$)	154,473	870,552
	Total Project Cost(\$)	1,699,204	8,705,520

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount(\$)
Government	Forestry Service	In-kind	800,000
Government	Forestry Service	Grant	2,200,000
Government	Rodrigues Regional Assembly	In-kind	795,000
Government	Food and Agricultural Extension Institute	In-kind	200,000
Government	Food and Agricultural Extension Institute	Grant	1,000,000
Government	Ministry of SS, NS, and Environment and Sustainable Development	In-kind	50,000
Government	National Parks and Conservation Services	In-kind	300,000
Government	National Parks and Conservation Services	Grant	125,000
Government	Land Drainage Authority	In-kind	1,000,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	15,000
Private Sector	Ebony forest Ltd	In-kind	489,100
Government	Rodrigues Regional Assembly	Grant	1,500,000
Private Sector	Du Domaine De La Vallee De L'Est Ltd	In-kind	231,420
Total Co-Financing(\$)			8,705,520

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Mauritius	Land Degradation		No	1,699,204	161,424
Total Grant Resources(\$)						1,699,204	161,424

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Mauritius	Land Degradation		No	50,000	4,750
Total Project Costs(\$)						50,000	4,750

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	110.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

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

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	110.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

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

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

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

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	1953.00	0.00	0.00

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	1,037.00		

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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916.00

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted
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Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
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Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	0	877499	0	0
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Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	0	0	0	0
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Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
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Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)		877,499		
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Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
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Anticipated start year of accounting		2021		
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Duration of accounting		20		
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Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
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Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

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

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
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Target Energy Saved (MJ)				
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Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		375		
Male		375		
Total	0	750	0	0

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

There are no fundamental changes from the PIF stage, save for a few necessary changes to improve structural integrity and logic of the project. The changes are:

- 1) Stronger reference to integrated landscape management planning. The PIF had cited integrated landscape management approach as an innovation of the project, yet the closest reference to ILM was PIF outputs 1.1.2 and 2.1.1 (Development of an Integrated Land Information System as a decision support tool to support coordinated multi-sector adoption of SLM; and Landscape-scale terrestrial ecosystem and land use assessment (with development of thematic maps) conducted for Mauritius and Rodrigues, identifying state of the environment – ecosystems, ecological values, forests, agricultural and livestock productivity, and degraded land that merits rehabilitation and restoration through SLM, respectively. At the PPG inception workshop, stakeholders recommended that the current MSP (this project) should introduce the concept of ILM by producing an ILM plan, whose implementation would be picked up by the GEF 7 project, which is expected to be a larger investment targeting SLM/IWRM. PIF Output 1.1.2 was elevated to provide an open-access spatial planning information system, which will support ILM planning as well as SLM mainstreaming (CEOR Output 1.2). PIF Output 2.1.2 was elevated to ILM plan formulated, using updated maps and information on ecosystems values and cost benefit of land degradation, supported by an ILM coordination mechanism (CEOR Output 1.3).
- 2) The PIF outputs 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 2.1.4 have been consolidated into one CEOR output (without a reduction in the budgets) – CEOR output 2.2 (A range of SLM and afforestation technologies piloted in select sites in Mauritius and Rodrigues covering 2,063 ha). This is because all the three PIF outputs referred to on the ground implementation of SLM and afforestation technologies.

In summary, CEOR Outcome 1 deals with policies and plans; CEOR Outcome 2 provides skills and incentives for on the ground testing of SLM and afforestation technologies, while Outcome 3 remains the same (M&E, knowledge management and gender mainstreaming). The budgets have been adjusted to reflect the modified project outcomes. These changes are summarized in the Table below.

Table 1: Comparing PIF and CEOR Outcomes and Outputs

PIF Component/Output	CEOR Component/Output	Explanation
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PIF Component/Output	CEOR Component/Output	Explanation
Outcome 1: Strengthening policy and institutional framework for the promotion of SLM	Outcome 1: Strengthening policy and institutional framework for the promotion of ILM planning and mainstreaming SLM	Highlighted words added
1.1.1 National policy and legislative framework strengthened to enable land use planning and management across production landscapes.	Output 1.1 Updated NAP, finalized LDN targets and an Action Plan, LD Policy formulated and mainstreamed into relevant sectors strengthen land use planning and management across production landscapes	No change, except to highlight what policies and strategies would be delivered.
1.1.2 Development of an Integrated Land Information System as a decision support tool to support coordinated multi-sector adoption of SLM.	1.2 An Open-Access Spatial Planning system supported by Integrated Land Information System provide decision support tool to for ILM planning and SLM mainstreaming	Output rephrased and highlighted words added
1.1.3 Capacity development to enable utilization of newly available open source tools (Collect Earth) and EX-ACT to track the impacts of project activities on carbon balances. WOCAT methodologies (including LADA), which are now standard under the UNCCD, used to assess, map and monitor LD trends in the project's pilot areas.	1.3 ILM plan formulated, using updated maps and information on ecosystems values and cost benefit of land degradation, supported by an ILM coordination mechanism	The new output 1.3 was originally output 2.1.1 in the PIF and was written as follows: <i>Landscape-scale terrestrial ecosystem and land use assessment (with development of thematic maps) conducted for Mauritius and Rodrigues, identifying state of the environment – ecosystems, ecological values, forests, agricultural and livestock productivity, and degraded land that merits rehabilitation and restoration through SLM.</i> Output 1.1.3 in PIF has moved to CEOR Output 3.1, with an emphasis that the skills will be used to establish LDN monitoring system.
1.1.4 Assessment and adoption of monetary incentives and disincentives including levies, royalties, fines and penalties to reduce or prevent LD and promote SLM; identification of private finance to promote SLM.	No output 1.4	This output has moved to outcome 2 – to specifically support adoption of SLM technologies on the ground. It is now Output 2.2.
Outcome 2 Improved management and conservation of production landscapes through the application of SLM technologies over 2,063 ha, with capacity to implement	Outcome 2: Skills, tools and incentives provided to pilot test land degradation neutral practices and technologies on 2,063 ha, lessons generated to inform further policy and tools development	Outcome has been rephrased, incentives added in the outcome statement with an emphasis on identifying LDN neutral SLM technologies, capturing of lessons to further refine these technologies.

PIF Component/Output	CEOR Component/Output	Explanation
<p>2.1.1 Landscape-scale terrestrial ecosystem and land use assessment (with development of thematic maps) conducted for Mauritius and Rodrigues, identifying state of the environment – ecosystems, ecological values, forests, agricultural and livestock productivity, and degraded land that merits rehabilitation and restoration through SLM.</p>	<p>2.1: Training and awareness raising programs implemented to provide skills in ILM/SLM and promote knowledge of importance and role of SLM and ILM on sustainable development and resilient economy and livelihoods</p>	<p>As explained above, PIF output 2.1.1 is CEOR output 1.3 (justification provided above).</p> <p>Training and awareness raising are important for accelerated uptake of SLM technologies and ILM planning and sustainability of project initiatives. Both concepts were spread through several outputs at PIF. They have been consolidated into an CEOR output to provide them the necessary prominence in implementation, monitoring and sustainability discussions.</p>
	<p>2.2: Adoption of monetary incentives and disincentives e.g. levies, royalties, fines and penalties increase investments into SLM and ILM planning by USD 10 million</p>	<p>As explained and justified above, this was PIF output 1.1.4</p>
<p>2.1.2 A range of SLM technologies piloted by land users and communities in select sites (to be determined at PPG) on Mauritius and Rodrigues covering 1,400 ha.</p>	<p>Output 2.3: A range of SLM and afforestation technologies piloted in select sites in Mauritius and Rodrigues covering 2.110 ha</p>	<p>As explained and justified above, PIF outputs 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 2.1.4 from PIF have been consolidated to one output (CEOR output 2.3).</p>
<p>2.1.3 River Reserve Management Plans formulated and operationalized with an effective management regime based on detailed activity surveys of degraded river reserves along 10 km of rivers du Poste, du Rempart and Mourouk leading to rehabilitation of >500 ha of degraded river reserves</p>		
<p>2.1.4 110 ha of degraded forests replanted and restored at pilot sites on: i) Signal and Pailles mountain reserves; ii) Flat Island; Gabriel Island, Gunner’s Quoin; and iii) Le Pouce Mountain</p>		
<p>Outcome 3 Lessons learned by the project through gender mainstreaming and participatory M&E are used to promote SLM nationally and internationally</p>	<p>Outcome 3 M&E, knowledge management & gender mainstreaming support adaptive management & upscaling of SLM & ILM in the country & beyond</p>	<p>Outcome rephrased to capture monitoring and evaluation activities as well as knowledge management.</p>

PIF Component/Output	CEOR Component/Output	Explanation
3.1.1 Project gender strategy implemented, monitored and reported.	3.1: LDN monitoring system established and skills developed for adoption of open source tools	Gender strategy and mainstreaming is CEOR output 3.3. As explained and justified above, CEOR output 3.1 was previously PIF output 1.1.3 - <i>Capacity development to enable utilization of newly available open source tools (Collect Earth) and EX-ACT to track the impacts of project activities on carbon balances. WOCAT methodologies (including LADA), which are now standard under the UNCCD, used to assess, map and monitor LD trends in the project's pilot areas.</i> It has an emphasis of setting up an LDN monitoring system, using open source tools.
3.1.2 Sufficient information for adaptive management and learning collated and disseminated with active participation of key stakeholders and project partners.	3.2: Sufficient information for adaptive management & lessons collated & disseminated with active participation of key stakeholders and project partners	The CEOR output 3.2 incorporates lessons learning and sharing (PIF output 3.1.3).
3.1.3 Lessons learned from the project are shared at national and international levels.	3.3: Gender and safeguards strategies and action plans guide implementation	Output was previously PIF Output 3.1.1

Table 2: Comparing PIF and CEOR Outcome Level Budgets and Co-funding

Outcome	PIF Budget	CEOR budget	Explanation
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1	297,723	400,000	CEOR Outcome 1 includes the ILM plan, a version of which was budgeted for under PIF Outcome 2. The Open-Access Spatial Planning system to support both SLM mainstreaming and the ILM planning is more sophisticated than the PIF stage Integrated Land Information System as a decision support tool to support coordinated multi-sector adoption of SLM
2	1,147,008	937,731	As explained above, the transfer of the output on landscape-scale terrestrial ecosystem and land use assessment (with development of thematic maps) conducted for Mauritius and Rodrigues, identifying state of the environment – ecosystems, ecological values, forests, agricultural and livestock productivity, and degraded land that merits rehabilitation and restoration through SLM – to outcome 1 is accompanied by reduction in the budget.
3	100,000	207,000	Three reasons for the increase of the outcome 3 budget: a) Transfer of training on the use of open-source tools for monitoring, which will now establish an M&E system for monitoring LDN in the ROM; b) The SESP assessments highlighted the need to undertake an environment and social impact assessment and develop an environment and social impacts management plan, which has now been budgeted for US\$ 30,000. c) In line with UNDP guidelines, the cost of the terminal evaluation has been included under this outcome (US\$ 35,000).
Sub-total	1,544,731	1,544,731	N/A
PMC	154,473	154,473	N/A
Total	1,699,204	1,699,204	N/A

A.1. *Project Description*. Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[1]¹ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCE, SCCF, and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCE/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

There were no fundamental changes to the above sections, except for minor clean-up, updating references and baseline programmes. These are reported in the UNDP Prodoc Chapters 1 to 3.

[1] For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving..

A.2. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

The detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan is in Prodoc Annex 6, which is summarised below.

The landscape approach encourages full participatory engagement from the outset; by bringing stakeholders together and understanding what their specific expectations of the landscape are; which ecosystem goods and services it provides and how optimal land-use strategies can be formulated. Such participatory engagement – underpinned by facilitation, negotiation and compromise – is critical to successful SLM mainstreaming and ILM planning, and has been adequately catered for in both project design and implementation. Inclusive consultation is particularly important in aligning the often multi-scale objectives of internal and external land users. External stakeholders often encompass corporate entities whose role in the landscape is one of economic bottom lines that often run counter to rural development and environmental objectives. Commonly, these can include ecotourism, mineral extraction, agri-business, logging or industry. Equally, an external stakeholder may be promoting pro-environmental interventions, which may or may not be appealing to rural communities. Identifying and managing, rather than avoiding social conflict can assist in achieving mutually beneficial outcomes, critical for successful ILM planning. All relevant stakeholders will therefore need to be engaged as outlined below.

Stakeholder engagement and participation during project planning: A gender-responsive, culturally sensitive, non-discriminatory, and inclusive stakeholder consultation process underpinned the project formulation; it started during the PIF, and was entrenched during the PPG. During the PIF formulation, several small consultation meetings culminated in the National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) meeting, all of which allowed stakeholders to identify priorities for the country's allocation under GEF 6. All relevant stakeholder groups (Government Organizations, Multilateral and Bilateral Agencies, NGOs, local communities and the private sector) attended a PPG inception workshop held in Mauritius in February 2019. The objective of the inception workshop was to review the approved PIF and to confirm that the issues captured by it were still relevant and

prioritized. In addition, the meeting provided an open and transparent process for the stakeholders to review the project objectives and strategies; budgets and implementation arrangements, indicators, identify baseline programs and co-finance.

The PPG Inception workshop was followed by online consultations to further the baseline data collection process, spearheaded by the PPG Project Assistant. The draft Prodoc was circulated to a wide range of stakeholders (list in Annex 14) for comments. A PSC meeting was held in Port Louis in April, which discussed the comments from stakeholders and agreed on a set of consolidated comments, which were subsequently incorporated into the final Prodoc.

Stakeholder engagement and participation during project implementation: The implementation of the project will be based on extensive engagement with stakeholders at all levels across the landscape. Given the project strategy, the key project stakeholders are government ministries and their subsidiary agencies and departments that are mandated with sustainable land management. These stakeholder representatives will participate in activities to review policies, update the NAP and its integrated financing strategy, complete the LDN target setting and mainstreaming SLM and LDN targets into the relevant policies. In addition to these governmental stakeholders, there are also non-governmental stakeholders from academia, the private sector, civil society organizations and community groups. These non-state organizations will be invited to participate in project activities to share their comparative expertise and undertake selected pilot activities. The project will take into consideration the interests, customs and priorities of the local communities by ensuring that they take lead in selecting SLM technologies and interventions, from an array of options presented to them (from the WOCAT list in Box 3). The participation of the non-state organizations will be determined during project implementation when defining annual work plans.

At a broad level, participation and representation of stakeholders will be conducted through the governance structures put in place by the project as outlined and depicted in the organogram in the Governance and Management Arrangements section (Figure 5), and through the existing governance structures at RRA levels. Stakeholders will be consulted and engaged throughout the project implementation phase to: (i) promote understanding of the project’s outcomes; (ii) promote stakeholder ownership of the project through engagement in planning, implementation and monitoring of the project interventions; (iii) communication to the public in a consistent, supportive and effective manner; and (iv) maximisation of linkage and synergy with other on-going projects.

Table 3: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder	Role and responsibilities	Role in the project
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Stakeholder	Role and responsibilities	Role in the project
Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security (MAIFS)	MAIFS is directly responsible for the majority of activities that concern land management in terms of plant and animal biosecurity and land managed for agriculture and ecosystem services.	MAIFS will be the principal implementing partner for the project. Through the Forestry Service (FS) and the National Parks and Conservation Service (NPCS), also the Food and Agriculture Research Extension Institute, MAIFS will provide the technical expertise required, host the project office and be responsible for the overall coordination of the project. It will, through its FS and NPCS divisions, be a primary beneficiary of project activities. The Ministry will chair the national Project Steering Committee (PSC). The FS and NPCS will be major project implementing partners. It will lead all the outputs in components 1, 2 & 3 in cooperation with other relevant leading agencies.
Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity, and Environment and Sustainable Development	MSSNSESD is the authority for the protection of the environment in Mauritius through a framework environmental law – the Environment Protection Act (2002) as amended in 2008, which provides for the coordination of environmental issues amongst the various relevant sectors.	MSSNSESD will sit on the Project Steering Committee and advise on all relevant issues.
Ministry of Housing and Lands (MHL)	MHL is responsible for the implementation of the Outline Planning Schemes, which are the main tools that guide the physical development of the different areas in the country and must be taken into account when planning and executing project activities with land use implications.	The project will catalyze MHL to adopt the integrated landscape planning approach across its remit and ensure that areas identified for restoration (notably tree planting) are appropriate. MHL will sit on the Project Steering Committee and advice on all issues relating to land use planning. It will lead all the outputs in components 1, 2 & 3 in cooperation with other relevant leading agencies.
Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA)	Decision making in Rodrigues on some matters has devolved to the RRA though it cannot pass legislation. The RRA is led by a Chief Commissioner and is organized into a series of “Commissions” for a various portfolios including the environment.	RRA representatives will participate in all project activities in Rodrigues and sit on the PSC. It will lead all the outputs in components 1, 2 & 3 in cooperation with other relevant leading agencies.
Ministries of Finance and Economic Development, Public Infrastructure and Land Transport, Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection, Local Government and Outer Islands	Economic development, infrastructure and land transport, consumer protection and local development.	The project will indeed finalize the LDN process started in 2017 with the technical support of the UNCCD, via the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme. To ensure that the LDN targets do not reside outside mainstream planning and decision-making where they cannot catalyse radical changes to national development planning processes, the targets need to be mainstreamed into relevant policies, especially those of the Ministries of Finance and Economic Development, Public Infrastructure and Land Transport, Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection, Local Government and Outer Islands. These ministries will be invited to be members of the Technical Committee and the PSC of the project.

Stakeholder	Role and responsibilities	Role in the project
Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare (MGECDFW)	MGECDFW is entrusted with the responsibility to design and implement social policies and programmes, which promote women empowerment, child development, family welfare as well as welfare of the community. Accordingly, actions of the Ministry are geared towards having in the right conditions and environment for the harmonious development of the Mauritian children, women and their families.	MGECDFW will mainly lead the output 3.1.1 in cooperation with MAIFS, MHL & RRA. It will play a major role in implementing the Gender Action Plan (GAP).
Land Drainage Authority (LDA)	Land Drainage Authority is a body corporate responsible for – (a) the development and implementation of a land drainage master plan; (b) coordinating the construction of drainage infrastructure by the local authorities, public bodies and any other relevant stakeholder; and (c) ensuring that upgrading and maintenance of the drainage infrastructure.	LDA will act as a consultant to assess the degradation in joint collaboration with Ministry of Environment, Forestry Sections, and Ministry of Housing and Land. It will lead the output 1.1.1.
Non-government Organizations (NGOs)	The Mauritian Wildlife Foundation (MWF) is the national affiliate of Birdlife International and aims to help save critically threatened birds and plants from extinction.	MWF will be involved in activities under outputs 2.1.4, particularly those relating to afforestation, ecosystem restoration and tree planting.
Non-government Organizations (NGOs)	Ter-Mer Rodriguez is a youth led NGO working in the field of sustainable development with focus on marine-related activities and waste management. Through the SWITCH Africa Green initiative, its members are involved in carrying out sensitisation and awareness campaigns as well as showcasing good practices on sustainable development.	This NGO will be involved in activities under outputs 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3. It will lead the awareness campaigns on Sustainable Land Management (SLM). However, for the NGO to be able to assist in awareness campaigns, its members need to be trained.
Private landowners, private industry and industry associations	Land owners and business associations (such as sugar estates and planters, Ebony Forest, tour operators and hospitality industry). The activities of private industry and private landowners are key drivers of land degradation, ecosystems degradation and biodiversity loss.	Private landowners will be encouraged to work closely with the project to adopt a landscape approach and participate in landscape restoration. The sustainability of the rehabilitation of part of the riverine forest, some agriculture and pasture lands depends on the future activities of the private sector, who will also be targeted by the incentives program under output 2.1.1. The private sector will be represented in the PSC.
Local communities and land users	Farmers, horticulturalists and local land users.	Farmers, horticulturalists and local land users in selected communities will be involved in training and be supported to adopt SLM technologies. Communities will also be represented in the PSC. They will be involved in carrying out the output 2.1.2.
Universities and research organizations	Research and development, knowledge management.	They will support action research, especially the assessment of medium and long-term impacts, under the participatory M&E system in outputs 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3.

Role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) – NGOs are encouraged to bid for advertised works related to the project, especially the Mauritius Wildlife Foundation, which has capacity and comparative advantage in ecosystems restoration and afforestation. Procurement will follow the UNDP-GEF guidelines.

Documents

Title

Submitted

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

Documents

Title

Submitted

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

The gender analysis undertaken during the project formulation (Annex 7) found that despite an absence of legal barriers[1], female labour force participation in Mauritius is well below that of other upper middle income countries, with half of Mauritian women of working age not participating in the labour market.

Women in 2012 were 22 percent less likely to be employed than men, 6 percent more likely to be unemployed and 25 percent more likely to be out of the labour market. The primary factors for the low female labour force participation are marriage and family size and part of the reason for these lower labour force participation may be inadequate supporting institutions such as child day care or elder care assistance. It is also likely that some social assistance programs provide disincentives for women to participate in the labour force[2]². Moreover, the gender wage gap is high and not diminishing, further undermining female labour market participation[3]³. When controlling for the same level of education, age, potential work experience, and sector, women earn 50% less than men[4]⁴. This may be due to the fact that there are fewer women with STEM-related degrees (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) since they mostly tend to take up courses in humanities instead. In Mauritius STEM related careers pay more. This severe gender wage gap further undermines incentives for female labour market participation, as women cannot reap the full returns of their work. Furthermore, this persistent undervaluation of women's labour may have a negative impact on female human capital accumulation and undermines the favourable secondary and tertiary education enrolment rates attained in recent years.

To take into consideration the above concerns, the proposed project, in compliance with the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming (PL/SD/02. May 1, 2012) and UNDP Gender Equality Policy will aim to contributing to the following objectives:

Promote provision of equal opportunities to both men and women during the training events to be conducted by the project and participation in policy reviews and all other project activities;

Promote equal participation of rural women in decision-making by providing support to rural women's groups and associations, identifying, supporting and strengthening the role of women-leaders in rural communities and rural institutions as village councils, and actively engaging them in the project activities as participants and beneficiaries;

Promote rural women's equal access to and control over decent employment and income, land, forestry and other productive resources, by taking into account their status, responsibilities and daily practices which will be assessed with respect to the SLM practices addressed by the Project;

Contribute to the reduction of rural women's work burden, by facilitating their improved access to new technologies, services and infrastructure, as well as knowledge and information.

The project will benefit from UNDP gender expertise and will request the secondment of a national gender experts from the Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare. All project implementation staff will be provided gender sensitization training at the inception stage. UNDP and the Government of Mauritius check-lists for gender mainstreaming will be reviewed, adjusted to the relevant context and applied by the project management throughout the entire project cycle. The project design includes a specific output to mainstream gender in the project implementation, which will ensure that women's needs are taken into consideration by the project. Gender considerations and participatory approaches will also be specifically taken into account at monitoring and evaluation, through the specific assessment.

These objectives will be fulfilled via the actions outlined in the summarised Gender action plan in Table 6.

Table 4: Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan

Outcomes	Indicators or Targets	Actions	Responsibilities	Time frame
Component 1: Strengthening policy and institutional framework for the promotion of SLM				
<p>Equal decision making power among men and women project staff /stakeholders well as women, men and youth groups from target communities to influence policy, and institutional framework for the promotion of SLM.</p>	<p>At least 40% of decision makers among project staff and stakeholders are from the underrepresented group (women or men).</p> <p>At least 40% of decision makers from the target communities are from the underrepresented group (women, men and/or youth).</p>	<p>Ensure equal participation of men and women project staff and stakeholders in decision making towards formulation and implementation of policy and institutional framework.</p> <p>Consult women, men, and youth in target communities and involve them equally in decision making towards formulation and implementation of policy and institutional framework.</p>	<p>Lead Agencies include MAIFS, MHL, RRA, & LDA with support from MGECDWF and UNDP (National Gender Specialist)</p>	<p>Project timeline - end</p>
Component 2: Implementing SLM technologies for improved management and conservation of production landscapes				

Outcomes	Indicators or Targets	Actions	Responsibilities	Time frame
<p>Increased motivation and interest in the agriculture sector and SLM among men, women and youth with adequate knowledge and skills on SLM technologies.</p>	<p>At least 40% of the underrepresented group (women, men and / or youth) are introduced to and trained on new agriculture and SLM technologies.</p> <p>Perception of women, men and youth on the knowledge and skills on SLM gained from demonstrations and farmer field school before and after their participation.</p>	<p>Ensure knowledge and skills training on SLM has equal participation of women, men and youth.</p> <p>Modify agriculture and SLM technologies (where applicable) taking into account the interest of women, men and youth through consultation.</p> <p>Ensure demonstrations and farmer field school are gender and youth responsive by designing/using methods and materials tailored to the needs and interest of men, women and youth.</p>	<p>Lead Agencies include MAIFS, MHL, & RRA with support from MGECDWF and UNDP (National Gender Specialist)</p>	<p>Project timeline - end</p>
<p>Component 3: Gender mainstreaming, knowledge management and M&E</p>				

Outcomes	Indicators or Targets	Actions	Responsibilities	Time frame
<p>Increased capacity among project staff /stakeholders (both women and men) as well as among men, women and youth in communities towards SLM.</p>	<p>At least one training session on Gender Mainstreaming in SLM for project staff / relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>At least one training session on SLM for the underrepresented group (women, men, and/or youth) involved in land based livelihood activities.</p> <p>At least 40% of project staff / stakeholders, as well as those in the communities trained towards capacity building are from the underrepresented group (women or men).</p>	<p>Capacity building training sessions for women and men project staff and stakeholders as well as for the underrepresented group (men, women, and/or youth) involved in land based livelihood activities.</p> <p>Training materials should include gender and youth specific needs and priorities of those in the communities as well as those at institutional level.</p>	<p>Lead Agencies include MAIFS, MHL, RRA, & MGECDWF with support from UNDP (National Gender Specialist)</p>	<p>Project timeline - end</p>
<p>Equal access to and control over land use among men, women and youth towards plantation and restoration of endemic/non-invasive species in Rodrigues.</p>	<p>At least 40% of the underrepresented groups (women, men and/or youth) have access to and control over land use towards plantation and restoration of endemic/non-invasive species in Rodrigues.</p>	<p>Ensure that men, women and youth are provided with equal access to and control over land use for plantation and restoration of endemic/non-invasive species.</p>	<p>Lead Agencies include MAIFS, MHL, RRA, & MGECDWF with support from UNDP (National Gender Specialist)</p>	<p>Project timeline - end</p>

Outcomes	Indicators or Targets	Actions	Responsibilities	Time frame
Improved livelihood and earnings for men, women and youth.	At least 40% of the underrepresented groups (women, men and/or youth) are engaged in cultivation of plants with economic value (e.g. fruit trees, plants for artisanal purposes and medicinal plants such as “Carissa”).	<p>Ensure men, women and youth’s interest and needs (e.g. economic benefits of land based livelihood activities, incentives, compensation, new technology etc.) are integrated in SLM programmes.</p> <p>Cash based income earning opportunities for women, men and youth with equal compensation/wage as well as incentives.</p>	Lead Agencies include MAIFS, MHL, RRA, & MGECDWF with support from MWF and UNDP (National Gender Specialist)	Project timeline - end
Increased participation of (young) men and women in project activities.	At least 40% of the underrepresented groups (men, women and/or youth) participate in all project activities.	Ensure men and youth equally participate along with women in all project activities taking into account their interest and priorities when designing and implementing activities.	Lead Agencies include MAIFS, MHL, RRA, & MGECDWF with support from UNDP (National Gender Specialist)	Project timeline - end

Outcomes	Indicators or Targets	Actions	Responsibilities	Time frame
Women, men and youth are aware of land degradation threats to livelihoods and hold correct information and knowledge on SLM.	<p>At least 40 % of the underrepresented groups (women, men and/or youth) are aware of land degradation and its threats to livelihoods.</p> <p>At least 40 % of the underrepresented groups (women, men and/or youth) have access to correct information on SLM.</p>	<p>Implement gender and youth responsive awareness programs.</p> <p>Develop and use appropriate methods for sharing information based on different needs and interests of women, men and youth.</p>	Lead Agencies include MAIFS, MHL, RRA, & MGECDWF with support from Ter-Mer Rodrigues Association and UNDP (National Gender Specialist)	Project timeline - end
Gender responsive knowledge management	At least two best practices/lesson learned on gender, youth, livelihoods and SLM are shared/disseminated among stakeholders and at public platforms.	Collect and disseminate best practices/lesson learned on gender, youth, livelihoods and SLM through publication, blog and/or networks.	Lead Agencies include MAIFS, MHL & RRA with support from MGECDWF and UNDP (National Gender Specialist)	Project timeline - end
Gender responsive M&E system	Gender disaggregated data included in Results Framework and reported annually.	Ensure annual project monitoring and evaluation reports include gender-sensitive indicators and collection of sex-disaggregated data.	Lead Agencies include MAIFS, MHL & RRA with support from MGECDWF, relevant research/academic institutes and UNDP (National Gender Specialist)	Project timeline - end

[1] According to the World Bank’s Women, Business, and the Law database, Mauritius’s legal code is fully equal and all laws are applied to women the same way to men, thus the laws do not hinder women’s participation in the economy. World Bank, 2017. Country Partnership Framework for Mauritius for The Period FY17-FY21. Southern Africa Country Department; World Bank

[2] World Bank, 2017. Country Partnership Framework for Mauritius for FY17-FY21. Southern Africa Country Department; World Bank

[3] World Bank, 2017. Country Partnership Framework for Mauritius for FY17-FY21. Southern Africa Country Department; World Bank

[4] World Bank, 2017. Country Partnership Framework for Mauritius for FY17-FY21. Southern Africa Country Department; World Bank

A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

Table 5: Risks and Mitigation Measures

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
Policy reforms are critical for enabling SLM mainstreaming and ILM planning for ROM. Policy reform may however be delayed by slow bureaucratic processes.	<i>Strategic</i>	P=4 I=4 High	The legislative framework will not adequately support SLM mainstreaming and ILM if the policy reforms to be under the project should be delayed by regular bureaucratic process. The PSC will engage the senior management echelons of the relevant ministries, ensuring that they are on board with the project process. This will be supported by the formulation and dissemination of awareness and advocacy messages targeted carefully at the right levels of government to lobby for faster policy processes.	<i>PSC</i>	<i>To be monitored closely</i>

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
<p>The currently high political support for SLM mainstreaming and ILM planning at the national, regional and community level may not be enough to overcome difficulties of securing cross sector coordination and cooperation required for effective ILM planning and implementation – due to challenges of bureaucratic processes within each Ministry/ sector</p>	<p><i>Operational</i></p>	<p>P = 3 I = 3 Moderate</p>	<p>Staff from different institutions may be unable to overcome bureaucratic challenges reducing the effectiveness of cross-sector and multi-stakeholder collaboration and coordination that are fundamental for successful ILM planning and mainstreaming of SLM, as well as for project implementation</p> <p>Inadequate coordination and collaboration would translate to the project committing to results whose achievement is outside its control. This can compromise not only achievement of such results but also monitoring progress, even where implementation may be happening. In an ILM, it is inevitable that a project uses targets and indicators that require data from several institutions to monitor.</p> <p>In addition, ROM is still a Small Island Developing State, where general capacity deficits lead to many government officials wearing multiple hats, resulting in hefty workloads and a need to prioritize which meetings to attend. This is certain to be complicated by the necessity to focus on several sectors, which is still a relatively new phenomena in the country.</p> <p>Component 1 is set up to reduce this risk.</p> <p>The project will build on existing coordination mechanisms to identify coordination challenges and resolve them (output 1.2). It will build operational and technical capacities of the coordination mechanism to lead the SLM mainstreaming and ILM planning process. Community participation will be secured through the community governance structures.</p>	<p><i>PSC, PMU</i></p>	<p><i>The coordination mechanisms are currently ineffective due to low operational and technical capacity, and fragmentation.</i></p>

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
Short term economic and livelihood considerations may take precedence over long term gains from mainstreaming SLM and integrated landscape planning	<i>Strategic</i>	P = 3 I = 3 Moderate	<p>Policy makers may prioritize economic benefits over sustainable and resilient ecosystems, thus support developers to ignore ecological constraints or ecosystem resilience in proceeding with development projects, especially given the very high pressure for building and infrastructure development land.</p> <p>The project is oriented towards meeting both short-term livelihood needs (uptake of sustainable livestock production and conservation agriculture) and securing long-term needs (ecosystem restoration, reduce vulnerability by increasing resilience of economic assets and livelihoods).</p>	<i>PSC</i>	<i>To be monitored closely</i>

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
<p>Local populations do not see the benefit of SLM and ILM practices and show some reluctance/ slowness to adopt SLM and ILM practices.</p> <p>In addition, incentives for rehabilitation may be considered not adequately attractive to sustain private sector engagement in rehabilitation, especially of the riverine forests.</p>	Economic	<p>P = 3</p> <p>I = 3</p> <p>Moderate</p>	<p>The riverine areas of interest for forest rehabilitation are almost all privately owned. Similarly, although the land in Rodrigues is owned by the state, the pasturelands and croplands to be put under improved practices are managed by individual and/or families, as private land.</p> <p>Targets for forest rehabilitation are therefore reliant on the permission of landowners and land managers. Additionally, sustainability of the results are reliant on these land owners agreeing to their land not being developed</p> <p>The project will ensure a high level of ownership from the population through the participative FFS approach. This model encourages farmers to actively get involved in order to try out and adopt practices and technologies, and gain experience through a learning-by-doing process. Training is given by local facilitators in order to ensure the continuity and appropriation of the learning process by the local population. Through the FFS approach, wherever income will be generated or losses reduced from SLM activities, it will be demonstrated to other farmers and replicated where possible. In addition, achievements on the ground that bring benefits to local producers will be demonstrated during the project to overcome scepticism.</p>	PMU/PSC	<i>To be monitored closely</i>
Increase in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events such as irregular rainfall, droughts, and floods associated with landslides.	<i>Environmental</i>	<p>P = 3</p> <p>I = 3</p> <p>Moderate</p>	The project seeks to restore the ecological integrity of the agro-ecological system of the country by mainstreaming SLM and adopting ILM planning. This will strengthen the role of ecological infrastructure in providing cost effective adaptation and reducing vulnerability in the face of climate change. SLM technologies such as climate smart agriculture, restoring watersheds and restoration of riverine and mountain top forests are good ways of adapting landscapes and livelihoods to effects of climate change.	<i>Project Manager/ PSC</i>	<i>To be monitored closely</i>

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
PSC may adequately supported the use of M&E information for adaptive management, negatively affecting project implementation and delivery of results and impacts	<i>Operational</i>	P = 3 I = 3 Moderate	Due to the cross-sector multi-stakeholder nature of the project, in the context of capacity deficits of SIDS. The PMU will work closely with UNDP and senior management of the Ministries to facilitate operations of the PSC, to ensure that it fulfils its mandate, in line with the PSC ToR.	<i>Project Manager/ UNDP</i>	<i>To be monitored closely</i>

As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager, with the assistance of PSC, 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 log. 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 PIR.

Social and environmental risks and safeguards

The Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) was followed during project preparation, as required by the UNDP SESP Guidance Note (https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SES%20Document%20Library/Uploaded%20October%202016/SESP%20FAQ_.pdf). Accordingly, the social and environmental sustainability of project activities is in compliance with the SESP for the project (see Annex 5). The SESP identified seven moderate social and environmental risks for this project that would have potential negative impacts in the absence of safeguards. The following safeguards standards have been triggered: Principle 1: Human Rights; Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation, Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation. The SESP identifies management measures to respond to these risks, which have been integrated into the detailed design of project activities.

The full assessment, together with mitigation measures is to be found in Annex 5 while Table 4 below provides a summary.

Table 6: Summary of risks and mitigation measures

Risk description	Probability	Rating	Assessment and Mitigation measures
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Risk description	Probability	Rating	Assessment and Mitigation measures
Risk 1: There is 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; standard 1 on human rights, question 2.	I=3 P=2	Moderate	This is based on the fact that the gender assessment found that despite an absence of legal barriers to equality, women still tend to be disadvantaged. Thus, even though women, men and youth in Mauritius have equal access to most of the resources such as education, health services, employment opportunities, legal services, as well as land use, and can hold titles to land on the same basis as men, including equal rights to buy, inherit, own and sell land their access to land is still limited as compared to men. For example statistics showed that of the 66,450 hectares of land occupied by 23,343 household farms in the Republic of Mauritius, only 5,175 hectares are occupied by female farmers, constituting of only eight percent of land owned, leased or rented for agricultural purposes[1]. Anyone of age 18 is eligible for a piece of land. However, since the population is growing and with less land available, provision of land to each individual above the age of 18 is not possible (e.g. in terms of keeping the gender balance). Although the government has prioritized the needs of single mothers as compared to other groups, the pre-existing disparities might be reflected in the project results. To avoid this pitfall, the project will formulate a gender strategy, which it will use to guide project implementation to ensure that the project is implemented in a gender responsive manner and that costs and benefits of the project are distributed equitably.
There's a slight probability potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups; standard 1 on human rights, question 3.	I=3 P=2	Moderate	
There is a probability that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project: standard 1 on human rights, question 5.	I=3 P=2	Moderate	The institutional capacity undertaken during the project preparation showed that government, civil society and private sector technical staff have inadequate skills for ILM planning and SLM mainstreaming. Literature also reports that the general population has low awareness for the importance of ILM and SLM mainstreaming in sustainable and resilient development in the ROM. Left unaddressed, these inadequacies are likely to interfere with the duty-bearers ability to deliver on their mandates as well as the rights-holders' ability to claim their rights.
There is a probability that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights: standard 1 on human rights, question 5.	I=3 P=2	Moderate	Outcome 2 of the project has a strong focus on building technical capacity at the institutional level and providing skills for improved SLM and ILM planning to technical staff of relevant institutions and individual farmers/herders. The project will implement a capacity building strategy (Outputs 2.2) that will enable both duty-bearers and rights-holders to fulfill their mandates under the ILM planning and SLM mainstreaming concept. In addition, an awareness raising program will be formulated, and disseminated to raise the awareness of especially rights-holders about their roles and responsibilities as well as their entitlements in accessing and utilizing natural resources for securing livelihoods and advancing local economies (under Output 2.4). Similarly, their responsibilities in doing so sustainably, so as not to affect similar rights of future generations. In addition, the stakeholder participation plan will be utilized to ensure that all relevant groups participate as expected. The project monitoring system will provide information to undertake adaptive management and provide any additional support which may be deemed necessary to maintain active participation by all relevant groups.

Risk description	Probability	Rating	Assessment and Mitigation measures
There is a risk that the project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits. Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, question 2.	I=3 P=2	Moderate	This is based on the fact that the gender assessment found that despite an absence of legal barriers to equality, women still tend to be disadvantaged. Thus, even though women, men and youth in Mauritius have equal access to most of the resources such as education, health services, employment opportunities, legal services, as well as land use, and can hold titles to land on the same basis as men, including equal rights to buy, inherit, own and sell land their access to land is still limited as compared to men. For example statistics showed that of the 66,450 hectares of land occupied by 23,343 household farms in the Republic of Mauritius, only 5,175 hectares are occupied by female farmers, constituting of only eight percent of land owned, leased or rented for agricultural purposes[2]. Anyone of age 18 is eligible for a piece of land. However, since the population is growing and with less land available, provision of land to each individual above the age of 18 is not possible (e.g. in terms of keeping the gender balance). Although the government has prioritized the needs of single mothers as compared to other groups, the pre-existing disparities might be reflected in the project results. To avoid this pitfall, the project will formulate a gender strategy, which it will use to guide project implementation to ensure that the project is implemented in a gender responsive manner and that costs and benefits of the project are distributed equitably.
There is a risk that the project can 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. Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, question 4.	I=3 P=2	Moderate	
There are 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. Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management; question 1.2	I=3 P=1	Low	110 ha of degraded forests will be restored at pilot sites, which are PAs on: i) Signal and Pailles mountain reserves; ii) Flat Island; Gabriel Island, Gunner's Quoin; and iii) Le Pouce Mountain. These areas are largely covered by secondary forests dominated by non-indigenous and/or invasive species. While these species provide ecosystem services in terms of watershed and soil protection/formation, they need to be systematically replaced with a mix of indigenous and non-invasive species. The restoration process will be carefully managed, building on more than ten years' experience of restoration in the ROM, to ensure continuity of the current ecosystems services while transitioning to more desired forests. Best practices from similar conditions in the rest of the world will be used to inform the restoration program to ensure that there is balance between continued provision of ecosystems services and transition to indigenous forests.
Invasive alien species might be introduced through reforestation, riverine rehabilitation, and rangeland restoration activities. Standard 1 on biodiversity, questions 1.5 and 1.6	I = 4 P = 1	Low	As described in the ProDoc, only indigenous and non-invasive species will be used for all reforestation, rehabilitation of riverine areas, and rangeland restoration activities.

Risk description	Probability	Rating	Assessment and Mitigation measures
<p>Risk 5: Women face discrimination at various levels, and their involvement in certain domains, such as decision-making processes, is restricted, all of which could be reproduced during project activities.</p> <p>Principle 2 on Gender Equality, question 2</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 2</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>The gender analysis carried out during project formulation informed the Gender Mainstreaming Plan (Annex 7), which aims at achieving equitable distribution of its benefits, resources, status and rights, thereby responding to the different vulnerabilities and needs of women and men in furthering SLM mainstreaming and land degradation neutrality.</p> <p>The draft strategy will be refined under output 3.3, to guide project implementation, ensuring that gender consideration is systematized throughout the implementation process. That will be done in coordination with the ESIA/ESMP preparation, to ensure synergies and alignment.</p> <p>The project will also hire the services of an entity with comparative advantage and experience to implement the gender strategy, under the guidance of the PMU and with the support of the Project Gender Officer (seconded from the Ministry of Gender).</p> <p>It is also the project's aim to bring about transformative changes in the norms, cultural values and the roots of gender inequalities and discriminations.</p>

The project's environmental and social benefits far outweigh the potential impacts as it aims to establish the conditions necessary to put Mauritius on the path to land degradation neutrality, securing ecosystems with benefits on resilient development and livelihoods. It will do this by protecting the environment, rehabilitating degraded land and preventing further degradation, thus contributing to the eradication of poverty through its work at community level; help ensure food security through its sustainable management of productive land; and ensuring sustainability of natural resources such as forests and grasslands. **As a result of this assessment, the project has been rated as posing a moderate risk to people, communities and the environment.**

The Project Management Unit in consultation with the respective entities will guide the implementation of the SESP and monitor compliance with the environmental and social norms as identified through the screening process. The Project Management Unit will oversee and evaluate the implementation of the management interventions to assess if social and environment screening has been adequate and if any new risks emerge or escalate in impact and probability at any project sites. Implementation of the SESP and safeguards risks will be monitored each year and reported on as part of the PIR. Implementation of social and environmental mitigation measures will also be monitored by the Project Steering Committee and reported annually, including actions taken. Annual supervision missions by the GEF RTA will assess the extent to which the risks have been identified and managed.

In line with UNDP standard procedures, the Project will set up and manage a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) if deemed necessary, as recommended by UNDP (2014). The GRM would address project affected persons' (PAP) grievances, complaints, and suggestions. If set up, the GRM will be managed and regularly monitored by the PMU with oversight of the Project Steering Committee. The grievance mechanism will be finalized during the inception phase and detailed in the final Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 6).

[1] Jooseberry. H. S. 2017. 2014 Census of Agriculture: Gender Analysis Report. FAO Mauritius.

[2] Jooseberry. H. S. 2017. 2014 Census of Agriculture: Gender Analysis Report. FAO Mauritius.

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

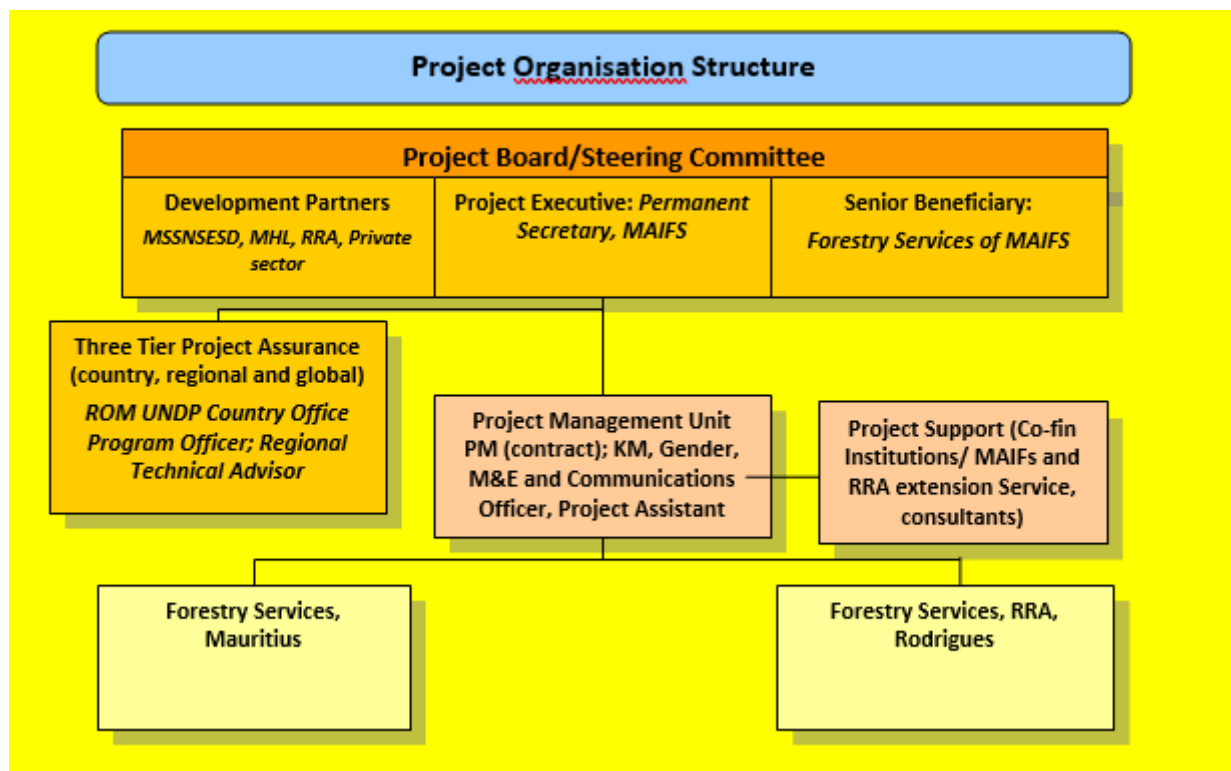
Describe the Institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism: The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of *the Republic of Mauritius*, and the Country Program.

The **Implementing Partner** for this project is Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security. 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.

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

- 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.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.



Project Board: The Project Board (also called 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.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the 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.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;

- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- 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;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

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

Project Executive: The Executive is an individual who represents ownership of the project who will chair the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is: *Permanent Secretary, MAIFS*.

Specific Responsibilities: (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager;
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organise and chair Project Board meetings.

Senior Beneficiary: The Senior Beneficiary is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. The Senior Beneficiary is: *Forestry Services, MAIFS*.

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board):

- Prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous;
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target;
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view;
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored.

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 Partners are:

- Ministry of SS, NS, and Environment and Sustainable Development
- Ministry of Housing and Lands (MHL)
- Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA)
- Private sector

Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance role 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 Manager: The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Project Board. The Implementing Partner appoints the Project Manager, who must be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board.

The Project Manager's primary responsibility 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. The Project Manager 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. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the Terminal Evaluation report and the corresponding management response have been finalized and the required tasks for operational closure and transfer of assets are fully completed.

Specific responsibilities include:

- Manage the overall conduct 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Governance role for project target groups:

Several Ministries and/or Departments will implement different outputs, based on comparative advantage identified during the PPG. They include Forestry Services (MAIFS), responsible for delivery of Outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3; Ministry of Lands and Housing, responsible for Output 1.2 and 1.3; RRA will be responsible for all activities

implemented in Rodrigues, in partnership with FS; the Ministries of Environment and Finance and Economic Planning will be closely involved in the policy reform and the identification and testing of economic incentives. The Responsible Parties will be accountable for Outputs under their responsibilities, coordinated by the Project Management Unit (PMU). As required, the RPs will directly collaborate with the project partners and local communities to deliver relevant project outputs and select appropriate sub-contractors to implement relevant project activities based on the UNDP requirements. All the RPs are Agencies of MAIFS and are covered by the HACT of the MAIFS (see Annex I).

Private landowners: Private landowners will work closely with the project with regard to testing SLM technologies and rehabilitating the riverine forests. They will also participate in all other relevant activities.

Local communities: Local communities (including Women Associations through the National Women Council) will be key stakeholders under all components. Component 2 will promote testing of SLM technologies in agriculture and livestock production systems, and community involvement in forest restoration in Rodrigues, through Farmer Field Schools.

Non-governmental organizations: The Mauritian Wildlife Foundation (MWF) is the national affiliate of Birdlife International. It works towards saving critically threatened birds and plants from extinction. MWF and other NGOs will be involved in all relevant activities.

Table 7: Lead entities for the various outputs

ProDoc Component/Output	Lead Entity
Outcome 1: Strengthening policy and institutional framework for the promotion of ILM planning and mainstreaming SLM	
1.1 National policy and legislative framework strengthened to enable land use planning and management across production landscapes	Forestry Services and RRA with inputs from MAIFS, NPCS, FAREI, MHL, MSSNSES
1.2 An Open-Access Spatial Planning system supported by Integrated Land Information System provide decision support tool to for ILM planning and SLM mainstreaming	Forestry Services and RRA with inputs from MAIFS, NPCS, FAREI, MHL, MSIRI-MCIA, LDA, WRU
1.3 ILM plan formulated, using updated maps and information on ecosystems values and cost benefit of land degradation, supported by an ILM coordination mechanism	Forestry Services and RRA with inputs from MAIFS, NPCS, FAREI, MHL, MSSNSES, WRU
Outcome 2 Skills, incentives and tools provided to pilot test LDN on 2,063 ha, lessons generated to inform further policy and tools development	

2.1: Training and awareness raising programs implemented to provide skills in ILM/SLM and promote knowledge of importance and role of SLM and ILM on sustainable development and resilient economy and livelihoods	Forestry Services, FAREI, NPCS and RRA
2.2: Adoption of monetary incentives and disincentives e.g. levies, royalties, fines and penalties increase investments into SLM and ILM planning by USD 20 million	Forestry Services, RRA and FAREI with support from MAIFS
Output 2.3: A range of SLM and afforestation technologies piloted in select sites in Mauritius and Rodrigues covering 2.110 ha	Forestry Services, FAREI and RRA
Outcome 3 M&E, knowledge management & gender mainstreaming support adaptive management & upscaling of SLM & ILM in the country & beyond	
3.1: LDN monitoring system established and skills developed for adoption of open source tools	Forestry Services and RRA with support from project staff
3.2: Sufficient information for adaptive management & lessons collated & disseminated with active participation of key stakeholders and project partners	Forestry Services and RRA with support from project staff
3.3: Gender and safeguards strategies and action plans guide implementation	Forestry Services and RRA with support from project staff

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The project will deliver environmental benefits from improvements in vegetation cover and soil conservation including: a) improved native vegetation along 10km riverine (covering 500 ha) within a global priority ecoregion; b) improved vegetation cover on > 110 ha within priority areas on Signal Mountain, Flat Island and Gabriel Island, Gunner’s Quoin Nature Reserves, and Le Pouce Mountain. This will improve watershed functions, reducing sedimentation and related costs to downstream water infrastructure; c) carbon sequestration; and d) higher productivity and diversity of natural-resource-based livelihoods on at 1,500 ha put under improved management (SLM technologies) in Rodrigues. Sustainable land management has intrinsic adaptation benefits, which will increase resilience of livelihoods amongst vulnerable communities.

The Government of Mauritius has clearly identified the importance it places on environmental sustainability. The Government recognizes land as a key finite and fragile resource that plays an important role in supporting livelihoods, economic growth and ultimately human wellbeing. Adopting the ILM planning as the basis for further economic development contributes significantly to achievement of this desired long-term goal. ILM planning balances different stakes and needs of targeted stakeholders, while anticipating future impacts of economic development pathways and climate change; in order to meet multiple objectives such as land degradation neutrality, secure watershed services, biodiversity conservation, carbon storage, as well as to support resilient economic development, agricultural production and livelihoods.

The project will therefore bring downstream benefits to protected coastal areas, which are vulnerable to the effects of sedimentation and other river-borne pollution. SLM practices and agroforestry leading to the restoration and sustainable flows of ecosystem services with positive impacts to communities as well as to inland coastal and marine ecosystems. Table 2 outlines the baseline and “with GEF project” scenario in terms of actual land use planning and management practices.

Table 8: Global environmental benefits

Baseline practices	Alternatives to be put in place by the project	Global Environmental Benefits
<p>a) Land use planning does not adequately account for ecosystem values and biodiversity, leading to continued forest degradation, loss of high carbon stock forests and high biodiversity value forests (natural forests) and loss of ecosystem functions;</p> <p>b) Deforestation and degradation of productive ecosystems due to land use change and poor land management, exacerbated by the impacts of climate change (e.g. expansion of agriculture into river reserves)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ILM planning allows full recognition of ecosystem values including biodiversity, in the economic development of the country. - ILM and SLM mainstreaming lays the foundation for land degradation neutrality in the Republic of Mauritius, reducing erosion and siltation in international water bodies; - Restoration of forests with indigenous and non-invasive species on Signal Mountain, Flat Island and Gabriel Island, Gunner’s Quoin Nature Reserves, and Le Pouce Mountain as well as rehabilitation of riverine forests with the same mix will increase species diversity, ground cover and watershed services, increasing ecosystems functionality, reducing land degradation and siltation of international water bodies. 	<p>>2,063 ha under SLM technologies; this consists of: >1,500ha SLM across Mauritius and Rodrigues (Output 2.3); >500 ha river reserves restored, 110 ha Signal Mt, Flat Island and Gabriel Island, Gunner’s Quoin, Isle D’Ambre and Benitiers Nature Reserves and Le Pouce Mountain. Collectively they deliver</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved functioning ecosystem services (such as biodiversity enhancement and conservation, carbon sequestration, watershed functions, forest products provisions, maintenance/ enhancement of tourism assets); - Improved production sector practices (SLM and improved rangelands/pasturelands) integrating ecosystem services values and biodiversity concerns in land management

Baseline practices	Alternatives to be put in place by the project	Global Environmental Benefits
Agricultural and productive ecosystems prone to land degradation	- Land users and communities capacitated (technical assistance, skills, awareness, SLM technologies and incentives) for SLM adoption. This improves land and rangeland productivity of over 1,400 ha, reducing soil erosion and siltation of international water bodies.	

NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Stronger capacities and better coordination across sectors will enhance the integrated and sustainable management of the land and natural resources in the Republic of Mauritius in general, with specific implementation of selected interventions in areas covering about 2,063 ha. The project will deliver improved provision of agro-ecosystem goods and services of areas under SLM, such as food, water and fuel, through improved land productivity and regulation of sediment and water flows. Forest and watershed protection, improved productivity of agriculture and rangelands at the local level achieved through the combined impacts of all the project outcomes will deliver economic benefits in the following areas:

- a) Reduction in soil erosion through better land management and reforestation, with consequent reduced siltation of the water systems and associated reductions in water treatment and hydroelectricity production costs, and reduced vulnerability to flooding;
- b) Economic conservation values stemming from the conservation of valuable biodiversity resources and the soil and biomass sequestration of carbon, both of which contribute to the preservation of global public goods;
- c) Economic value from increasing the knowledge base on ILM, watershed services and forest-friendly land rehabilitation approaches that can be integrated into the GoM's national land management strategy.

Reduced vulnerability of agro-ecosystems to climate variability and change through the implementation of climate-resilient SLM best practices in vulnerable land-use systems. These best practices will, at medium and long term, reduce the land vulnerability to extreme weather events and changes in rainfall and hydrological regimes, caused by long-term climate trends.

A.8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

Knowledge management plan will be part of the project monitoring and evaluation, as described below.

A project specific monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed in a gender responsive and participatory process, to ensure that the project implementation is monitored, periodic evaluations are conducted for learning, lessons are collated and shared and information is used for adaptive management. Building on the M&E system described in Section 6 of this Prodoc, the project will refine targets and baseline values for project indicators, to ensure they are gender segregated wherever possible and robust to monitor project processes and delivery, national and global environment benefits. The results will be reported through the annual project reports (PIRS) submitted to GEF Secretariat and the half-yearly project progress reports submitted by the PMU to UNDP and government. A mid-term evaluation will be carried out with field visits to project sites and consultation with project partners at national and sub-national level. A final evaluation will also be conducted and will include review of project reports, web-based information, and field visits to selected sites, with recommendations for ensuring sustainability of project outcomes.

The project will also provide training in overall project management and M&E to the project staff and all those involved/engaged in its implementation, to enhance the effectiveness of project management and implementation. It will set up a centralized online Project Information Management system, that can be accessed by all relevant project participants, based on a Code of Practice for information sharing to be developed, especially outlining how external parties can access what levels of information. The project staff will develop a basic M&E Action Plan for how to monitor, track and measure indicators to ensure clarity about who will monitor what, when and how, while guaranteeing adequate arrangements and/or finance to implement the plan. They will be supported to systematically collect and store M&E data on a centralized online Project Information Management system. The project will also train the PSC members to enhance their understanding of what ILM and mainstreaming SLM is about, how these can generate multiple benefits and why they are important in securing resilient and sustainable development in Mauritius. The PSC will therefore be used as a platform to enhance cross-sectorial dialogue and coordination for ILM and SLM in the ROM.

A knowledge management program will be developed and implemented to support collation and dissemination of lessons from the project initiatives. This will include the establishment of knowledge networks among NGOs, universities and communities to document best practices and lessons for the initiatives, especially the ILM process, the LDN target setting and mainstreaming and the testing of SLM technologies in various sites. Lessons will be documented in the form of policy briefs and/or technical publications, which will be shared widely using national and global platforms (e.g. the Mauritius Sustainable Development Learning Platform, WOCAT, LADA, UNDP learning platforms, etc.). an international conference will be held in the fourth year of the project to deliberate on its achievements and share the lessons.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The project is in line with national priorities established in the Constitution of the Republic of Mauritius; National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy Framework Report (2013) and the Disaster Risk Reduction Strategic Framework and Action Plan (2012).

The project is aligned with the GEF 6 Objectives and Programs, namely: Land Degradation Focal Area Objective 3 Integrated Landscapes: Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape, Program 4 Scaling-up sustainable land management through the Landscape Approach; and Sustainable Forest Management Objective 1 Maintained Forest Resources: Reduce the pressures on high conservation value forests by addressing the drivers of deforestation.

The project is consistent with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and will contribute to their achievement, particularly Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use, Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced and Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity; and under Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services, Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable; and Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Furthermore, the project is consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG Goals 2, 5, 12 and 15 and its targets:

Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, and its targets 2.3 (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) and 2.4 (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*);

Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls and its target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life;

Goal 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, and its target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources;

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 and its targets 15.2.

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; 15.3

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; 1.5.5 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; and 15.9

By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. *Supported by Component/Outcome Three: Knowledge Management, M&E and Gender*, the project monitoring and evaluation plan will also facilitate learning and ensure knowledge is shared and widely disseminated to support the scaling up and replication of project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements (as outlined below) will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF M&E policy](#) and other relevant GEF policies[1].

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. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities including the GEF Operational Focal Point and national/regional institutes assigned to undertake project monitoring. The GEF Operational Focal Point will strive to ensure consistency in the approach taken to the GEF-specific M&E requirements (notably the GEF Tracking Tools) across all GEF-financed projects in the country. This could be achieved for example by using one national institute to complete the GEF Tracking Tools for all GEF-financed projects in the country, including projects supported by other GEF Agencies.[2]

M&E Oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF RTA of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The Project Manager will develop annual work plans based on the multi-year work plan included in Annex 1, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g. ESMP, gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan etc..) occur on a regular basis.

Project Board: The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

Project Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner is responsible for 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.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key GEF M&E activities including the annual GEF PIR, the optional *independent mid-term review* and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#). This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; that annual targets at the output level are developed, and monitored and reported using UNDP corporate systems; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the GEF PIR and the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. annual GEF PIR quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

The UNDP Country Office will retain all M&E records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure to support ex-post evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).

UNDP-GEF Unit: Additional M&E and implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as needed.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on NIM implemented projects.[\[3\]](#)

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

- a. Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c. Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification 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 in M&E;
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; SESP, Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit; and
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first year annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the PIR. 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 UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of the GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders to the PIR as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: 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. The project will identify, analyse 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.

GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools: The LD GEF Tracking Tool – GEF Core Indicators - will be used to monitor global environmental benefits: *as agreed with the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor*. The baseline/CEO Endorsement GEF Focal Area Tracking Tool – submitted as Annex 7 to this project document – will be updated by the Project Manager/Team (not the evaluation consultants hired to undertake the *MTR* or the *TE*) and shared with *the (optional) mid-term review consultants* and terminal evaluation consultants before the required *review/evaluation* missions take place. The updated GEF Tracking Tool will be submitted to the GEF along with the completed optional *Mid-term Review report* and Terminal Evaluation report.

Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terminal evaluation process will begin three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the TE report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'.

The consultants 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. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final TE report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board. The TE report will be publically available in English on the UNDP ERC.

The UNDP Country Office will include the planned project terminal evaluation in the UNDP Country Office evaluation plan, and will upload the final terminal evaluation report in English and the corresponding management response to the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC). Once uploaded to the ERC, the UNDP IEO will undertake a quality assessment and validate the findings and ratings in the TE report, and rate the quality of the TE report. The UNDP IEO assessment report will be sent to the GEF IEO along with the project terminal evaluation report.

Final Report: The project’s terminal PIR along with the terminal evaluation (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.

Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[1] (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant in US\$	Co-fin in US\$	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	10,000	20,000	Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Risk management	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[1] (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant in US\$	Co-fin in US\$	
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework (PMU)	Project Manager	Per year: 1,000; 4,000 total	10,000	Annually before PIR
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager	1,000/yr; 4,000 total	10,000/yr; 40,000 total	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	1,000/yr; 4,000 total	4,000/yr; 16,000 total	On-going
(Monitoring) Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	1,000/yr; 4,000 total	2,000/yr; 8,000 total	On-going
(Monitoring) Gender Action Plan	Project Manager UNDP Country Office UNDP GEF team	1,000/yr; 4,000 total	20,000/yr; 80,000 total	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	1,000/yr; 4,000 total	4,000/yr; 16,000 total	On-going
Project Board meetings	Project Board, UNDP Country Office, Project Manager	500/yr; 2,000 total	4,000/yr; 18,000 total	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ^[2]	10,000	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None ¹⁷	10,000	Troubleshooting as needed
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None	10,000	To be determined.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[1] (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant in US\$	Co-fin in US\$	
Terminal GEF Tracking Tool to be updated by PMU	Project Manager		20,000	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	35,000 -	50,000	At least three months before operational closure
TOTAL indicative COST		71,000	308,000	
Percentage of GEF Grant (not total project cost)		<5%		

[1] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

[2] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

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

[2] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/gef_agencies

[3] See guidance here: <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/frm/pages/financial-management-and-execution-modalities.aspx>

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator	6/19/2019	Penny Stock		penny.stock@undp.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Project Results Framework

CEO endorsement template: This results framework will be the same as that required in the GEF CEO Endorsement template Annex A: Project Results Framework

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG Goals 2, 5, 12 and 15 – see Prodoc para 46 for details					
This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the Country Program Document: Country Program Outcome 2 (2017-2020): Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded (Note Mauritius is a Category C Country – has no UNDAF)					
Outcome indicator: Hectares of land managed sustainably through protected area management, biodiversity and ecosystem conservation					
This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:					
Output 1.4 (IRRF 2018-2021): Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.					
	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 15 -16 indicators)	Baseline^[1]	Mid-term Target^[2]	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions^[3]
Project Objective: To scale up the adoption of sustainable land management (SLM) in production	<u>Mandatory Indicator 1:</u> Area of land under improved sustainable land management regime	<i>The ROM has progressive land management practices but</i>	<i>At the site level – at least 1,000 ha of new land put under SLM practices; at</i>	<i>At the site level – at least 2,110 ha of new land put under SLM practices; at</i>	<i>Data for monitoring will be project records updated continuously from the M&E system.</i>

<p>landscapes across Mauritius and Rodrigues, putting the country on the path of LDN</p> <p>3-4 indicators maximum</p>	(hectares)	<i>without a land degradation policy, a NAP or an integrated landscape management plan it is difficult to measure land under SLM</i>	<i>the national level, draft recommendations for policy reform generated, hence ready to be mainstreamed, to increase land under SLM</i>	<i>the national level, draft recommendations for policy reform agreed by all stakeholders and submitted to Cabinet for approval, SLM</i> The timing and decision to take the policy change will depend on the Ministry.	<p>Risks: <i>The legislative framework will not adequately support SLM mainstreaming and ILM.</i></p> <p><i>Potential bureaucratic delays in obtaining agreement in policy reforms</i></p> <p><i>; Local populations do not see the benefit of SLM and ILM practices and show some reluctance/ slowness to adopt SLM and ILM practices; incentives for rehabilitation may be considered not adequately attractive to sustain private sector engagement in rehabilitation, especially of the riverine forests;</i></p>
	Mandatory Indicator 2: systemic capacity for ILM, SLM mainstreaming (measured as consolidated capacity score for institutions relevant to ILM and SLM mainstreaming)	<i>Consolidated capacity score measured by UNDP Capacity Scores for all institutions relevant to ILM and SLM mainstreaming in the ROM was 50 (42, 45, 66)</i>	<i>Consolidated capacity score measured by UNDP Capacity Scores for all institutions relevant to ILM and SLM mainstreaming increase by at least 10 percentage points from the baseline</i>	<i>Consolidated capacity score measured by UNDP Capacity Scores for all institutions relevant to ILM and SLM mainstreaming increase by at least 25 percentage points from the baseline</i>	<p>Assumptions: All co-finance is made available; all relevant institutions engage meaningfully with the project and champion its implementation.</p>
	Mandatory indicator 3: # direct project beneficiaries.	0	<i>500 (from communities, private sector and technical</i>	<i>750[4]</i>	<i>Project Monitoring reports. Information will be collected via records kept and updated continuously by the PMU.</i>

			<p><i>institutions. Mauritius is a small country and the project benefits people from this spectrum)</i></p>		<p><i>Risks: Local populations do not see the benefit of SLM and ILM practices and show some reluctance/ slowness to adopt SLM and ILM practices; incentives for rehabilitation may be considered not adequately attractive to sustain private sector engagement in rehabilitation, especially of the riverine forests; Staff from different institutions may be unable to overcome bureaucratic challenges reducing the extent of their participation, and hence benefits from the project</i></p>
<p>Component/Outcome 1 (3 indicators maximum): Strengthened policy and institutional framework for the promotion of ILM planning and mainstreaming SLM</p>	<p><i>Indicator 4: SLM Policy instruments available</i></p>	<p><i>The LDN, NAP and IFS are drafts; the ESA Bill has gaps</i></p>	<p><i>LDN, NAP, IFS, and ESA Bill under revision</i></p>	<p><i>Updated LDN, NAP, IFS, and ESA Bill</i></p>	<p><i>Project monitoring records as gathered through the project M&E system</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Risks: Delayed policy reviews and procedures;</i></p>

	<i>Indicator 5: Number of sectoral policies which incorporate SLM standards</i>	0	<i>5 policy reviews[5]⁵ and the Vision 2030 completed and recommendations to mainstream SLM into at least 2 policies and legislations available</i>	<i>Recommendations to mainstream SLM into policies/legislation of at least 5 sector policies and at least one development strategy[6]⁶ agreed by stakeholders</i>	Assumptions: current political support for collaboration persists. All co-finance made available. No delays in project start up.
	<i>Indicator 6: ILM plan for ROM available</i>	<i>There is land classification work and information management system on-going in Rodrigues and old land use maps, but no Republic-wide ILM, with intersectorial negotiated objectives</i>	<i>Coordination mechanism up and running and information for ILM planning (maps, assessments, etc.) available, supported by an open access information management system</i>	<i>ILM plan for ROM produced, with intersectorial negotiated objectives, using up to date information and an active open access information management system</i>	<i>Project monitoring records as gathered through the project M&E system</i> Risks: Delayed policy reviews; Potential bureaucratic delays Institutions inability to overcome bureaucratic procedures, hence reduced collaboration and slow project implementation. Assumptions: current political

	<p><i>Indicator 7: Improved ratio of men and women engaged in national discussions on policy reform, ILM planning and SLM mainstreaming</i></p>	<p><i>Percentage of women in discussions on natural resources management related issues is consistently lower than 30%</i></p>	<p><i>Ratio of women and men engaged in national discussions on policy reform, ILM planning and SLM mainstreaming to be in line with national gender target of at least 33:67</i></p>	<p><i>Ratio of women and men engaged in national discussions on policy reform, ILM planning and SLM mainstreaming to be in line with national gender target of at least 33:67</i></p>	<p>support for collaboration persists. All co-finance made available. No delays in project start up.</p>
<p>Component/ Outcome 2 (3 indicators maximum)</p> <p>Skills, tools & incentives provided to pilot test LDN which will impact on 2,110 ha, lessons generated to inform further policy and tools development</p>	<p><i>Indicator 8: Incentive mechanisms operating and increase in SLM funding</i></p>	<p><i>There are many incentive mechanisms in the country but none have SLM focus</i></p>	<p><i>At least three incentive mechanisms identified and ready for operationalization</i></p>	<p><i>At least three incentive mechanisms operationalized, increasing funding for SLM by at least \$ 10 million (from public and private sector schemes)</i></p>	<p><i>Project monitoring records as gathered through the project M&E system</i></p> <p><i>Risks: Incentives for SLM may be considered not adequately attractive to sustain private sector engagement in improved practices; Staff from different institutions may be unable to overcome bureaucratic challenges reducing the extent of their participation, and hence benefit from the project</i></p> <p><i>Assumptions: that political support for mainstreaming SLM and adoption of incentives persists and is strong enough to create the policy and enabling environment required for adoption/operationalization of project recommended schemes.</i></p>

	<i>Indicator 9: Number of hectares under improved practices at project sites</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>By year 2, at least 500 ha under improved practices (combining afforestation on mountains, FFS in agriculture and improved pasture management) with gender balanced land managers and users engaged</i>	<i>By year 4, 2,110 ha benefit from improved practices (combining afforestation on mountains, FFS in agriculture and improved pasture management) with improved gender balanced land managers and users engaged</i>	<i>Project monitoring records as gathered through the project M&E system Incentives for SLM may be considered not adequately attractive to sustain private sector engagement in improved practices; Short term economic and livelihood considerations may take precedence over long term gains from mainstreaming SLM and integrated landscape planning; Local populations may fail to see the benefit of SLM and ILM practices and show some reluctance/ slowness to adopt SLM and ILM practices</i>
	<i>Indicator 10: Number of men and women benefitting from improved land management practices at the project sites</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>100 on a 50:50 ratio of men and women</i>	<i>200 on a 50:50 ratio of men and women</i>	
	<i>Indicator 11: Tons of avoided emissions as a result of project activities, tCO₂-eq/20 years.</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>200,499 tCO₂-eq of avoided emissions</i>	<i>877,499 tCO₂-eq of avoided emissions</i>	<i>Assumptions: the project will overcome the typical SIDS capacity deficits in technical assistance and will therefore implement the project on time and within budget; all relevant partners (private sector, CSO and communities) retain current commitments to project objectives Assumption: the proposed GEF-7 CBIT project will provide necessary baseline data for calculation of GHG emission avoided and further inform ahead</i>
Component/ Outcome 3 (3 indicators maximum)	<i>Indicator 12: Monitoring system for LDN global indicators (land cover, land productivity and carbon</i>	<i>Non-existent</i>	<i>Monitoring system for LDN global indicators (land</i>	<i>Monitoring system for LDN global indicators (land</i>	<i>Project monitoring records as gathered through the project M&E system</i>

M&E, KM & gender mainstreaming support adaptive management & upsacaling of SLM & ILM in the country & beyond	<i>balances):</i>		<i>cover, land productivity and carbon balances) developed</i>	<i>cover, land productivity and carbon balances) in place with final baseline values</i>	Risks: There is a risk of delays in updating LDN targets and getting them submitted to Cabinet (approval is outside the influence of the project, although the project will do all the work necessary to get them approved);
	<i>Indicator 13: Knowledge products generated by the project</i>	0	5	10	<i>Project monitoring records as gathered through the project M&E system</i>

[1] Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and need to be quantified. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.

[2] Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term review and then again by the terminal evaluation.

[3] 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.

[4] This includes at least 200 people (on a scale of 50:50 between men and women) benefitting from SLM activities in specific project sites (indicator 9) and other people benefitting from training, meetings, discussions and implementation of all project activities

[5] Example - Wildlife and National Parks Act (1993) and its associated regulations, which has been amended into the ‘Native Terrestrial Biodiversity and National Parks Act (2015), the draft Wetland Bill, the Environmentally Sensitive Areas Bill, Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) and the Rivers and Canal Acts (1863) and Mauritius Vision 2030

[6] Example - Wildlife and National Parks Act (1993) and its associated regulations, which has been amended into the ‘Native Terrestrial Biodiversity and National Parks Act (2015), the draft Wetland Bill, the Environmentally Sensitive Areas Bill, Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) and the Rivers and Canal Acts (1863) and Mauritius Vision 2030

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

GEF ID:	9836		
Country/Region:	Mauritius		
Project Title:	Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Republic of Mauritius		
GEF Agency:	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	6005 (UNDP)
Type of Trust Fund:	GEF Trust Fund	GEF Focal Area (s):	Land Degradation
GEF-6 Focal Area/ LDCF/SCCF Objective (s):	LD-3 Program 4;		
Anticipated Financing PPG:	\$50,000	Project Grant:	\$1,699,204
Co-financing:	\$8,705,520	Total Project Cost:	\$10,404,724
PIF Approval:		Council Approval/Expected:	
CEO Endorsement/Approval		Expected Project Start Date:	
Program Manager:	Jean-Marc Sinnassamy	Agency Contact Person:	Penny Stock
Comment	How it is addressed	Where to find the information	
GEFSec Comments			

<p>Gender issues are mentioned. However, during the PPG, please consider gender issues as a possible source of inequality between men and women and, if appropriate, reflect these issues in the result framework and the project document (access to land, access to property, access to business, etc.).</p>	<p>A gender assessment was undertaken during the project formulation, and the results mainstreamed into the project design. Furthermore, a gender action plan (Annex 7 to the Prodoc and summarized in Section 3.5 of the Prodoc) was developed, which provided further guidance on reflecting gender issues in the prodoc, including the Results Framework. Provision has been made to refine the gender action plan during the first year of project implementation, and to use it to ensure gender mainstreaming in the implementation, monitoring and learning cycles of the project.</p> <p>In summary, gender considerations are reflected in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Processes requiring stakeholder consultation, such as policy reviews, ILM planning, identification of incentives for SLM, refining SLM technologies for testing in pilot sites, etc. will be undertaken in a gender responsive and inclusive manner; b) All project staff and those involved in the implementation will receive training on gender and the importance of mainstreaming it in the project implementation; c) Indicators are, to the greatest extent possible, gender segregated; 	<p>The gender analysis and action plan is Annex 7 of the Prodoc; it is summarized in Section 3.5 of the prodoc.</p> <p>Indicators are in the Project Results Framework;</p> <p>Genderized language is spread throughout the Prodoc.</p>
STAP COMMENTS	N/A	
COUNCIL COMMENTS	N/A	
UNCCD COMMENTS	N/A	

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US\$ 50,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document - Preparatory Technical Studies & Reviews - Validation Workshop and Report	50,000.00	36,006.90	13,993.10
Total	50,000.00	36,006.90	13,993.10

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

General Comments:

The project contributes to **four** core indicators;

- 1) Core Indicator 3 – Area of land restored (hectares): 110 ha of degraded forests on mountain tops will be restored. Currently the forests are dominated by invasive alien species, which are providing some ecosystems services, especially soil retention and shade, that is allowing seedlings of indigenous and non-invasive species to take hold and establish. Restoration will be systematic, controlled and long-term, balancing the provision of these ecosystems services with the replacement of the invasive species. Fire breaks will be provided to control annual fires that destroy the seedlings of indigenous and non-invasive species.
- 2) Core indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas): 1,953 will be put under SLM to benefit biodiversity while 916 ha will be SLM in the production systems (both crop and livestock production).
- 3) Indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated, where 877,499 tCO₂-eq of Carbon emissions will be avoided in the AFOLU sector. This will be as a result of the afforestation and slow down of deforestation on 1,510 ha of land; about 600 ha under improved agronomic practices (climate smart and conservation agriculture).
- 4) **Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment, where at least 750 people are expected to benefit, on a 50:50 basis between men and women. It is noted that Mauritius has a very small population and many of the project activities will be in landscapes without human settlement.**

Descriptions of these sites is provided in Table 3 of the Prodoc.

Core Indicator 3: Area of land restored (hectares)



Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
-----------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------

110 ²⁷	110		
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3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands restored

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)

3.2 Area of forest and forest land restored

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
110	110		

3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)

at PIF)	at PIF	CEO ER)	at CEO ER	at MTR)	at MTR	at TE)	at TE
1,037	Description in Prodoc Table 3	7	1.03 Description in Prodoc Table 3				

4.2 Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification and that incorporates biodiversity considerations

Ha (expected at PIF)	Type of Certification at PIF	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Type of Certification at CEO ER	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Type of Certification at MTR	Ha (achieved at TE)	Type of Certification at TE

4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (expected at PIF)	Description of Management Practices at PIF	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Description of Management Practices at CEO ER	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Description of Management Practices at MTR	Ha (achieved at TE)	Description of Management Practices at TE
916	Description is in Table 3 of the Prodoc	916	Description is in Table 3 of the Prodoc				

4.4 Area of High Conservation Value forest loss avoided

Total Ha (expected at PIF)	Total Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Total Ha (achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (achieved at TE)

Core Indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emission mitigated

Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated	<i>(Tons)</i>
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		Tons (6.1+6.2)			
		Entered		Entered	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)	877,499	877,499		
	Expected CO2e (indirect)	N/A	N/A		
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector				
		Tons			
		Entered		Entered	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)	877,499	877,499		
	Expected CO2e (indirect)	N/A	N/A		
	Anticipated Year		2021		
	Duration of accounting		20 years		
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided –N/A				
		Hectares			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)				
	Expected CO2e (indirect)				

	accounting			
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	750 (50:50 men and women)		

ANNEX: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

Annex F: GEF Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	

	<input type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	

		<input type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains (¹⁴ Good Growth Partnership)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health
			<input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	

			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework
			<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility
			<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Green space
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Biodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Resilience
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (including HCVF and REDD+)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism

		<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
		<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
		<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Species	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
		<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
		<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
		<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
		<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
		<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
		<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
		<input type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
		<input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
		<input type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
		<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services
		<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
		<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds
		<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
	<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety

			<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Amazon
			<input type="checkbox"/> Congo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drylands
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods
			<input type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning



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