



Integrated Management of Production Landscapes to Deliver Multiple Global Environmental Benefits

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

9796

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

Project Title

Integrated Management of Production Landscapes to Deliver Multiple Global Environmental Benefits

Countries

Belize

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s):

Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR); Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment and Sustainable Development (MAFFESD)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Biomes, Tropical Dry Forests, Rivers, Wetlands, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Tourism, Infrastructure, Species, Threatened Species, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Indigenous Peoples, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Participation, Consultation, Communications, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Education, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Beneficiaries, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Knowledge Exchange

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

485,348

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-4_P9	Outcome 9.1 Increased area of production landscapes and seascapes that integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into management.	GET	3,434,254	15,872,354
LD-1_P1	Outcome 1.1: Improved agricultural, rangeland and pastoral Management	GET	418,670	1,936,805
LD-1_P2	Outcome 1.2: Functionality and cover of agro-ecosystems maintained	GET	418,669	1,936,805
LD-3_P4	Outcome 3.2: Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities based on gender sensitive needs	GET	837,340	3,873,610
Total Project Cost(\$)			5,108,933	23,619,574

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable land/water management into production landscapes in Belize

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Enabling environment (policies, financial mechanisms, and institutional capacities) for delivering multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs) through the sustainable management of production landscapes	Technical Assistance	<p>Strengthened governance and financial structure for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services through sustainable land (SLM)/water management in production landscapes including:</p> <p>a) National Lands Act updated; National Utilization Act updated; Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations updated; d) National Integrated Water Resources (NIWR) Act updated; Fiscal Incentive Act updated; Integrated Water Resources Management Policy drafted.</p> <p>b. 30% increase in government and private funding aligned to support sustainable production in priority sectors (agriculture, tourism, forestry, and urban development and industry.</p> <p>Increased ability of the government to implement</p>	<p>1.1. Revised and harmonized policies and legislation for riparian forest protection and management (National Lands Act and National Lands Utilization Act), water management and irrigation (National Integrated Water Resources Act), environmental management, river discharges, and water quality (Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations under the Environmental Protection Act, NIWR Act and Fiscal Incentives Act) and integrated management of watersheds (Integrated Watershed Management Policy) results in:</p> <p>a. Clarification of agencies jurisdictions/ mandates regarding integrated watershed management.</p> <p>b. National coordinating framework for integrated watershed management defined and enabled.</p> <p>c. Protocols for inter-institutional coordination to enforce norms and establish penalties related to the clearing of riparian forests, discharges to water bodies, illegal water withdrawal, and mining in rivers.</p> <p>1.2. Improved monitoring and enforcement of legislation.</p>	GET	1,071,700	1,898,533

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Delivering multiple GEBs through sustainable production and improved value chains for key agricultural and forest products from the Belize River watershed	Technical Assistance	<p>Multiple GEBs achieved through:</p> <p>a. 4,500 hectares (ha) of landscape management tools (i.e., biological micro-corridors, agroforestry, forest enrichment, live fences, windbreaks, and hedges) that promote connectivity and biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>b. Density of key indicator species maintained in riparian zones/forest patches/corridors in production lands and protected areas:</p> <p>i) Jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>): 6-7 individuals/100 km² (data for the Belize Central Corridor)</p> <p>ii) white-lipped peccary (<i>Tayasu peccary</i>): 1 individual/km²;</p> <p>iii) Howler monkey (<i>Alouatta pigra</i>): 32 individuals/km² (Community Baboon Sanctuary, Belize River</p>	<p>2.1. Landscape management tools used in priority areas for biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>a. Conservation agreements with participating producers/farmers used for establishing landscape management tools (i.e., biological micro-corridors, agroforestry, forest enrichment, live fences, windbreaks, and hedges).</p> <p>b. Rehabilitation and management strategies for riparian forests implemented alongside programme for participatory soil management to reduce erosion and improve water quality.</p> <p>c. Improved forest monitoring system for enhanced land-use change monitoring within the BRW.</p> <p>2.2. Water Master Plan for the BRW developed through a participatory process allows integrated management for sustainable land and water resources use:</p> <p>a. Critical groundwater recharge areas identified and mapped and delineated based on extent, quantity, and quality, recharge rate, etc.</p> <p>b. Baseline study of supply and demand and the quality of hydrological resources supports</p>	GET	3,444,950	19,978,039

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Knowledge Management and Learning	Technical Assistance	Best practices and lessons are accessed and applied in other production landscapes and watersheds in the country and internationally indicated by: Ten (10) documents on successful farmers' and community experiences, and practices about integrating SLM and biodiversity conservation practices, and gender mainstreaming in the BRW are disseminated in-country and internationally	3.1. Gender sensitive/ gender responsive programmes/ activities promoted through project frameworks. 3.2. Experiences, best practices, and lessons learned about biodiversity conservation and SLM/water management in production landscapes captured, systematized and made available through various platforms for public and private stakeholders for use in other production landscapes and watersheds in the country, informing future projects and strategies.	GET	349,001	618,260
Sub Total (\$)					4,865,651	22,494,832
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	243,282	1,124,742
Sub Total(\$)					243,282	1,124,742

Project Management Cost (PMC)

Total Project Cost(\$)

5,108,933

23,619,574

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	Ministry of Natural Resources	Grant	324,000
Government	Ministry of Natural Resources	In-kind	224,000
Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment and Sustainable Development	In-kind	1,955,000
CSO	Friends for Conservation and Development	In-kind	345,000
Donor Agency	UNDP	Grant	75,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	500,000
	UNDP /Green Climate Fund	Grant	3,900,000
Others	University of Belize Environment Research Institute	In-kind	296,574
Others	University of Belize Environment Research Institute	Grant	1,000,000
Private Sector	Santander Sugar Group	Grant	15,000,000
		Total Co-Financing(\$)	23,619,574

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	Belize	Biodiversity		No	3,434,254	326,254
UNDP	GET	Belize	Land Degradation		No	1,674,679	159,094
Total Grant Resources(\$)						5,108,933	485,348

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 Amount (\$)

132,420

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

12,580

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Belize	Biodiversity		No	89,014	8,456
UNDP	GET	Belize	Land Degradation		No	43,406	4,124
Total Project Costs(\$)						132,420	12,580

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	1050.00	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)
	750.00		

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)
	300.00		

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	50000.00	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)
	35,000.00		

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)

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)

15,000.00

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)

Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)

Ha (Achieved at MTR)

Ha (Achieved at TE)

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

Title

Submitted

Indicator 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

450

Male

1,250

Total

0

1700

0

0

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

A.1. Project Description.

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed. N/A

2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects.

1. In addition to the baseline scenario identified in the PIF, Belize will be implementing the *Resilient Rural Belize (Be-Resilient)* Green Climate Fund Project (2019-2025) with a total investment of USD \$20 million to be partially financed through a loan from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The objective of this project is to build overall resilience to climate change by adopting new or improved climate-resilient practices, increasing and diversifying agricultural production, and facilitating access to commercial market chains for the off-take of surplus production. Five of the 23 communities across the country to be targeted by this investment are in the middle portions of the Belize River watershed (BRW), where the project proposed herein will be implemented (i.e., Valley of Peace, Buena Vista, La Gracia, San Antonio, and Seven Miles).

2. The updated baseline scenario also includes the recent publication of the BRW Management Plan. This effort by the University of Belize in association with the World Wildlife Fund is the first of its kind in Belize and serves as a model for much-needed future watershed management. This initiative took a multidisciplinary approach in collecting and consolidating data pertaining to the BRW. Through scientific research, stakeholder consultations, and community engagement, a sustainable management plan was prepared identifying long-term monitoring programs and projects to bolster conservation and restoration actions and policies to protect the BRW and its resources. The project proposed herein will contribute to the implementation of the BRW Management Plan.

3) The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[6]¹ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project.

3. The project design is closely aligned to the original PIF. The structure of the project components closely resembles the PIF approved by the GEF. A description of the project components is provided in Section V: Results and Partnerships of the GEF-UNDP Project Document. In addition, some changes were made to the project's outputs, which do not represent a departure from the project's strategy as defined originally in the PIF nor will they have an impact on the funds originally budgeted. These changes are described as follows:

PIF Outputs (Component 1)	Project Document Outputs (Component 1)
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<p>1.1. Revised and harmonized policies and legislation for riparian forest protection (National Land Utilization Act), forest management (Forest Act), water management and irrigation (National Integrated Water Resources Act), river sand mining (Environmental and Safety Regulations under the Mines and Minerals Act), environmental management, river discharges, and water quality (Environmental Protection Act)</p>	<p>1.1. Revised and harmonized policies and legislation for riparian forest protection and management (National Lands Act and National Lands Utilization Act), water management and irrigation (National Integrated Water Resources Act), environmental management, river discharges, and water quality (Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations under the Environmental Protection Act, NIWR Act and Fiscal Incentives Act) and integrated management of watersheds (Integrated Watershed Management Policy).</p> <p>This project output was reworded to indicate the actual policies and legislation where investments will be focused, based on feasibility assessments and consultations with key stakeholders conducted during the final project design.</p>
<p>1.1(d). Improved monitoring and enforcement of legislation and policy governing land use and land use conflicts, including staff trained and equipped in the Lands and Surveys Department</p>	<p>1.2. Improved monitoring and enforcement of legislation</p> <p>This output was originally included in the PIF as part of Output 1.1. It is now included as a stand-alone output, given the relevance of monitoring and enforcement for safeguarding the BRW ecosystems and ecosystem services. Monitoring and enforcement functions were expanded beyond the Lands and Surveys Department/Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) to include the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment ,and Sustainable Development (MAFFESD) and local communities through collaborative planning and joint implementation.</p>
<p>1.3. Expanded information management system under the National Integrated Water Resources Authority (NIWRA)/Land information Center, Ministry of Natural Resources, includes mechanisms and protocols such as databases and online map viewer for data gathering, access and information sharing between institutions to strengthen biodiversity conservation, land/water resource management, and sustainable agricultural management.</p>	<p>1.4. Expanded information management systems (e.g., hydrology, agriculture (BAIMS, GSMU, etc.), includes mechanisms and protocols such as databases and online map viewer for data gathering, access and information sharing between institutions to strengthen biodiversity conservation, land/water resource management, and sustainable agricultural management.</p> <p>The scope of the information management systems to be supported through the project was expanded beyond NIWRA (water resources management) to include the MAFFESD for the generation of environmental and agroecological information to support biodiversity conservation, land/water resource management, and sustainable agricultural management.</p>
<p>1.4. Training program at the national level to build institutional capacities (public and private) in biodiversity conservation, integrated watershed management, SLM, and building resilience to climate change.</p>	<p>1.5. Multi-tiered training program to build (public, communities, and private) in biodiversity conservation, integrated watershed management, SLM, and building resilience to climate change.</p> <p>The scope of the output was expanded so that the training program will have a technical/national level component targeting decision-makers, financial institutions, and extension officers and technicians/agronomists from large farms, as well as a local/operational-level component targeting landowners and farmers (including women), as well as community groups, etc.</p>
<p>1.5. Operationalization of a funding strategy, including collection of fees for water use, for the development and implementation of Water Resource Master Plans and Water Quality Control Plans jointly between the NIWRA/MNR and water users.</p>	<p>This output was moved to Component 2 and will focus only on the BRW. Lessons learned from implementation will inform decision-makers about the operationalization of a funding strategy to support Water Resource Master Plans and Water Quality Control Plans in other watersheds in the future.</p>

<p>1.6. Awareness program for producers, technicians, and government officials in the production sector (agriculture, tourism, forestry, and urban development and industry) informs about the environmental and socioeconomic benefits of sustainable production practices and the availability of financial incentives to facilitate implementation.</p>	<p>This output was moved to Component 2 and will focus only on the BRW as it is more in line with the activities planned under this component.</p>
<p>PIF Outputs (Component 2)</p>	<p>Project Document Outputs (Component 2)</p>
<p>2.1. Landscape management tools used in priority areas for biodiversity conservation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conservation agreements with participating producers/farmers used for establishing landscape management tools (i.e., biological micro-corridors, agroforestry, forest enrichment, live fences, windbreaks, and hedges). b. At least five nurseries of endemic and native plants established. 	<p>2.1. Landscape management tools used in priority areas for biodiversity conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conservation agreements with participating producers/farmers used for establishing landscape management tools (i.e., biological micro-corridors, agroforestry, forest enrichment, live fences, windbreaks, and hedges). b. Rehabilitation and management strategies for riparian forests implemented alongside programme for participatory soil management to reduce erosion and improve water quality. c. Improved forest monitoring system for enhanced land-use change monitoring within the BRW. <p>As part of this output, the project will also implement a riparian forest restoration strategy and a Forest Protection Strategy for the project area. The riparian strategy will establish riparian management zones within the watershed and provide guidance and approaches to rehabilitation within prioritized zones, thereby contributing to building ecosystem connectivity.</p> <p>The Forest Protection Strategy will provide effective guidance for monitoring and protection of the remaining areas of forest stands, specifically targeting priority areas that have incomplete protection by promoting better implementation and enforcement of existing laws and ensuring that development planning considers conservation, landholding, forestry, local community and the broader public interest.</p> <p>Nurseries will be established to support the implementation of LMTs and restoration actions, and will be operated by participating communities and institutions.</p>

<p>2.2. Water Master Plan for the Belize River watershed developed through a participatory process allows integrated management for sustainable land and water resources use:</p> <p>a. Rehabilitation and management strategies for riparian forests implemented based on a baseline study of stresses and degree of damage to these forests conducted during the PPG phase.</p> <p>b. Critical groundwater recharge areas identified and mapped and delineated based on extent, quantity, and quality, recharge rate, etc.</p> <p>c. Optimized hydrological monitoring network (meteorological stations, wells, flow and stage gauges, etc.) provides data for sustainable water management and designing protection measures including flood and drought forecasting.</p> <p>d. Program for participatory soil management to reduce erosion and improve water quality.</p>	<p>2.2. Water Master Plan for the BRW developed through a participatory process allows integrated management for sustainable land and water resources use:</p> <p>a. Critical groundwater recharge areas identified and mapped and delineated based on extent, quantity, and quality, recharge rate, etc.</p> <p>b. Baseline study of supply and demand and the quality of hydrological resources supports decision making to allocate water for sustainable production and irrigation.</p> <p>c. Optimized hydrological monitoring network (meteorological stations, wells, flow and stage gauges, etc.) provides data for sustainable water management and designing protection measures including flood and drought forecasting.</p> <p>d. Operationalization of funding strategy developed and mechanisms for implementation defined, including collection of fees for water use, for the development and implementation of Water Resource Master Plan and Water Quality Control Plan jointly between the NIWRA/MNR, DOE, and water users, following a water use data analysis.</p> <p>The baseline study of supply and demand and the quality of hydrological resources was originally a stand-alone output but was moved to this output as it is directly related to the development of the BRW Water Master Plan.</p> <p>The program for participatory soil management to reduce erosion and improve water quality is now included as part of the riparian forest restoration strategy under Output 1.1.</p> <p>The operationalization of a funding strategy and mechanisms for implementation were originally an output in Component 1 but were moved to Component 2, focusing solely on the BRW. Lessons learned from implementation will inform decision-makers about the operationalization of a funding strategy to support Water Resource Master Plans and Water Quality Control Plans in other watersheds in the future.</p>
<p>2.3. Baseline study of supply and demand and the quality of hydrological resources supports decision making to allocate water for sustainable production and irrigation.</p>	<p>This is not included as a stand-alone output; it is now included as part of Output 2.2.</p>
<p>2.5. Updated land tenure records and land use change assessment in participating farms assist the piloting of incentives mechanism.</p>	<p>The output is not included in the final project design.</p>
<p>2.6. Training program for small and large producers, including women and vulnerable groups, to implement sustainable production practices.</p>	<p>This output was merged with Output 2.7; please see below.</p>

<p>2.7. Extension work program through the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture and the University of Belize improves production, enhances value chains for key products, and builds awareness among small-scale and large-scale producers about markets for sustainable products.</p>	<p>2.4. Gender responsive extension work program; to include training for small and large producers, including women and vulnerable groups, to implement sustainable production, post-production and livelihood practices; delivered through a capable Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, the University of Belize, Galen University, and UNDP's Green Commodities Programme improves production, enhances value chains for key products, and builds awareness among small-scale and large-scale producers about markets for sustainable products.</p> <p>This output was reworded to highlight the fact that the extension work program will be gender responsive and will include the original Output 2.6. Also, in addition to the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture and the University of Belize, Galen University and UNDP's Green Commodities Programme were included as project partners who will contribute to delivering this output based on their experiences in promoting sustainable development in Belize and working with smallholder farmers and other stakeholders to strengthen agricultural commodity production and supply chains, as well as improve farmers' competitiveness in the markets.</p>
<p>2.8. Business management capacity of producers (including women) to implement sustainable practices improved through targeted training and technical support (business plan development, accounting, financing, and marketing).</p>	<p>2.5. Business management capacity of producers (including women) to implement sustainable practices improved through targeted training and technical support for agrobusiness development and private and cooperative support services.</p> <p>This output was reworded to indicate that support for producers (including women) will include private and cooperative support services as part of the primary objective of building the capacities of producers and processors to maintain sustainable systems, while improving their profitability and managing their businesses.</p>
<p>Not included in Component 2.</p>	<p>2.7. Participatory monitoring program assesses the delivery of GEBs: biodiversity conservation and integrated watershed management to improve hydrological functions and services for agro-ecosystem productivity.</p> <p>Originally included in Component 3, this output was moved to Component 2 to support a participatory monitoring program.</p>
<p>PIF Outputs (Component 3)</p>	<p>2.8 Micro-granting scheme with provides direct incentives/ investments to local communities participating in riparian restoration, conservation agreements and sustainable production.</p> <p>This output was included to indicate the mechanism by which the project will fund Community Smart Growth Projects within the BRW (i.e., projects that protect the environment while supporting the generation of benefits for watershed residents).</p>
<p>3.1. Participatory monitoring program assesses the delivery of GEBs: biodiversity conservation and integrated watershed management to improve hydrological functions and services for agro-ecosystem productivity.</p>	<p>Project Document Outputs (Component 3)</p> <p>This output was moved to Component 2, which will deliver the GEBs of the project. Monitoring and evaluation of the project, as described in Section C of this CEO Endorsement Request, will be implemented as part of Component 3 (Output 3.2).</p>

Not included.

3.1. Gender sensitive/ gender responsive programmes/ activities promoted through project frameworks.

This output was included to ensure effective gender mainstreaming, including implementation of the Gender Action Plan, which is provided in A.4., Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, of this CEO Endorsement Request.

4) **Incremental/additional cost reasoning** and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and **co-financing**.

4. Total co-financing increased from USD \$15,076,600 to USD \$23,619,574. The additional co-financing will be invested by the Santander Sugar Group to support activities related to Outcome 2.2: Increased area of agriculture and forest production under sustainable practices, within Santander managed areas in the Belize River Watershed.

5) **Global environmental benefits** (GEFTF).

5. Although there were no changes to the incremental/additional cost reasoning and approach, there was a change to the GEBs to be delivered. In particular, there was an increase from 500 ha to 1.050 ha in the area of land restored. In addition, the area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) was revised. During the PIF stage, the entire area of the BRW was considered, including protected areas. The change was made from 606,684 ha to 50,000 ha, including 4,500 ha of landscape management tools (i.e., biological micro-corridors, agroforestry, forest enrichment, live fences, windbreaks, and hedges). The target of rehabilitating at least 50% of key groundwater recharge areas was modified to 300 ha of groundwater recharge areas/wetlands restored. This new goal was determined based on an assessment for the identification, protection, and recovery of groundwater recharge areas conducted during the final formulation process and in response to STAP's comment to clarify how the target was defined during the PIF stage.

6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

6. An updated description of the project's innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling-up is included in Section V. Results and Partnerships (Sustainability and Scaling-Up) of the GEF-UNDP Project Document.

[6] 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.

No

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

7. The successful implementation of the project will largely depend on the effective communication and coordination with the multiple project stakeholders, and the implementation of mechanisms to ensure the participation of these stakeholders. The key national and sub-national stakeholders include the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR); the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, and Sustainable Development (MAFFESD); the Ministry of Rural Development; the Ministry of Economic Development; the National Integrated Water Resources Authority (NIWRA); and Friends for Conservation and Development (FCD), among others. At the local level, the most relevant stakeholders are small-, medium-, and large-scale farmers, producers' associations, women's groups, and local communities; they are the primary beneficiaries of the project as they will participate in the key project activities. The extensive stakeholder consultations and engagement that began during the PPG phase will be continued throughout project implementation. To achieve this, the project will make use of several mechanisms, including: a) Project Inception Workshop: the project will be presented to both direct stakeholders and the public; b) Project Board: comprised of representatives of the government agencies, the private sector, and academia, it will be responsible for approving the work plans, participating in the recruitment processes, and providing overall strategic guidance to the project; c) Project Management Unit (PMU): responsible for the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan, communications plan, gender action plan, grievance redress mechanisms, and M&E; d) Communication and Dissemination of Information: the PMU will implement the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and ensure communication with all stakeholders through a variety of methods (meetings, listserv, webpage, social media, etc.); the project will hire the services of a Communications/Knowledge Consultant to undertake a systematization of the project's experience at the mid-point and at the end of the project to ensure its dissemination; e) Governance role for project target groups: project target groups will be represented on the Project Board as well as be engaged through Technical Advisory Groups (TAG); TAG members bring unique knowledge and skills, which complement the knowledge and skills of the formal board in order to more effectively direct interventions within the project; f) Gender Action Plan: will secure the involvement of both genders, especially women and youth; a Gender Expert/Advisor will be hired to review and update the implementation of the Gender Action Plan; g) Grievance Mechanism: this will be established and published so that all stakeholders are aware of its existence, documenting any potential grievances and ensuring they are addressed in a timely manner; h) Activities, Training, and Engagement Plans: these will employ a participatory approach that is rights-based and integrates the perspectives of all stakeholders using bottom-up approaches and integrating the different views of local stakeholders and beneficiaries; and i) Decentralized M&E: this will include meetings with the project target groups, interviews with direct beneficiaries, and meetings with special groups such as women to verify indicators. SEE PRODOC ANNEX F STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

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; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

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).

Prodoc Annex G uploaded

Documents

Title

Submitted

PIMS 6015 Belize BD Prod lands Annex G GAAP

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

Component/Activities	Indicators	Target	Budget (USD)*	Responsible institution	Period of Implementation
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Outcome 1: Component 1: Enabling environment (policies, financial mechanisms, and institutional capacities) for delivering multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs) through the sustainable management of production landscapes

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognize women as key watershed stakeholders (Readiness) - Include women and youth from the BRW productive landscape in the drafting and implementation of a Water Management Plan for this project region. - Build the capacity of women and men to enable inclusive decision-making and informed consent - Ensure that women’s representation on project management decision making bodies in this project isn’t limited to nominal position - Establish and support actions to strengthen capacities of women, men, and youth beneficiaries to participate in watershed management - Strongly encourage and promote the collection of sex-disaggregated data throughout the project process, and the use of gender analyses to inform key policy and strategy documents - Apply safeguards to ensure women’s rights are included in subsequent changes to laws, policies and strategies enabled by the project - Promote the equal participation of men, women, and other marginalized groups in the development of the Belize River Watershed Integrated Management Plan. - Train staff from the project’s Executing Agency and their partners in strategy, conceptual frameworks, and practical tools for implementing the focus on gender. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percent of women on: Policy harmonization committees 	At least 35%	277,000	MAFFESD, MNR, PMU	2019 – 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percent of BRW Task force participating in meetings or events related to governance in PAs, corridors, water, forests, and land are women. 	At least 35%			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in participation of women as leaders, including indigenous women, in leadership positions of the structures, organizations, and platforms of governance in the PAs, corridors, water, forests, and land. 	50%			

Component 2: Delivering multiple GEBs through sustainable production and improved value chains for key agricultural and forest products from the Belize River watershed

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enable full and effective consultation and participation of women and men in all stages of component planning and delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of male and female producers who receive technical assistance/and or training. 	450	724,500	MAFFESD, PMU	2019 – 2024
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide women and men with equal access to information regarding all aspects of projects - Involve women in all monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities, and provide the necessary tools and knowledge needed for women to engage meaningfully. - Female and male producers, including youth have consistent access to community-based training that promote biodiversity conservation, integrated watershed management, SLM, and resilience building to climate change. - Strengthen the incorporation of the gender focus to improve women’s participation in commodity value chains and sustainable production systems. - Strengthen existing extension support and services to design and deliver gender-sensitive information to both female and male farmers. - Agriculture field school curriculum expanded to include traditional “female” crops - Ensure that women have the option to participate in all types of formal and non-formal training and education, in order to increase their technical capacity to engage in project activities. - Ensure micro-grant criteria allows for the equitable distribution of benefits; paying special attention to cultures and traditional practices that entrench inequality and could exclude women from engaging the mechanism - Incorporate gender focus into all training, educational, and awareness-raising processes associated with project implementation. - Facilitate the contributions of women, male and female youth in the design and implementation of community-based monitoring systems for water resource, biodiversity, and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of educational and training actions that include information about the importance of equal participation of men and women in managing the production landscapes. 	100%			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of conservation agreements that reflects a clause that addresses the rights of women, including indigenous women, and the equal distribution of benefits. 	At least one			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percent of the micro-grant or other types of incentives that promote the sustainable management of their farms and production processes and/or contribute to the connectivity and management of the corridors are given to women and youth beneficiaries. 	At least 40%			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percent of business plans and strategies written for women owned enterprises 	50%			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percent of women farmers who receive technical support from the project and adopt more sustainable production techniques and practices for managing landscapes. 	At least 35%			
Component 3: Knowledge Management and Learning					

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain a registry of participation disaggregated by gender and ethnicity for training, education, and awareness-raising events, farms, families benefiting from other services under this project output. - Develop and disseminate communication materials that incorporate gender perspectives which informs the wider public about the environmental and socioeconomic benefits of sustainable production practices at household, community, and societal levels. - Support communities of practice among all stakeholders, including men and women in the BRW. - Design and implement sustainable production landscape management field internships programs for senior, female and male graduate students at the University of Belize. - Establish a gender-balanced research teams from the Faculty of Science and Technology conduct research on natural resource management, production practices and water quality in the BRW. - Organize, coordinate and launch research seminars on at least one (1) of the key aspects of the BRW productive landscape (biodiversity, land management, water quality, recharge areas, policy implementation, livelihood, etc.) which have implications for male and female producers. - Conduct community level research complete with sex disaggregated baseline data and socio-economic information that provides for a comprehensive profile of each community benefitting from an incentive project. 	- No. of knowledge products produced, which addresses gender dynamics within the BRW	At least three (3)	461,000	MAFFESD, PMU	2019 – 2024
	- Percent of project communications that reflect gender perspectives	100%			
	- Percent of research fellowship benefiting female youths	50%			

EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

EA1: Enhanced inclusion and representation of women and youth in the governance and management mechanisms for the BRW.

EA2: Female and male producers, including youth have consistent access to community-based training that promote biodiversity conservation, integrated watershed management, SLM, and resilience building to climate change.

EA3: Males and females in the BRW are aware of and publicly articulating the benefits of sustainable production practices on biodiversity, land and water resources.

EA4: Male and female producers in the BRW have the capacities to contribute to knowledge, data and information generation that inform sustainable production practices, and the maintenance of global environmental benefits in the BRW.

EA5: Male and female producers are incentivized to implement sustainable, and environmentally friendly production practices.

Budget

Item	Consolidated Associated Cost** (USD)
EA1	32,000
EA2	245,000
EA3	397,500
EA4	327,000
EA5	371,000
Monitoring and Evaluation	90,000
Total	1,469,500

** Supporting Activity Cost is as represented within the project Total Budget and Workplan in the GEF-UNDP Project Document.

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;

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

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.

8. An updated description of the project's risk is included in Annex H: UNDP Risk Log of the GEF-UNDP Project Document page 131 onwards.

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Limited cooperation among government agencies with competency for biodiversity conservation and SLM/water management limits the delivery of results	At PIF	Organizational/ Political	<p>Needed policy reforms will be achieved and there will be limited monitoring and enforcement of existing laws and regulations regarding biodiversity conservation, SLM, and IWRM.</p> <p>P = 2 I = 4</p>	<p>The project was designed with the active involvement government agencies. Inter-agency cooperation will be promoted through the project including the signing of a agreement between the MNR and MAFFESD that will allow for join programming, resource sharing, information exchange, etc.</p> <p>Representatives from the different government agencies involved in the project will be invited to participate in the Project Board to facilitate cooperation, decision making, and project follow-up.</p>	Project Manager and PMU Staff	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	No change

2	Limited institutional capacities for planning, management, and monitoring	At PIF	Organizational	<p>Limitations exist in the capacities of national governmental agencies that may prevent adequate support biodiversity conservation, SLM, and IWRM in in the target area in the BRW.</p> <p>P = 3 I = 3</p>	<p>The risk will be reduced by working with and strengthening relevant institutions at the national and local levels to ensure the feasibility of using integrated approach to biodiversity conservation and sustainable land/water management. During the PPG a capacity/needs assessment for key government agencies was conducted and a baseline of capacity needs was established. Capacity gaps will be addressed during implementation as part a multi tiered training program that will target decision makers, financing institutions, landowners and farmers (including women), community groups, among other stakeholder to build the necessary skills for successful project implementation.</p>	UNDP Project Manager and PMU Staff	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	No change
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3	Limited benefits for the producers who adopted environmentally friendly practices maintains the pressure on biodiversity, forests, soils, and water resources	At PIF	Financial/ Operational	<p>Landowners and farmers may be willing to implement sustainable production limiting the sustainability of the project outcomes and may lead to further biodiversity loss and land degradation.</p> <p>P = 3 I = 3</p>	<p>A prefeasibility analysis for the incentives for landowners and farmers was conducted during the PPG in, as well as an analysis of the interest of the potential users to adopt environmental-friendly production practices. The incentives selected by for implementation are the most feasible from a economic and environmental perspectives. Additional analyses will be conducted during the first year of project implementation. In addition, the project will invest in the development of new skills and provide technical support to ensure that the necessary knowledge and tools are in place to facilitate the adoption of the incentives by producers. Finally, the project will facilitate access to markets for environmentally friendly products increasing their net income from sustainable production.</p>	MAFFESD MNR Project Manager and PMU Staff	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	No change
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4	<p>Climate change affects forests and hydrological resources, which are essential to ecological sustainability in production landscapes</p> <p>There could be disruption of project processes and sustainability of project investments linked to climate triggers.</p>	At PIF	Environmental	<p>Adverse impacts of extreme climatic events (e.g., hurricanes and drought) can affect project interventions in the field and the livelihoods of local communities living in the target area in the BRW</p> <p>P = 3 I = 3</p>	<p>Projects proponents have introduced climate risk management as a key element of risk management and in execution. The project in its response to corridors and species habitat protection allows for the consideration of changes in species ranges and habitats as a result of climate change on the natural environment. This technical consideration will be included in the analysis informing all management mechanisms introduced by the project.</p> <p>The Project addresses production systems within the BRW. The lower and central reaches of this watershed have in the recent past showed extreme vulnerabilities to climate change, with triggers ranging from sea level rise/ water intrusion to reoccurring extreme hydrometeorological events. In its design, the project has introduced climate smart actions as a means of climate proofing of production systems.</p> <p>Project functionaries are expected to include examination of climate risks on all project interventions and to set in place systems to address and adaptively manage risks during activity design and implementation. In addition, the project includes upgrading the network of meteorological/hydrological stations in the BRW improving the capacity for forecasting.</p>	MAFFESD MNR Project Manager and PMU Staff	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	No change
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5	Poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical or sensitive habitats environmentally sensitive areas, including KBAs, including through restoration activities	At CEO Endorsement	Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other	Poorly designed or executed project activities could result in further loss of biodiversity and land degradation. P = 2 I = 3	This risk has been managed through the design of the project through the selection of sites for the implementation of activities through a rigorous technical process in consultation with national environmental experts. In addition, the project has been designed to include activities with minimal or no risks of adverse impacts to damage critical or sensitive habitats environmentally sensitive areas, including KBAs; however, limited or focused environmental impact assessments may be developed during project implementation as determined necessary.	MAFFESD MNR Project Manager and PMU Staff	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	No change
6	The project could restrict the access of small farmers to natural resources (land and water) due to increased enforcement of landscape protections and new approaches to land management, potentially causing economic displacement	At CEO Endorsement	Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other	Project credibility may be in question locally and delivery of GEBs may be limited P = 3 I = 3	During the development of the project, small livestock farmers and cohune oil producers were closely involved and engaged, and an assessment of their livelihoods was undertaken. This risk will be managed through the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and management measures will be developed with full, meaningful engagement, and consultation, as required.	Project Manager and PMU Staff	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	No change

7	<p>Vulnerable or marginalized groups, including indigenous people (e.g., Belizean Creole and Mopan Maya), might not be involved in project implementation and therefore not engaged in, supportive of, or benefitting from project activities.</p>	<p>At CEO Endorsement</p>	<p>Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other</p>	<p>Project credibility may be in question locally and delivery of GEBs may be limited</p> <p>P = 3 I = 3</p>	<p>This risk was partially addressed during the project design though a feasibility analysis conducted that included consultations with indigenous people which determined the project activities including the proposed financial incentives that are in line with traditional livelihood, social, and cultural practices that promote improved and sustainable production practices. During project implementation this risk will be managed through the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, as part of the Plan a grievance mechanism will be established and published so that all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, are aware of its existence. The Project Manager will be responsible for documenting all grievances and ensuring they are addressed in a timely manner. This project aims to strengthen the longevity of the relationship that indigenous people have with the land and their culture. The project does not displace or require the resettlement of the indigenous populations in the BRW. It does not impinge on any of the cultural, religious or spiritual practices of this population. The actions in the project do not result in any changed status of indigenous peoples to their land or to their means of livelihood. Contrastingly, the project promotes actions that improve livelihood opportunities and strengthen sustainable use of the land on which many indigenous households depend. Collectively, these diversified financial incentives, training and technical assistance available to indigenous populations stand to improve their socio-economic status, knowledge</p>	<p>UNDP Project Manager M&E and Safeguards Expert</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>At CEO Endorsement</p>	<p>No change</p>
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8	The proposed project may have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls, including women farmers.	At CEO Endorsement	Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other	The project may not achieve the goal of promoting gender equality and empowering women P = 2 I = 3	This risk will be managed through the Gender Action Plan developed during the PPG following a gender analysis for the target landscape. In addition, the Project Results Framework includes gender-based indicators. Project mechanisms are such that delivery of benefits targets specifically women and youth beneficiaries. Formal mechanisms provide the opportunity for greater women involvement in decision-making, creating spaces for female leaders from the communities and the expression of the voices of male and female producers. Production incentives are focused at the household and smallholder producer' levels improving the opportunity for women access.	UNDP Gender Expert	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	No change
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9	Policy changes could have unintended negative social and/or environmental impacts if poorly designed or executed	At CEO Endorsement	Regulatory/ Strategic	Project credibility may be in question locally and further loss of biodiversity and land degradation may increase P = 1 I = 3	With the application of diverse strategies and policies within the BRW, lack of true synchronization and coordination can negate desired conservation benefits. A crucial delivery of this project is a mechanism for coordination among regulatory agencies as well as a mechanism for the monitoring of the efficiency of legislation and policies supporting the realization of the primary objective of realizing GEBs. These structures allow for better analysis of local circumstances and the application of an integrated policy management mechanism ensuring harmonization of actions in advancing singular goals.	UNDP M&E and Safeguards Expert	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	No change
10	Field activities related to sugar cane production in large farms could inadvertently result in the release of pollutants to the environment or the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health.	At CEO Endorsement	Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other	The delivery of GEBs may be limited in terms of reducing the pollution of soils and surface and groundwater and the credibility of the project may be in question P = 1 I = 3	The project will only promote and support sustainable production practices that include the reduced use of pesticides and fertilizer in the participating farms. Farmers will be trained to make use of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) on farm as part of the project strategy to promote sustainable production.	Project Manager and PMU Staff	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	No change

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.

9. Institutional arrangements are described in Section IX: Governance and Management Arrangements of the GEF-UNDP Project Document. In addition, an updated description of the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives is included in Section V. Results and Partnerships of the GEF-UNDP Project Document.

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)?

10. The project will ensure the direct, free, and equal participation of all national and local stakeholders in the planning and implementation of measures that will result in strengthened connectivity between KBAs and production landscapes in the BRW and sustainable production practices, at the same time generating social and economic benefits. At the local level, the project will provide monetary and non-monetary benefits equally to the local stakeholders independently of their conditions, and will result in the following: a) increase in the income of small- and medium-scale farmers, including women and indigenous peoples, resulting from the implementation of landscape management tools including agroforestry and agricultural production practices, and from the use of economic incentives (e.g., Fair Trade mechanisms, ecotourism certification, and carbon credits); b) improved value chains for key agricultural and forest products (sugarcane, livestock, and cohune oil) with access to markets for producers implementing sustainable practices; c) access to plant material through community and/or government-operated nurseries for the implementation of agroforestry, soil stabilization along river banks, and rehabilitation of degraded lands; and e) empowerment of local communities through their direct participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring of environmental protection and management actions in the BRW. In addition, the project will train local community members, small- and large- scale farmers, and women's groups, among other civil society organizations, so that they become the principal facilitators and decision-makers for biodiversity conservation in production landscapes, SLM, and IWRM in the BRW. The project will directly benefit 1,700 people (1,250 men and 450 women).

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.

11. Project Component 3: Knowledge Management and Learning (Section V: Results and Partnerships of the GEF-UNDP Project Document) outlines the knowledge management strategy to promote learning through participatory processes, as well to enhance community stewardship as awareness of the project activities for mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes, enhancing ecosystem connectivity, promoting SLM, sustainable production practices, and gender mainstreaming. This strategy includes

specific activities on how best practices will be documented and experiences will be shared with stakeholders. a key best practice in the management of landscapes/watershed would be to provide opportunities for all stakeholders/rights-holders to make meaningful inputs in planning, monitoring and overall oversight of activities in the area. To this end, each year the project team will plan and undertake an annual congress to discuss issues in the watershed, document challenges, and share experience. Knowledge and best production practices will also be shared with similar projects in the LAC region that are part of UNDP-GEF Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) project portfolio (e.g., Colombia, Costa Rica, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama), initiatives outside of the GEF partnership, and through networks such as the Conference of the Parties of the CBD, the Panorama Portal “Solutions for a Healthy Planet”, and Good Growth Partnership (the latter with support from the UNDP's Green Commodities Programme).

12. The project will also share information with IW projects regarding water management strategies through the GEF’s IW:LEARN program. This may include projects such as GEF ID 10172 *Towards the Transboundary Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) of the Sixaola River Basin shared by Costa Rica and Panama*, and GEF ID 9246 *Integrated Environmental Management of the Río Motagua Watershed* (Honduras and Guatemala).

13. In addition, the project will build synergies with IICA so that lessons learned regarding sustainable agriculture are shared through platforms such as: a) IICA Play, an open access and innovative platform designed to access knowledge by making technical and educational content and other information related to crop production and livestock farming available to producers, researchers, students, and young professionals; and b) Warriors – the brainchild – IICA, an online discussion forum that provides a platform to raise awareness and demonstrate the pivotal role of rural women in global food production, as well as to assist in empowering them and improving their socioeconomic conditions.

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.

14. Belize is party member of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), ratified on March 3, 1994. The project is consistent with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2016-2020), which is based on Belize’s commitment to the conservation and sustainable development of national biodiversity. The NBSAP includes the following goals: 1. Mainstream biodiversity by fostering an understanding and appreciation of biodiversity, its benefits and values at all levels of society. The project will contribute to this goal by enabling the conditions (policies, financial mechanisms, and institutional capacities) for mainstreaming biodiversity into the country’s production lands, and more specifically mainstreaming biodiversity into production lands in the BRW through the implementation of landscape management tools used in priority areas for biodiversity conservation and promoting sustainable agriculture and forest production. 2. Reduce pressures and promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity and the supply of ecosystem services. The project will contribute to this goal by reducing existing threats to biodiversity in the BRW, including addressing deforestation and degradation of riparian forests, implementing sustainable agriculture practices that reduce the use of agrochemicals and control erosion, protecting against agricultural runoff that affects freshwater and coastal ecosystems, and building strong partnerships between government agencies for improved enforcement of regulations regarding forests and water resources conservation. 3. Maintain and strengthen functional ecosystems and viable populations of Belize’s biodiversity including a landscape approach and building resilience to climate change. The project will contribute to

strengthening functional ecosystems, particularly broadleaf forests and riparian forests, by promoting their conservation and sustainable use in production lands, which will lead to more stable and resilient ecosystems. In addition, by creating micro corridors and restoring degraded riparian forests, the project will contribute to providing enhanced habitat for populations of species of global and local importance and promoting connectivity between forest patches in production lands and protected areas. This will serve to improve the resilience of these species to climate change through increased mobility and by providing refuge against temperature changes and tropical storms, which in the past two decades have increased in frequency and have significantly affected the country. 4. Strengthen the provision of ecosystem services, ecosystem-based management, and the equitable sharing of benefits from biodiversity. The project will contribute to the conservation of forests in the Maya Mountains Massif, which are vital for providing water in the BRW, maintaining soil productivity, controlling erosion and sedimentation, stabilizing rivers banks, and building carbon stocks. In addition, it will contribute to ecosystem-based management by implementing a landscape conservation strategy wherein forest and freshwater ecosystems will be managed sustainably in the production lands surrounding protected areas and KBAs. Finally, the project will contribute to the equitable sharing of benefits from biodiversity by promoting sustainable forest production and forest conservation equally among landowners and local community members, including women and indigenous peoples.

15. Belize is also party member of the UNCCD, ratified on July 23, 1998. Belize's First National Action Programme (NAP) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification is currently being drafted. Although the final draft of the NAP has not yet been made public, we had access to a brief summary of it. The project will address causes of land degradation in Belize as outlined in the NAP, such as: a) deforestation with direct risk of erosion, soil structure deterioration, and loss of soil productivity; b) non-sustainable farming, including farming on steep slopes, which leads to increased use and dependence of fertilizers, erosion, and further soil degradation as well as reduced water quality through runoff; c) livestock over-grazing, which leads to soil compaction, erosion, leaching of nutrients, and paves the way for invasive weeds; and d) logging, which promotes soil erosion and creates access to illegal farming through the construction of access roads.

16. The project will be aligned with Belize's National Action Programme (NAP)/UNCCD currently under development and which will identify factors contributing to desertification and the development of practical measures to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought. The project is also aligned with the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and which has among its priorities to design and implement an integrated water resources management (IWRM) programme in watersheds; enhance protection of water catchment (including groundwater resources); develop water conservancy management systems; conduct water resource assessment (especially groundwater); develop flood controls and drought monitoring; strengthen the human resource capacity in the water sector and strengthen the compliance monitoring capacity of staff; undertake water policy reform; adopt better soil and water management agricultural practices; and maintain and restore healthy forest ecosystems by sustainable forest management, increasing afforestation and reforestation in order to increase the resilience of human communities. The project will address all these priorities, particularly in the Belize River watershed and the production landscapes within, which have been prioritized for project implementation. In addition, the project responds to the National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (NCCPSAP), 2015-2020, which provides policy guidance for the development of an appropriate administrative and legislative framework, in coordination with other sectoral policies, for a low-carbon development path for the country. In addition, the NCCPSAP also seeks to encourage the development of the country's NDC and to communicate it to the UNFCCC.

17. In addition, the project is consistent with the Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (2016–2019). The Strategy adopts an integrated, systemic approach and encompasses medium-term economic development, poverty reduction and longer-term sustainable development issues. This planning document also provides detailed guidance on

priorities and on specific actions to be taken during the planning period, including actions that contribute to longer term development objectives beyond 2019. Similarly, the project is consistent with The National Development Framework for Belize: Horizon 2030, which has as one of its main components the responsible stewardship of the environment integrating environmental sustainability into development planning, including planning for climate change and its effects.

18 Finally, the project is also coherent with Belize's Rural-Area Based Development Strategy, which aims to make rural areas a more attractive place to live and work in and where people can find a better life by providing them with the means to generate their own development, to adapt to new economic circumstances, and to be valued as they deserve to by all of society. It also has the goal of promoting the participation of the private production sector and of civil society in general through leadership training for the integrated and sustainable management of rural territories.

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

The budgeted M&E plan is included in Section VIII: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan of the GEF-UNDP Project Document

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya	5/29/2019	Santiago Carrizosa, Senior Technical Advisor, EBD		Santiago.carrizosa@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).

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): Goal 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; Goal 6 – Ensure access to water and sanitation for all; Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth; and Goal 15 – Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document (United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework in the Caribbean): Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for the conservation, restoration and use of ecosystems and natural resources.

This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 1.3: Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective: To mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable land/water management into production landscapes in Belize	<u>Indicator 1 (GEF7 Core Indicator 4):</u> Area (hectares) of landscapes under improved practices (sum of Indicators 6, 9, and 10 below)	0 ha	27,250 ha	50,000 ha	Updated GEF7 Core Indicator 4 Project technical reports Risks: Project team fails to engage stakeholders to adopt improved practices Assumptions: Input from the central government, private sectors and farmers on biodiversity conservation and sustainable land/water management
	<u>Indicator 2 (GEF7 Core Indicator 11):</u> Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	0	Male: 350 Female: 150	Male: 1,250 Female: 450	Farmer and household surveys/interviews (unstructured and semi structured) Updated Gender Action Plan Updated GEF7 Core Indicator 11

					<p>Risks: Landowners reluctant to incorporate SLM biodiversity conservation objectives in production lands</p> <p>Assumptions: Government officials and farmers and producer organizations in the prioritized watershed will be actively engaged in SLM and biodiversity conservation activities</p>
<p>Component 1: Enabling environment (policies, financial mechanisms, and institutional capacities) for delivering multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs) through the sustainable management of production landscapes</p> <p>Outcome 1.1: Strengthened governance and financial structure for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services through sustainable land (SLM)/water management in production</p>	<p><u>Indicator 3:</u> Number of updated and drafted laws and policies</p>	0	2	6	<p>Document content analysis</p> <p>Drafts of update legislation</p> <p>Official gazette</p> <p>Draft of policies</p> <p>Final Policy endorsed by Cabinet</p> <p>Risks: Project team implementing PA fail to engage key project partners</p> <p>Assumptions: Continued political will to strengthen governance biodiversity and ecosystem services through SLM/water management in production landscapes</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 4:</u> Change in government and private funding</p>	<p>- GOB: US\$25.32 million (BZ\$51 million)</p> <p>- Private sector:</p>	<p>- GOB: US\$29.311 million USD (BZ\$58.65 million) (increase by</p>	<p>- GOB: US\$32.91 million (BZ\$66.3 million) (increase by</p>	<p>Government budgets and accounts</p> <p>Private sector budgets and accounts</p>

<p>landscapes</p> <p>Outcome 1.2: Increased ability of the government to implement strategies for conservation and SLM/water management in production landscapes</p>	<p>aligned to support sustainable production in priority sectors (agriculture, tourism, forestry, and urban development and industry)</p>	<p>US\$56.37 million (BZ\$113.5 million)</p>	<p>15%)</p> <p>- Private sector: US\$61.74 million (BZ\$124.3 million) (increase by 6%)</p>	<p>30%)</p> <p>- Private sector: US\$65.31 million (BZ\$131.5 million) (increase by 14%)</p>	<p>Risks: Target to not be achieved because of decreased national budgets and unstable markets</p> <p>Assumptions: The interest by the Government and private sector to investment in SLM/water management</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 5:</u> Change in the capacity of key agencies to promote biodiversity conservation, integrated watershed management, SLM, and building resilience to climate change as measured through GEF/UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard.</p>	<p>Department of Environment/MAFFESD: 37%</p> <p>Hydrology Unit/MNR: 38%</p> <p>Department of Forestry/MAFFESD: 44%</p> <p>Department of Fisheries/MAFFESD: 7%</p> <p>University of Belize (UB)-Natural Resource Management: 63%</p> <p>Sustainable Development Unit/MAFFESD: 47%</p> <p>Department of Agriculture/MAFFESD: 44%</p> <p>Lands and Survey Department/MNR: 35%</p> <p>MNR Policy Unit: 33%</p> <p>Department of Rural Development/MLLGRD: 58%</p>	<p>Department of Environment/MAFFESD: 52%</p> <p>Hydrology Unit/MNR: 53%</p> <p>Department of Forestry/MAFFESD: 59%</p> <p>Department of Fisheries: 22%</p> <p>UB-Natural Resource Management/MAFFESD: 78%</p> <p>Sustainable Development Unit: 62%</p> <p>Department of Agriculture/MAFFESD: 59%</p> <p>Lands and Survey Department/MNR: 50%</p> <p>MNR Policy Unit: 48%</p> <p>Department of Rural Development MLLGRD: 73%</p>	<p>Department of Environment/MAFFESD: 67%</p> <p>Hydrology Unit/MNR: 68%</p> <p>Department of Forestry/MAFFESD: 74%</p> <p>Department of Fisheries/MAFFESD: 37%</p> <p>UB-Natural Resource Management: 93%</p> <p>Sustainable Development Unit/MAFFESD: 77%</p> <p>Department of Agriculture/MAFFESD: 74%</p> <p>Lands and Survey Department/MNR: 65%</p> <p>MNR Policy Unit: 63%</p> <p>Department of Rural Development MLLGRD: 88%</p>	<p>Results of reapplying Capacity Development Scorecard: focal interviews</p> <p>Risks: Knowledge drain and implementation capacity constraints government due to staffing limitations</p> <p>Project team and Implementing Partners fail to engage key project partners</p> <p>Assumptions: Continued political will to strengthen governance of biodiversity and ecosystem services through SLM/water management in production landscapes</p>

Outputs:

1.1. Revised and harmonized policies and legislation for riparian forest protection and management (National Lands Act and National Land Utilization Act), water management and irrigation (National Integrated Water Resources Act), environmental management, river discharges, water quality (Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations under the Environmental Protection Act, NIWR Act and Fiscal Incentives Act), and integrated management of watersheds (Integrated Watershed Management Policy) results in:

- a. Clarification of agencies jurisdictions/ mandates regarding integrated watershed management.
- b. National coordinating framework for integrated watershed management defined and enabled.
- c. Protocols for inter-institutional coordination to enforce norms and establish penalties related to the clearing of riparian forests, discharges to water bodies, illegal water withdrawal, and mining in rivers.

1.2. Improved monitoring and enforcement of legislation.

1.3. Diversified financial incentives developed and established through a participatory process (including women, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups) to implement biodiversity-friendly production practices and sustainable water management and use strategies.

1.4. Expanded information management systems (e.g., hydrology, agriculture (BAIMS, GSMU, etc.)), includes mechanisms and protocols such as databases and online map viewer for data gathering, access and information sharing between institutions to strengthen biodiversity conservation, land/water resource management, and sustainable agricultural management.

1.5. Multi-tiered training program to build (public, communities, and private) in biodiversity conservation, integrated watershed management, SLM, and building resilience to climate change.

<p>Component 2: Delivering multiple GEBs through sustainable production and improved value chains for key agricultural and forest products from the Belize River watershed</p> <p>Outcome 2.1: Multiple GEBs delivered</p> <p>Outcome 2.2: Increased area of agriculture and forest production under sustainable practices</p> <p>Outcome 2.3: Accessible markets for producers implementing sustainable practices</p>	<p>Indicator 6 (GEF7 Core Indicator 4.1): Area (ha) of landscape management tools that promote connectivity and biodiversity conservation.</p>	0	2,250 ha	4,500 ha (landscape management tools; i.e., biological micro-corridors, agroforestry, forest enrichment, live fences, windbreaks, and hedges)	<p>Field reports/field verification</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>Updated GEF7 Core Indicator 4.1</p> <p>Risks: Extreme climatic events and hazards (e.g. hurricanes, tropical storms, prolonged drought) jeopardize the measures introduced</p> <p>Assumptions: Sampling efforts optimal</p>
	<p>Indicator 7: Population densities of key indicator species jaguar [<i>Panthera onca</i>], white-lipped peccary [<i>Tayasu peccary</i>], Black howler monkey [<i>Alouatta pigra</i>], tapir [<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>] in riparian zones/forest patches/corridors in production lands and KBAs</p>	<p>Jaguar [<i>Panthera onca</i>]: 6-7 individuals/100 km² (data for the Belize Central Corridor)</p> <p>White-lipped peccary (<i>Tayasu peccary</i>): 1.09 individuals/km²</p> <p>Howler monkey (<i>Alouatta pigra</i>): 32 individuals/km² (Community Baboon Sanctuary, Belize River Valley)</p> <p>Tapir (<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>): population study currently underway (suggested estimate: 8 individuals / 10 km²) (Species densities to be verified during the project inception phase)</p>	Maintained levels of density	Maintained levels of density	<p>Transect surveys/visual census, spot mapping, camera trapping</p> <p>Field reports</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>Risks: Landowners/farmers are reluctant to adopt best management practices that favor biodiversity</p> <p>Assumptions: Environmental/climate variability within normal range. Sampling efforts optimal</p>

	<p><u>Indicator 8</u> (GEF7 Core Indicator 3): Area (ha) of land restored</p>	<p>Riparian forests: 0 ha Groundwater recharge areas: 0 ha</p>	<p>Riparian forests: 250ha Groundwater recharge areas: 100 ha</p>	<p>Riparian forests: 750 ha Groundwater recharge areas: 300 ha</p>	<p>Field/plot surveys Project reports Updated GEF7 Core Indicator 3</p> <p>Risks: Increase in riparian forest protection not achieved Assumptions: Intentional cooperation among landowners and authorities to protect riparian zones</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 9</u> (GEF7 Core Indicator 4.1): Area of landscapes under sustainable agriculture with biodiversity benefits</p>	<p>0 ha</p>	<p>10,675 ha</p>	<p>30,500 ha</p>	<p>Field and farmer surveys Updated GEF7 Core Indicator 4.1</p> <p>Risks: Changes to use of lands and resources Assumptions: The willingness by farmers to incorporate environmental sustainability criteria as part of their production activities Environmental/climate variability within normal range. Sampling efforts optimal</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 10</u> (GEF7 Core Indicator 4.3): Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems</p>	<p>0 ha</p>	<p>5,250 ha</p>	<p>15,000 ha</p>	<p>Field and farmer surveys Updated GEF7 Core Indicator 4.3</p> <p>Risks: Changes to use of lands and resources Assumptions: The willingness by farmers to incorporate environmental sustainability criteria as part of their production activities</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 11</u>: Number of products with enhanced value chains placed in markets.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>3 under development - Cohune Oil Production (small scale): training and technical assistance provided for sustainable production, adding value to products, and marketing - Livestock (small and medium-sized farmers):</p>	<p>3 - Cohune Oil production (small scale) with new products developed (e.g., body oils and soaps) and products sold into at least one export market - Sustainable Livestock</p>	<p>Field reports Belize Agricultural Information Management System (BAIMS) Reports Business agreements/sale receipts (documentation analysis)</p>

			<p>training and technical assistance provided for sustainable production and marketing</p> <p>- Sugar Cane (small and medium-sized farmers; and large scale/Santander Farms): training and technical assistance provided for sustainable production and marketing</p>	<p>products (small-scale producers) and products sold into at least one national or export market</p> <p>- Sustainable Sugar Cane (small and medium-sized farmers; and large scale/Santander Farms) and product sold into at least one export market</p>	<p>Risks: Limited benefits for the producers who adopted environmentally friendly practices</p> <p>Assumptions: Market available</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 12:</u> Farmers /producers' net income (differentiated by gender) from sustainable products (cochine oil, livestock, and sugarcane) with enhanced value chains placed in markets by project end.</p>	<p>Net Income men: \$ X Net income women: \$ X Net income of at least 80% of participating farmers (male/ female) documented at project inception (year 1)</p>	<p>Net Income men: \$X + 20% Net income women: \$X + 20% Participating farmers show at least 20% increase based on year 1 estimate.</p>	<p>Net Income men: \$X + 40% Net income women: \$X + 40% Participating farmers show at least 40% increase based on year 1 estimate.</p>	<p>Belize Agricultural Information Management System (BAIMS) Report Updated Gender Action Plan Household surveys/interviews (unstructured and semi structured)</p> <p>Risks: Limited benefits for the producers who adopted environmentally friendly practices Women participation is hindered by social and cultural preferences for women to maintain household</p> <p>Assumptions: Market available. Female and males willing to adopt improved practices Proposed practices are cost-effective. Price barrier for uptake, especially among female farmers.</p>

Outputs:

2.1. Landscape management tools used in priority areas for biodiversity conservation.

- a. Conservation agreements with participating producers/farmers used for establishing landscape management tools (i.e., biological micro-corridors, agroforestry, forest enrichment, live fences, windbreaks, and hedges).
- b. Rehabilitation and management strategies for riparian forests implemented alongside programme for participatory soil management to reduce erosion and improve water quality.
- c. Improved forest monitoring system for enhanced land-use change monitoring within the BRW.

2.2. Water Master Plan for the BRW developed through a participatory process allows integrated management for sustainable land and water resources use:

- a. Critical groundwater recharge areas identified and mapped and delineated based on extent, quantity, and quality, recharge rate, etc.
- b. Baseline study of supply and demand and the quality of hydrological resources supports decision making to allocate water for sustainable production and irrigation.
- c. Optimized hydrological monitoring network (meteorological stations, wells, flow and stage gauges, etc.) provides data for sustainable water management and designing protection measures including flood and drought forecasting.
- d. Operationalization of funding strategy developed and mechanisms for implementation defined, including collection of fees for water use, the development and implementation of Water Resource Master Plan and Water Quality Control Plan jointly between the NIWRA/MNR, D and water users, following a water use data analysis.

2.3. At least two incentives (e.g., annual per-hectare payments in return for maintaining forest cover, state-funded results-based payments designed with environmental and socioeconomic targets, carbon sequestration certification) to promote sustainable agriculture and forest production piloted.

2.4. Gender responsive extension work program; to include training for small and large producers, including women and vulnerable groups, implement sustainable production, post-production and livelihood practices; delivered through a capable Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, the University of Belize, Galen University, and UNDP's Green Commodities Programme improves production, enhances value chains for key products, and builds awareness among small-scale and large-scale producers about markets for sustainable products.

2.5. Business management capacity of producers (including women) to implement sustainable practices improved through targeted training and technical support for agrobusiness development and private and cooperative support services.

2.6. Awareness program for producers, technicians, and government officials in the production sector (agriculture, tourism, forestry, and urban development and industry) informs and builds capacity to sustain and maintain the environmental and socioeconomic benefits of sustainable production practices and the availability of financial incentives and on-going programs to facilitate implementation.

2.7. Participatory monitoring program assesses the delivery of GEBs: biodiversity conservation and integrated watershed management to improve hydrological functions and services for agro-ecosystem productivity.

2.8 Micro-granting scheme with provides direct incentives/ investments to local communities participating in riparian restoration, conservation agreements and sustainable production.

<p>Component 3: Knowledge Management and Learning Outcome 3.1: Best practices and lessons are accessed and applied in other production landscapes and watersheds in the country and internationally.</p>	<p>Indicator 13: Number of documents on successful farmers' and community experiences, and practices about integrating SLM and biodiversity conservation practices, and gender mainstreaming in the BRW are disseminated in-</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>Applied community-based Research Reports Visual and other documentation of environmentally appropriate production practices Annual Community Practice Proceedings and Reports Monitoring reports Documented production specific lessons learned</p>
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	country and internationally				Risks: NA Assumptions: W ranging and time dissemination of project results an lessons learned. Communities supportive and w to participate in research and knowledge produ
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Outputs:

3.1. Gender sensitive/ gender responsive programmes/ activities promoted through project frameworks.

3.2. Experiences, best practices, and lessons learned about biodiversity conservation and SLM/water management in production landscapes captured, systematized and made available through various platforms for public and private stakeholders for use in other production landscapes and watersheds in the country, informing future projects and strategies

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).

Reviewer's comments	Responses	Reference in CEO Endorsement Document
Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement (FSP)/Approval (MSP): June 2, 2017		
<p>5. <i>Are the components in Table B sound and sufficiently clear and appropriate to achieve project objectives and the GEBs?</i></p> <p>During PPG, it will remain important that as a primarily biodiversity project - the results, activities and justification keeps global biodiversity benefits in mind. For example, a payments for ecosystem services program should provide benefits for activities with biodiversity impact not simply groundwater recharge. This could take place through the location of farms in corridors or PA buffer zones, types of activities supported, etc.</p> <p>Please also include a map of the project areas and KBAs (as there are a number in the region).</p>	<p>As suggested, the project site prioritization was done considering how activities at the farm level will contribute to biodiversity conservation, in particular enhancing connectivity between PAs/KBAs through the implementation of landscape management tools (i.e., biological micro-corridors, agroforestry, forest enrichment, live fences, windbreaks, and hedges) and improve habitat for key wide-ranging species (e.g., the jaguar, the Central American tapir, and the white-lipped peccary). In addition, the project will support sustainable production systems to reduce pressures to riparian forest (deforestation) and freshwater ecosystems (pollution of rivers and wetlands). To support these efforts, financial incentives such as Fair Trade mechanisms, ecotourism certification, and carbon credits will be made available. As suggested, a map of the KBAs in the BRW is included in Annex N: Target Landscape Description, of the GEF-UNDP Project Document. The project will project focus on the area in the Middle BRW portion of the Lower BRW. The project will contribute to building connectivity between KBAs such as the Rio Bravo Conservation and Management Area, the Maya Mountain Massif, and the Crooked Tree and associated wetlands.</p>	<p>GEF-UNDP Project Document, Annex N: Target Landscape Description</p>
STAP Scientific and Technical screening of the Project Identification Form (PIF). Date of screening: May 14, 2017		
<p>1. STAP notes some bold expectations under Component 1 with regards to proposed changes in governance structures, government agency mandates, programming, policies, and legislation. This part of the project relies heavily on the collaboration and continued engagement of multiple government agencies, and the project proponents should be ready to mitigate the risks associated with a failure to achieve these deliverables.</p>	<p>The risk of not achieving the policy and institutional reforms proposed has been incorporated into the project's risk management strategy. The project was designed with the active involvement of government agencies who will participate of the proposed reform. An inter-agency cooperation will be promoted through the project, including the signing of an agreement between the MNR and MAFFESD that will allow for joint programming, resource-sharing, information exchange, etc. Representatives from the different government agencies involved in the project will be invited to participate in the Project Board to facilitate cooperation, decision making, and project follow-up. The UNDP Country Office will periodically assess progress in mitigating this risk as the UNDP ATLAS risk log.</p>	<p>GEF-UNDP Project Document, Annex H: UNDP Risk Log</p>

<p>2. It will be important to substantiate various targets presented in the PIF without any justification (e.g. Outcome 2(e) and paragraph 31: how was the 20% erosion reduction value from a participatory program for sustainable soil management derived, and how will it be monitored? Similarly, Outcome 2(d) and paragraph 31: how was the target to rehabilitate at least 50% of key recharge areas determined, and is it feasible?).</p>	<p>The 20% erosion reduction value from a participatory program for sustainable soil management has been removed from the final project design due to the complexity of targeting this goal. Instead, the project will focus on reducing the rate of bank failure within the middle and lower sections of the BRW. This was identified as a related problem that resulted from poor land/farm management during the baseline studies that were conducted as part of the PPG phase. The target to rehabilitate at least 50% of key groundwater recharge areas was modified to 300 ha of groundwater recharge areas/wetlands restored. This new goal was determined based on an assessment for the identification, protection, and recovery of groundwater recharge areas that was conducted during the final formulation process.</p>	<p>CEO Endorsement Request: Table B; Annex E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet</p>
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3. More detail is required on the strategy to identify and promote suitable SLM practices to manage erosion and enhance productivity of agricultural land. The World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies WOCAT is a useful resource: WOCAT manages a global database on SLM approaches and technologies, which is recommended by the UNCCD. Further information about the database can be found at: <https://qcat.wocat.net/en/wocat/>

The process of identifying SLM approaches and measures was conducted through a participatory process in which multiple farmers were consulted about existing land use practices and needs. In addition, best practices from past and ongoing initiatives were identified. The implementation of best SLM practices in Belize has the following common characteristics: a) Inclusiveness – include all stakeholders in the landscape or watershed rather than only the poor farmers in the target areas; b) Preventative versus restorative measure – preventative measures are generally more effective and cost-efficient than curative activities, especially when these are based on land use capacity and income-generating potential; c) Rights and values of resource users – farmers and resource users should be recognized as having the capacity of deciding what is good for them in the light of their resources, priorities, and values, thus every opportunity should be given for them to build on such; and d) Prioritization of sites for intervention – efforts should be made in areas that have common threats to the landscape/watershed, where the chances of success are high and can be cost-effective and where the impact (sustainability) will be apparent.

Suitable SLM practices to manage erosion and enhance the productivity of agricultural land that will be promoted by the project are the following:

- a) Development of a manual on SLM – this manual will establish guidelines, standards based on different land use types, approaches to monitoring, etc., and will be developed using a participatory process. The guidelines will reflect the fact that as SLM can lead to increased productivity and income generation, such as in the livestock sector, this can also become a perverse incentive (i.e., leading to more clearing of land).
- b) Capacity building: local capacity-building workshops will be held in the targeted areas for multiple stakeholders. Exchange field visits both locally and regionally (Central America) will be undertaken. Locally, in the Maya Mountain North Forest Reserve where the Ya'axché Conservation Trust has been working with farmers to reduce forest and land degradation through organic agroforestry. Regionally, visits will be undertaken to Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE) in Costa Rica to observe work being done in managing livestock as part of wider agro-ecological agriculture and/or to the Fundación Hondureña de Investigación Agrícola (FHIA).
- c) Integrate SLM into livestock farms to deliver GEBs and on-farm benefits such as reduced erosion and productivity. This will include incorporating shade trees (e.g., Bay Cedar [*Guazuma umifolia*] and Red Ramon [*Trophis racemosa*]) and fodder banks;
- d) Use of multi-layered green fencing.
- e) Establishment of Organic Agroforestry Pilots, including various mixed cropping systems (e.g., coconut [*Cocos nucifera*] with cashew [*Anacardium occidentale*], and soursop [*Annona muricata*] with oranges [*Citrus sinensis*], and possibly cacao [*Theobroma cacao*], which is commonly used in southern Belize where it is cultivated as an under-story crop).
- f) Climate-smart vegetable production for SLM.
- g) Designing of a sustainable production programme incorporating the following elements: i) integrated pest management, ii) a bio-fertilizer programme, e.g. use of bokashi composting, and ii) use of cover crops as

GEF-UNDP Project Document, Section V: Results and Partnership.

<p>4. STAP welcomes a formal component on knowledge management and learning. However, at this stage, the component appears particularly weak and significantly more thought should be given in developing it. STAP encourages the project developers to consult its ongoing advice on Knowledge Management to the GEF at http://www.stapgef.org/knowledge-management-gef as well as some of the knowledge management tools that are currently recommended – see, for example http://www.knowledge-management-tools.net/knowledge-management-systems.html.</p>	<p>Thank you for suggesting these Knowledge Management resources for GEF interventions. The project Knowledge Management strategy includes the use of platforms such as networks such as the Conference of the Parties of the CBD, the Panorama Portal “Solutions for a Healthy Planet,” and Good Growth Partnership (the latter with support from the UNDP's Green Commodities Programme). In addition, south-south knowledge exchange will be promoted with cooperation from the other countries in the region that are implementing similar initiatives—for example Colombia, Costa Rica, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panamá. South-south exchanges will also be promoted as part of the multi-tiered training program to be implemented under Component 1. Also, synergies and opportunities for learning from experiences gained within and outside of the GEF partnership will be promoted; the related projects are indicated in the UNDP Project Document. In addition, a key best practice in the management of landscapes/watersheds would be to provide opportunities for all stakeholders/rights-holders to provide meaningful inputs in the planning, monitoring, and overall oversight of activities in the area. To this end, each year the project team will plan and undertake an annual conference to discuss issues in the watershed, document challenges, etc. The project’s Knowledge Management strategy also focuses on systematization as a way to document project experiences and lessons learned for sharing with project stakeholders and others. The project Knowledge Management strategy will be implemented through Component 3.</p>	<p>GEF-UNDP Project Document, Section V: Results and Partnership.</p>
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Comments submitted by council members on the GEF November 2017 Work Program

Germany

<p>The proposal is very ambitious in terms of its objectives, it tries to combine many goals in a difficult area where human pressure on the environment is quite high. We suggest further sharpening the focus on biodiversity outcomes and if possible adjusting the level of ambition of objectives, indicators and co-funding</p>	<p>Although the overall structure of the project components remains the same, during the final project design, changes were made to some of the project outputs and indicators based on baseline and feasibility assessments. These changes can be observed in Table B and Section A/A.1. A.1. Project Description/3) The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, of this CEO Endorsement Request. Regarding the co-financing, please refer to Table C: Confirmed Sources of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type.</p>	<p>CEO Endorsement Request: Table B and Section A/A.1. A.1. Project Description/3) The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project; Table C: Confirmed Sources of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type.</p>
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The projects wants to promote products (sugarcane, banana) with large-scale agricultural producers with enhanced value chain benefits in markets. However, the large-scale agribusiness has been a main driver of deforestation in Belize and is the highest threat to the conservation of the Belize Central Corridor (together with the deforestation in and outside protected areas by small-scale farmers). We ask the final proposal to elaborate clearly how the support of agroindustrial production as lined out in the proposal (“value chains”) would avoid further deforestation and ensure positive biodiversity impacts.

The project will engage large farms (e.g., Santander Farms Ltd., Big Falls, etc.) through the following outputs:

- Outputs 1.3 and 2.3: The application of financial incentive mechanisms that will serve as the vehicle for large producers within the landscape to incentivized then to effectively engage in sustainable production practices and watershed management.
- Output 2.1: The large farms within the landscape are targeted to participate in conservation agreements for the purpose of setting aside or protecting minimally disturbed priority areas, as well as participate in practices that encourage restoration, effective water management, protection of micro-corridor systems, and an improved forest monitoring system for changes in land use within the Belize River Watershed (BRW). As mentioned in paragraph 61 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, the use of conservation agreements to engage large private-sector holdings such as Santander Farms Ltd. and Big Falls farms is critical for maintaining corridor connectivity and ecosystem functionality within the BRW. The White-Water Lagoon and its surroundings, which was determined to be an ecologically sensitive area encompassing approximately 121 ha, is owned by Santander Farms Ltd. The Big Falls Farm comprises three parcels of land totaling 14,569 ha and is integral for the maintenance of corridor connectivity within the Belize Wester Biological corridor. The project provides the opportunity to work with the landowners to place the forested areas under some type of easement or trust that allows only sustainable usage.

In addition, large farming systems are also associated with contributing small farms; as such, the large farms will assist in promoting the adoption of best practices among its contributing farms.

The project will support best sugar cane production practices, which may include improved water management for irrigation; organic fertilization, including using leftover sugar cane straw as ground cover; and reduced use of agrochemicals. In addition, owners of sugar cane farms supported by the project will implement activities that result in the conservation and rehabilitation of riparian forests and other ecologically sensitive areas (i.e., water recharge areas), thereby contributing to maintaining and enhancing ecosystem connectivity, providing biodiversity habitat, reducing soil erosion, and improving surface water and groundwater quality. These best practices will be documented and disseminated as part of the knowledge management plan under Component 3. This will include sharing information with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Environment, and Sustainable Development (MAFFESD) and famers’ associations such as Orange Walk and the Corozal Cane Farmers Association, both of which represent many of the 5,300 cane farmers that produce sugar cane in northern Belize.

The durability of interventions such as tree planting and setting aside of steep slopes will be ensured by framing these efforts within a national strategy for riparian forest restoration and protection. Currently this strategy is framed within the national framework for resource management. As such, the Forestry Department will be strengthened to execute its mandate for the protection and restoration of forests in the country. The project

GEF-UNDP Project Document, Section V: Results and Partnership.

<p>Germany also highly recommends including a more detailed overview of the impressive amount of co-funding from Belize. It is of fundamental importance to ensure that resources reserved for the proposed project do not constrain the effective implementation of ongoing conservation efforts</p>	<p>A breakdown of the confirmed co-financing is presented in Table C of this CEO Endorsement. Copies of the co-financing are included as part of the submission package to the GEF, where it is specified how the co-financing will be used. In addition, as part of the financial planning and management of the project, the UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project to ensure the proposed project does not constrain the effective implementation of ongoing conservation efforts, among other risks.</p>	<p>CEO Endorsement. Table C: Confirmed Sources of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type. Copy Cofinancing letters. GEF-UNDP Project Document, Section X: Financial Planning and Management</p>
<p>Furthermore, Germany recommends building on the experiences and seeking cooperation with development partners such as GIZ who has been working in the area in the past 6 years. The final proposal should elaborate how cooperation with these actors is envisaged.</p>	<p>Meetings were held with Mr. Jan Meerman, Technical Advisor, Biodiversity Monitoring and Climate Change in the Selva Maya Region (GIZ). Synergies were built between the GIZ project and the project proposed herein.</p>	<p>GEF-UNDP Project Document, Section V: Results and Partnership; Annex L: List of people consulted during project development</p>
<p>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement/Approval: July 11, 2019</p>		

Is the project structure/ design appropriate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs?

No, the project is well structured overall.

However, it would be good to have some more information on how the project will be engaging large farms (related to Germany's comment). Many of the activities seem to be tailored to small holders. Also, sugar is not usually identified as a crop for sustainability activities. How will the project work on it and how will lessons be documented?

It would also be helpful to have more information how the project will ensure the durability of interventions such as tree planting and setting aside of steep slopes. By creating agreements that may not have continuity, there can be an issue that activities previously done for no external benefit become something farmers will only do when they receive a benefit.

The project will engage large farms (e.g., Santander, Big Falls, etc.) through the following outputs:

- Outputs 1.3 and 2.3: The application of financial incentive mechanisms that will serve as the vehicle for large producers within the landscape to incentivized then to effectively engage in sustainable production practices and watershed management.
- Output 2.1: The large farms within the landscape are targeted to participate in conservation agreements for the purpose of setting aside or protecting minimally disturbed priority areas, as well as participate in practices that encourage restoration, effective water management, protection of micro-corridor systems, and an improved forest monitoring system for changes in land use within the Belize River Watershed (BRW). As mentioned in paragraph 61 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, the use of conservation agreements to engage large private-sector holdings such as Santander Farms Ltd. and Big Falls farms is critical for maintaining corridor connectivity and ecosystem functionality within the BRW. The White-Water Lagoon and its surroundings, which was determined to be an ecologically sensitive area encompassing approximately 121 ha, is owned by Santander Farms Ltd. The Big Falls Farm comprises three parcels of land totaling 14,569 ha and is integral for the maintenance of corridor connectivity within the Belize Western Biological corridor. The project provides the opportunity to work with the landowners to place the forested areas under some type of easement or trust that allows only sustainable usage.

In addition, large farming systems are also associated with contributing small farms; as such, the large farms will assist in promoting the adoption of best practices among its contributing farms.

The project will support best sugar cane production practices, which may include improved water management for irrigation; organic fertilization, including using leftover sugar cane straw as ground cover; and reduced use of agrochemicals. In addition, owners of sugar cane farms supported by the project will implement activities that result in the conservation and rehabilitation of riparian forests and other ecologically sensitive areas (i.e., water recharge areas), thereby contributing to maintaining and enhancing ecosystem connectivity, providing biodiversity habitat, reducing soil erosion, and improving surface water and groundwater quality. These best practices will be documented and disseminated as part of the knowledge management plan under Component 3. This will include sharing information with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Environment, and Sustainable Development (MAFFESD) and farmers' associations such as Orange Walk and the Corozal Cane Farmers Association, both of which represent many of the 5,300 cane farmers that produce sugar cane in northern Belize.

The durability of interventions such as tree planting and setting aside of steep slopes will be ensured by framing

- Annex B: Responses to Project Reviews, Comments Germany

- UNDP-GEF Project Document, V. Results and Partnerships

<p>Is co-financing confirmed and evidence provided?</p> <p>No. The figures for the cofinancing from University of Belize are incorrect</p>	<p>Co-financing has been confirmed; total co-financing increased from USD \$15,076,600 to USD \$23,619,574. The additional co-financing will be invested by the Santander Sugar Group to support activities related to Outcome 2.2: Increased area of agriculture and forest production under sustainable practices, within Santander managed areas in the Belize River Watershed.</p> <p>The figures for the cofinancing from the University of Belize were corrected as suggested; they now indicate a total of USD \$1,296,574.</p>	<p>C.CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE</p>
<p>Are relevant tracking tools completed?</p> <p>Yes. However, please provide a justification for the Rio Marker of 1 on CCA.</p>	<p>The justification for the Rio Marker of 1 on CCA is due to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through Output 1.2, the project will support the optimization of the hydrological monitoring network (e.g., meteorological stations, wells, flow and stage gauges, etc.), as well as provide related data for sustainable water management and the design of protection measures including flood and drought forecasting within the BRW. - Through Output 1.5, the project will provide training to multiple stakeholders at the national and local levels, which will focus on information sharing, stakeholder engagement, and building core capacities for resilience to climate change, among other environmental benefits. - Through Output 2.2, the project will develop a Water Master Plan for the BRW, which relies on climatological information through an optimized hydrological network capable of providing data for sustainable water management. The project will also support designing protection measures, including flood and drought forecasting within the BRW. <p>Through Output 2.5, the project will improve the business management capacities of producers (including women) to implement sustainable production, including climate-smart agricultural practices.</p>	<p>- UNDP-GEF Project Document, V. Results and Partnerships</p>
<p>Does the project include a budgeted M&E Plan that monitors and measures results with indicators and targets?</p> <p>Yes. However, please provide justification for why women are only approximately a quarter of beneficiaries.</p>	<p>The both 2011 and 2018 agriculture census indicates women making up approximately 20% of the agriculture sector. The project targets women in those activities where they are most prominently represented e.g. post harvest operations. While the project expects equal representation of women in actions related to education and awareness, community led programmes such as community monitoring, community led rehabilitation efforts; the project is cognizant as to the numbers of women engaged in production systems. It is the intention of the project to ensure aggressive targeting of female producers; however, the project is unable to commit to the expansion of women producers. The project can commit to the participation of women in associated roles within the agriculture sector.</p>	<p>Table E.PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 6 CORE INDICATORS</p>

<p>Does the project have descriptions of a knowledge management plan?</p> <p>Yes, it would be good to coordinate with IW projects on water management strategies and IICA on sustainable agriculture to help share lessons learned and inform project activities.</p>	<p>As suggested, the project will share information with IW projects regarding water management strategies through the GEF's IW:LEARN program. This may include projects such as GEF ID 10172 Towards the Transboundary Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) of the Sixaola River Basin shared by Costa Rica and Panama, and GEF ID 9246 Integrated Environmental Management of the Rio Motagua Watershed (Honduras and Guatemala).</p> <p>In addition, the project will build synergies with IICA so that lessons learned regarding sustainable agriculture are shared through platforms such as: a) IICA Play, an open access and innovative platform designed to access knowledge by making technical and educational content and other information related to crop production and livestock farming available to producers, researchers, students, and young professionals; and b) Warriors – the brainchild – IICA, an online discussion forum that provides a platform to raise awareness and demonstrate the pivotal role of rural women in global food production, as well as to assist in empowering them and improving their socioeconomic conditions.</p>	<p>- PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION, A.8 Knowledge Management</p> <p>- UNDP-GEF Project Document, V. Results and Partnerships</p>
<p>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement/Approval: September 27, 2019</p>		

12. Is CEO endorsement recommended?

9/27/2019

Not at this time.

We have discussed the fact that IA execution of project activities is meant to occur on an exceptional basis. Please revise the execution arrangements.

11/21/2019

Project PIMS 6015 is presented as a Nationally Implemented Project (NIM) with the Government of Belize, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment and Sustainable Development (MAFFESD) acting as the primary agency involved in project implementation. Enabled by UNDP's Standard Basic Assistance Agreement signed with the Government of Belize and a project specific Letter of Agreement (LoA), between UNDP and the MAFFESD, key elements of project execution have been entrusted to the UNDP Belize Country Office. The LoA and its contents were endorsed by the Government of Belize, GEF Operational Focal Point [OFP] on May 25st 2019 in the letter titled: Endorsement of Request for Provision of Project Support Services Under National Implementation. The letter of endorsement from the OFP is attached as part of this response to GEF comment on the execution arrangements for the FSP together with a draft LoA that will be signed between the Government of Belize and UNDP once the CEO Endorsement Request is approved by the GEF.

Specifically, the government is asking UNDP to provide procurement and finance services tied to the sourcing of specialist services and goods; procurement associated with high valued contracts requiring international sourcing; and the leveraging of UNDP expansive global networks supporting learning activities.

The MAFFESD, although a strong and experienced GEF implementing partner, has demonstrated and acknowledged limitations in project delivery associated with absorptive capacities and in operating within very restricted national markets for service, capacity, and equipment sourcing. A 2016 review of the performance of the World Bank country programme states that, "Experience gained during the CPS indicates that project implementation in Belize requires particular focus on capacity building in public-financial management, interagency coordination, and extensive support in the implementation of projects". The report went on to say that increasing project management and procurement capacity is essential to ensure efficient implementation of programmes.

A preliminary assessment of UNDP's GEF portfolio in Belize shows that on average, NIM projects executed by the Government of Belize, comfortably implement annual work programmes of up to USD500,000 per annum, beyond which project management facilities become strained. The FSP being pursued is a complex project which will require an implementation rate of approximately USD\$1 m per year. To avoid implementation bottlenecks, this project has been designed utilizing a decentralized (third Party) execution strategy, where key national Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have been engaged as leads in implementing various project components, particularly those components associated with project localization at the community level.

Even with the consideration of the use of third parties to support the implementation of the project, national counterparts have recognized limitations within the national structure for implementation of those interventions involving access to global markets. Like the Government of Belize, Belizean NGO's are dependent on the structures of IFI's and development partners such as UNDP for the provision of platforms facilitating the international reach needed for the

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: 132,420			
<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>
Project preparation grant to finalize the project: Integrated management of production landscapes to deliver multiple global environmental benefits	132,420	96,880	35,540
Total	132,420	96,880	35,540

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.

Core Indicator 3: Area of land restored (hectares)

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
500	1,050		

Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all figures reported under the four sub-indicators (3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4) for that stage.

3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands restored

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
n/a	n/a		

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)
500	750		

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)

15,000	Sustainable land management in agriculture and forest production systems	15,000	Sustainable land management in agriculture and forest production systems				
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Add rows as needed.

4.4 Area of High Conservation Value forest loss avoided

Total Ha (expected at PIF)	Total Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (achieved at TE)
n/a			

Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all individual PAs reported in the next table, for that stage.

Name of HCVF	Ha (expected at PIF)	Counterfactual at PIF	Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Counterfactual at CEO ER	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
n/a						

Add rows as needed.

Indicator 4: 4,500 ha of landscape management tools (i.e., biological micro-corridors, agroforestry, forest enrichment, live fences, windbreaks, and hedges) that promote connectivity and biodiversity conservation; 30,500 ha of landscapes under sustainable agriculture with biodiversity benefits; and 15,000 ha of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems.

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

	Total number (expected at PIF)	Total number (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total number (achieved at MTR)	Total number (achieved at TE)
Women	n/a	450		
Men	n/a	1,250		
Total	n/a	1,700		

ANNEX: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

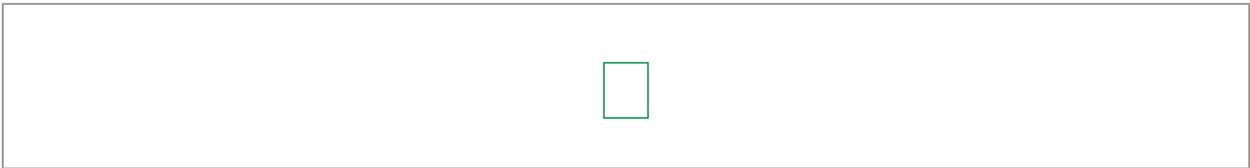
Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

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 type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input 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 checked="" 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	Workshop	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Exchange	Peer-to-peer, field visit	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	

	<input checked="" 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"/> Biodiversity		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
			<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tourism
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
			<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rivers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
			<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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"/> Land Degradation		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods
			<input type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
			<input type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
			<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
			<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
			<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution
			<input type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals

		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 0
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 1
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 2
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 1
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 2



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