GEF-8 Program Framework Document (PFD)

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General Program Information

Program Title	
Food Systems Integrated Program	
Country(ies)	**GEF Program ID**
Global, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Chad, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, India, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, Nauru, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Türkiye, Uganda, Indonesia	11214
GEF Agency(ies):	**GEF Agency ID**
FAO	744505
Other GEF Agenc(ies):	**Submission Date**
IFAD UNDP IUCN World Bank	4/12/2023
Type of Trust Fund	
GET	

Anticipated Program Executing Entity(s):	Anticipated Program Executing Partner Type(s):
Argentina - Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development (MAyDS)	Government
Benin - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of Benin	Government
Bhutan- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Government
Burkina Faso - Ministry in charge of Environment	Government
Burkina Faso - Ministry in charge of Agriculture	Government
Burkina Faso - Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil National pour le Développement Durable (SP-CNDD)	Government
Chad - Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	Government
Chile - Ministry of Agriculture	Government
China - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA)	CSO
Conservation International	Government
Eswatini - Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Government

Ethiopia - Ministry of Agriculture	Government
Ethiopia - Ministry of planning and development	Government
India - Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India with relevant partners	Government
Indonesia - Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Government
Indonesia - Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)	Government
Indonesia - National Research and Innovation Agency (Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional/BRIN)	Government
Kenya - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives	Others
Kenya - The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Government
Nigeria - Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD)	Government
Pakistan - Ministry of Climate Change	Government
Pakistan - Sindh Agriculture Department	Government
Peru - Ministry of the Environment of Peru (MINAM)	Government
Philippines - Bureau of Soils and Water Management – Department of Agriculture (BSWM-DA)	Government
Solomon Islands - Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL)	Government
South Africa - Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	Government
Tanzania - Ministry of Agriculture	Government
Turkiye - Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Government
Sri Lanka - Ministry of Environment	Government
Malaysia - Ministry of Plantation and Commodities (MPC) and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) in association with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change (NRECC)	Government
Nauru - Nauru Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture (DEMA)	Government
Ecuador - Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE)	Government
Ecuador - Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Government
Mexico - Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la BiodiversidadCONABIO	Government
Kazakhstan - Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources	Government

Grenada - MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING, TOURISM, ICT, CREATIVE ECONOMY, AGRICULTURE AND LANDS, FISHERIES & COOPERATIVES	
Sector (Only for Programs on CC): AFOLU	Project Duration (Months): 72
GEF Focal Area (s) Multi Focal Area	Program Commitment Deadline: 8/9/2025
Taxonomy Focal Areas, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Agriculture	
GEF Program Financing (a) 252,162,398.00	PPG Amount: (c) 6,099,999.00
Agency Fee(s): (b) 22,694,596.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d) 548,986.00
Total GEF Project Financing: (a+b+c+d) 281,505,979.00	Total Co-financing 2,201,647,507.00
Project Tags CBIT: No SGP: No	
Program: Food Systems	

Program Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the program, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the program objectives, and how will the program promote transformational change? iii) how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the program should be in section B “program description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Unless food systems globally become more sustainable, they will continue to drive loss of biodiversity and ecosystem functions, land degradation and GHG emissions, resulting in reduced production of nutritious food, eventually leading to malnutrition, food insecurity, and migration. Natural resource degradation, climate change and other crises will continue to undermine food systems’ abilities to respond to growing global population and demand for nutritious food, unless the vicious cycle is broken and there is a shift in mindsets and transformation in how food systems operate.

The Food Systems Integrated Programme (FS-IP), led by FAO and IFAD, focuses on transforming global food systems from farm to table, so that they are sustainable, regenerative, nature positive, resilient, inclusive and pollution-free. It addresses the underlying drivers of unsustainability along the whole length of the food system, by transforming and strengthening value chains, business models, incentive and finance frameworks, and policy and institutional conditions, all of which support the application of models of integrated and sustainable landscape and farm management on the ground.

This will result in the delivery of major global environmental benefits (GEBs) in the biodiversity, land degradation and climate change focal areas, in synergy with improved food security, nutrition, incomes, livelihood sustainability and resilience.

The FS-IP comprises 32 country "child" projects spanning Latin America, Africa, the Europe and Central Asis region, Asia and Oceania, and a Global Coordination Project (GCP). It will support participating countries in implementing their National Food Systems Pathways, or other government led frameworks, with a whole-of-Government vision, based on science, concrete field results and full stakeholder inclusion (including the private sector, women, the poor and indigenous peoples).

The FS-IP will catalyse transformational impacts on the management and impacts of global food systems, that will go far beyond the specific geographies of these child projects. It will achieve this by closely engaging with global policy fora, institutions, finance frameworks and networks of private sector and civil society actors; and by establishing communities of practice (made up of thematic groupings of child projects including those of the GEF-7 FOLUR Impact Program, and spanning the key entry point sectors of rice, wheat, maize, coffee, cocoa, soy, oil palm, livestock and aquaculture), which cumulatively will generate a critical mass of evidence and policy influence capable of transforming global thinking, policies and actions on food systems.

Indicative Program Overview

Program Objective

To catalyse the transformation to sustainable and regenerative food systems that are nature positive, climate resilient, and pollution-free

Program Components

1. Strengthened enabling environment to catalyze FS transformation at global, regional and national levels

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	**Co-financing ($)**
48,071,826.00	419,936,423.00

Program Outcome:

1.1 Sustained and strategic multi-stakeholder mechanisms[1][1] catalyse scaling up of policy, finance and innovation

Indicator:

Numbers of partnership agreements on catalyzing transformation of food systems and scaling at national, regional & global levels (by type/level, numbers and type of members, and issue/sector covered). – targets TBD during formulation of GCP & country child projects.

1.2 Enhanced n**ational and international governance frameworks**[2] **to** support the transformation of food systems towards sustainability, with resources, capacities and buy-in for their effective implementation.

Indicators:

- 32 *countries and 8 sectors (maize, rice, wheat, cocoa, palm oil, soy, livestock and aquaculture) with evidence-based governance frameworks in support of FS transformation*

- *Food system pathways or similar government-led frameworks supported in 32 countries*

- *National policies reformed, strengthened and enforced in 32 countries*

- *Number of international frameworks revised/developed in favour of FS sustainability - – target TBD during formulation of GCP*

[1] Including institutional structures, coherent policies, plans, strategies and laws, stakeholder collaboration mechanisms

[2] Including coalitions and platforms, and both "horizontal" partnerships among countries and international actors, and "vertical" partnerships linking national actors to regional and global platforms and coalitions

2. Improved and increased financing deployed in support of food system transformation

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
83,670,069.00	629,233,808.00

Program Outcome:

2.1 **Pathways for public and private investment in food system transformation** are developed and implemented.

Indicator:

- 32 *countries with investment pathways under development and implementation in support of food system transformation*

2.2 **Increased availability of and access to financial services**[3] in support of FS transformation

Indicators:

- *Increase in the volume of finance USD mobilized (at global level) and deployed for investment in FS transformation (by country, and sector) – target TBD during formulation of GCP & country child projects.*

- *32 countries & 8 sectors/commodities receiving increased investments for food systems transformation*

[3] Including from global, regional, national and local financial institutions, corporate investors, asset managers, philanthropists etc.

3. Environmental benefits leveraged through sustainable management of food systems, landscapes and value chains

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
87,578,547.00	839,872,845.00

Program Outcome:

3.1 **Strengthened planning frameworks and capacities** support transformation of food system and landscape management in target geographies (landscapes and/or jurisdictions)

Indicator:

Number of ha with engagement & governance mechanisms in place to support inclusive, science-based integrated land management (ILM), in 32 countries

Component 3 - Investment portion

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)

Program Outcome:

3.2 **Sustainable and resilient approaches[4] are mainstreamed and applied on the ground** in farming, livelihood and landscape management systems, in target geographies and food systems at scale

Core Indicators:

- CI3: *870,434 ha of land restored*
- CI4: *13.85 million ha of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)*
- CI6: *174 million tCO_2eq Greenhouse gas emission mitigated*

- CI11: *3.4 million of small-scale producers and rural people with improved livelihoods (including women, the poor and other disadvantaged groups) disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment: detailed breakdown TBD during formulation of country child projects*

3.3 **Strengthened value chains and innovative business models** supporting FS transformation

***Indicators*:**

- *Increase in the proportion/volume of products from each of the target sectors traded in accordance with credible sustainability standards**[5]**[2] reflecting GEBs and co-benefits*
- *Increased number of people engaged in improved value chain and innovative business models for sustainably produced food*

Livelihood co-benefits e.g. yield, income, gender, nutrition, etc. - target TBD during formulation of country child projects

[4] Sustainability standards and metrics will be defined during full project formulation and implementation

[5] To sustainable and regenerative agriculture, livestock and aquaculture

4. Knowledge, innovation, scaling and coordination promoted

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	**Co-financing ($)**
15,326,245.00	146,239,840.00

Program Outcome:

4.1 **Knowledge and innovations on food system transformation is effectively generated and managed**, so that country projects are at the cutting edge of best practice, and in turn collectively catalyze the transformation of awareness and practice at national and global levels.

Indicators:

- *Increased number of actors with awareness of FS sustainability issues at all stages (from farm to table) and levels of food systems worldwide (by issue and type of beneficiary, including socioeconomic level and gender) – targets TBD during formulation of GCP & country child projects*
- *32 countries with enhanced and sustained access to knowledge, innovation and technical support in relation to the target sectors (specific issues TBD during formulation of GCP & country child projects)*
- *Number of innovations adopted by country projects under the IP – targets TBD during formulation of GCP & country child projects*
- *Number of stakeholders adopting the knowledge produced by the country project under the IP – targets TBD during formulation of GCP & country child projects*

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET

GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
6,568,392.00	61,715,895.00

Program Outcome:

Monitoring, evaluation and coordination for enhanced program impact

Indicators: • 32 *integrated, efficient and effective child projects working toward common global IP goals*

- *32 child projects coordinating effectively to deliver transformational synergistic impacts*
- *FS-IP coordinating effectively with other IPs with food systems dimensions*

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1. Strengthened enabling environment to catalyze FS transformation at global, regional and national levels	48,071,826.00	419,936,423.00
2. Improved and increased financing deployed in support of food system transformation	83,670,069.00	629,233,808.00
3. Environmental benefits leveraged through sustainable management of food systems, landscapes and value chains	87,578,547.00	839,872,845.00
Component 3 - Investment portion		
4. Knowledge, innovation, scaling and coordination promoted	15,326,245.00	146,239,840.00
M&E	6,568,392.00	61,715,895.00
Subtotal	**241,215,079.00**	**2,096,998,811.00**
Project Management Cost	10,947,319.00	104,648,696.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**252,162,398.00**	**2,201,647,507.00**

Please provide Justification

PROGRAM OUTLINE

A. PROGRAM RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems that the program will address, the key elements and underlying drivers of environmental change to be targeted, and the urgency to transform associated systems in line with the GEF-8 Programming Directions document. Describe the overall objective of the program, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Food systems: a global, multi-sector issue

1. Sustainable food systems[6][3] (FS) are essential for delivering on SDGs on hunger, clean water and sanitation, climate action, life below water and on land, in accordance with the Rio Conventions on climate change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). With less than a decade remaining to achieve the SDGs (the "2030 Agenda") and amidst mounting social, political, health, and ecological crises, the global community faces a critical juncture to transform food systems so that they support healthy diets in sustainable, resilient, just, and equitable ways[i][i]. Approximately 2.7 billion people derive their livelihoods from small-scale food production, while at least 4.5 billion people, almost six out of ten people in the world, rely on agrifood systems for their incomes, with over 1.2 billion rural people living in moderate to extreme poverty. This makes agrifood systems central to reducing poverty and, thus, to achieving SDGs 1, 2 and 10[ii][ii]. Healthy diets are unaffordable for about 40 percent of the world's population, while around 20 percent cannot even pay for a diet that simply meets required levels of essential nutrients. Consequently, eliminating extreme poverty alone will not make healthy diets affordable for everyone.

The environmental dimensions of food systems

2. **Today's food systems generate $12 trillion in hidden social, economic and environmental costs[7][4]. Agriculture occupies about 38% of the world's total land area[iii][iii], and unsustainable agricultural expansion has resulted in significant loss of forests and biodiversity, land and soil degradation, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions**. It is responsible for up to 90% of global deforestation, and drivers linked to food production cause 70% of terrestrial and 50% of freshwater biodiversity loss[iv][iv]. Clearing land for cattle raising was responsible for 16% of global total tree cover loss from 2001-2015; the expansion of commercial commodity production is also a major driver of deforestation, with oil palm accounting for 10.5 million hectares over the same period, soy for nearly 8 million hectares and cocoa and coffee 2 million hectares each.

3. **Unsustainable management of areas under agricultural production** has major impacts on biodiversity, land and water resources, and the global climate: agriculture and food systems are becoming increasingly homogeneous and dependent on a small number of "global" crops, including major carbohydrate-based cereals and oil crops[v][v], and agricultural practices are increasingly moving towards intensified monocultures. These may improve short-term grain yields and labour productivity, through economies of scale, mechanization and external inputs such as synthetic fertilizers, pesticides and antibiotics; but they can lead to major environmental impacts[vi][vi], including the loss of on-farm habitat value and biological connectivity, the chemical and physical degradation of soils (including the loss of soil biota, organic matter and carbon stocks), and the overexploitation and degradation of water resources. Between 2007 and 2016, an estimated 23% of global anthropogenic GHG emissions came from agriculture and land use[vii][vii]; agriculture accounts for 70% of global freshwater withdrawals[viii][viii], and is the largest source of water pollution worldwide, impacting aquatic ecosystems and coastal areas. Nonpoint–source pollution from agriculture, including nutrients from fertilizers, animal waste, pesticides and herbicides, mercury and other hazardous substances can have profound impacts on both people and biodiversity[ix][ix]. Such systems also limit the biological diversity necessary for high-quality diets[x][x], and lead to negative health consequences[xi][xi], as well as disrupting indigenous peoples' ways of life and the livelihoods of smallholders, who cannot compete with models of food production based on economies of scale.

4. **Livestock production systems**, especially when on an industrialized scale, can be damaging to human health and the environment (HLPE, 2016). These impacts arise directly from the animals (e.g. wastes), the overuse of antibiotics, and indirectly from deforestation and land use for the production of animal feed (e.g. clearing habitat for feed or pasture) (IPCC, 2014; HLPE, 2016, 2017). Intensive livestock systems that see the confinement of a large numbers of animals in small spaces and narrowed genetic diversity can increase the probability of outbreaks of high-impact animal diseases[xii], and livestock systems can be a significant entry point for the spillover of zoonotic diseases affecting both animal and human populations.

5. **Aquaculture** has contributed to meeting growing global demand for protein, easing the pressure on decreasing wild fish stocks and providing a substitute to more environmentally damaging land-based protein sources. Aquaculture also has environmental risks of its own, however: it relies heavily on inputs such as antibiotics, however, and currently uses 81% of the global supply of fish oil and 63% of fishmeal[xiii], thereby putting pressure on wild capture fisheries. Farmed fish can escape into open waters, and endanger wild species through ecological and genetic damage[xiv].

6. The inappropriate use of pesticides and the pervasive risk of food contamination are among the major health risks in food systems globally. Agricultural encroachment into natural habitats can bring humans and livestock into closer proximity to wildlife, contributing to conditions where zoonotic spillovers can result[xv]. Deforestation, including that caused by livestock and commercial commodities, thins forest fringes and increases the likelihood of wildlife interaction with human settlements[xvi], while also contributing to climate change and biodiversity loss.

7. **Environmental impacts are generated at all stages in food systems,** from land use change and production through to consumption and end of life: food loss and waste (FLW), for example, results from overproduction, low efficiencies of harvesting and transportation, improper storage, contamination during processing, improper allocation strategy, spoilage and expiration due to owner negligence, and wastage by consumers; FLW and waste-management made up half of the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the global food system (18.6 ± 12.6 GtCO2e) in 2017[8][5]. There is also strong connectivity along the length of food systems in terms of the drivers of behaviour and impacts, with consumer behaviour sending market signals through the producers, and producers determining the supply of sustainable and nutritious food at consumption end. This calls for a system-wide vision when analysing impacts and drivers, and proposing solutions.

Target systems

8. Against this background, the specific sectors to be targeted by the FS-IP are as follows:

- **Livestock:** livestock is a highly important source of protein and income worldwide, but is also a major global cause of deforestation, land degradation and GHG emissions. Addressing these impacts, by improving the management of livestock systems, where possible promoting alternative sources, and promoting healthy diets with reduced intake of animal protein, is one of the food system entry points with greatest potential for delivering global environmental benefits.
- **Food crops (rice, wheat and maize):** while vital for global food supply, unsustainable production of these crops leads to major environmental impacts, including land degradation, impacts on biodiversity from agrochemicals, overexploitation of water resources, and encroachment on natural ecosystems (due to low productivity and unsustainability resulting from poor management). Improved management of these crops to favour sustainability and resilience may need to be complemented by well-planned crop diversification, taking into account lesser-known crops and associated traditional knowledge. International trade in these crops needs to be balanced with the promotion of local food systems and short value chains to foment vibrant and inclusive local economies, and buffer food supply against the vulnerabilities of global food supply chains to shocks such as conflict, pandemics and economic cycles.

- **Commodities (cocoa, palm oil, soy[9][6]):** these are vital for the economies of many developing countries and (in the case of palm oil and soy) important elements of global food supply, but are associated with major environmental impacts. Unsustainable production practices lead to land and ecosystem degradation, loss of biodiversity, ecosystem encroachment, overexploitation of water resources, and pollution; furthermore, these commodities occupy large areas of landscapes, in many cases displacing other land uses, replacing food crop production and impinging on the tenure and resource use rights of smallholders and local (including indigenous) communities. The price volatility of these crops on global markets also exposes commodity-dependent producers and countries to high levels of risk.
- **Aquaculture**: this sector is experiencing rapid growth globally, especially in Asia. With its high land use- and feed-efficiency, it has major potential to function as an alternative way of meeting growing global demand for protein, instead of more impactful sources such as beef; it can also function as a tool for ecosystem remediation by acting as a nutrient sink, especially in coastal areas and inland waters suffering from nutrient overload and hypoxia. It does, however, have potential environmental impacts of its own, in terms of risks of antibiotic and nutrient runoff, encroachment on ecosystems, and invasive species, so its development needs to be managed carefully, in accordance with principles of environmental sustainability.

9. To address environmental impacts generated "downstream" along value chains, the multiple and interrelated drivers of food system impacts, and the linkages between environmental sustainability and healthy diets, the IP will adopt a "whole food system" vision, spanning input and production sub-systems, through value chains (including trade, transport and finance), to consumption and nutrition systems. A "whole food system" vision also implies considering how the specific sectors described above relate to the other crops, commodities and foodstuffs that collectively make up food systems, livelihoods and economies at farm, landscape, national and global levels: the specific sectors named above therefore constitute "entry points" for wider food systems transformation, and under this logic the IP will also in some cases work in a complementary manner with other crops to achieve an overall goal of diversified, integrated and resilient systems delivering multiple environmental, economic and nutrition benefits.

Drivers of food systems behaviour and impacts

1) Biophysical, climatic and environmental factors

10. **Climate change**, variability, shifting seasons and increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events and natural disasters such as floods and droughts undermine agricultural output and livelihoods, reducing soil fertility, crop yields and forest and animal productivity, with the greatest impact on low-resource regions, marginal communities, and fragile ecosystems[xvii][xvii]. Climate change modifies the range of geographical areas in which specific crops and management options are viable. **Ecosystem degradation** and **biodiversity loss** (due to e.g. climate change, pollution and overexploitation) undermine the flows of ecosystem services on which agriculture and food systems depend, limit system resilience, and reduce the range of healthy foods available (especially for indigenous people)[xviii][xviii].

2) Demography (population growth, migration and conflict) [xix][xix]

11. **Population growth** contributes to increased demand for food, and consequent pressures on food producing landscapes[10][7]. Some countries and regions (such as sub-Saharan Africa) continue to experience further population growth, while others have witnessed a stabilization (such as Europe and North America) or begun to decrease in population size: this has major implications for the location and nature of demand for food, and

the availability of labour for agriculture. **Dietary requirements have been growing even faster than population** because of changes in demographic structure: *global* minimum dietary requirement grew by around 29% between 2000 and 2020, due to a combination of increases in population increase and in *per capita* minimum daily dietary requirements associated with the changing demographic structure. **Food consumption has been growing faster than dietary requirements**: over the same period, food consumption increased by more than 37% globally, significantly faster than population growth. Despite this growth of consumption, and because of the high level of inequality prevailing in all regions, almost 10% of the world's population was undernourished in 2021, while 11.7% was severely food insecure in 2020 and more than 3 billion people could not afford healthy diets.

12. **Increasing proportions of older people in populations[11][8]** and **emigration of economically active actors[12][9]** reduce labour availability, especially for more labour-intensive sustainable food production practices. Continuing **urbanization** worldwide[13][10] leads to encroachment on fertile land, changes consumption and demand conditions, and requires restructuring of food supply channels to suit urban conditions, typically with longer food transport distances. The net implications of the different dimensions of demographic change very from context to context, in some cases leading to increased pressures and holding fragmentation as rural populations increase, and in others leading to extensification due to rural depopulation and ageing.

13. **Migration and forced displacement[14][11]** (often stimulated by climate change and food security) pose challenges for meeting food needs sustainably in areas facing population influxes. **Conflict** can lead to destruction of crops, livestock, and land and water systems; disruptions in infrastructure and human resources required for food production, processing, distribution and safe consumption[xx][xx]; increases in food prices; disruption of livelihoods; and difficulty in physically accessing markets. Triggers for crises may be natural (such as droughts), or human-made (such as fluctuations in prices of major staple or cash crops); food insecurity can also in itself lead to conflict[xxi][xxi].

3) *Poverty, income and distribution*[xxii][xxii]

14. **Poverty[15][12]** is associated with deforestation and degradation of forests, and unsustainable management of marginal land. Women are typically poorer and more food insecure than men, while Indigenous Peoples are among the poorest population groups in the world. The poor typically depend disproportionately on natural resources and the environment for their livelihoods and food supply, and so are most affected by natural resource degradation and climate change. Adopting sustainable practices, as well as investing in risk management infrastructure, including for flood prevention and protection from extreme weather events, requires means that poor farmers do not have. As agrifood systems become increasingly complex and urbanized, the opportunities they generate risk excluding many of the rural poor because of the numerous structural constraints they face in accessing resources and services[xxiii][xxiii]. If current policies and trends continue, the global economy to 2030 will face slower growth and higher instability: as labour shares across the world continue on their decreasing path, household spending will weaken, further reducing the incentive to invest in productive activities[xxiv][xxiv].

4) Policies, leadership and governance

15. Public policy in both food producing and food importing countries is in many cases driven by short term expediency and vested interests, and formulated in sector-specific "siloes". Pressures facing policy-makers to deliver significant tangible gains in the short term, in terms of overall food ability, economic growth, and food affordability, while protecting the interests of politically powerful stakeholders, typically lead them to promote policies that favour the production of food through unsustainable practices that undermine the long-term productive potential of the land ("resource mining"), degrade globally important ecosystems, and have high GHG emission footprints.

16. Leadership as well as inclusive governance mechanisms, from global to local levels, are crucial for investing in sustainable food systems, designing and implementing guidelines, policies and programmes that strengthen food systems, and overcoming power imbalances in food systems. Accountability and sustained commitment require significant political will[xxv][xxv]. For those in leadership positions, many factors have to be weighed in the decisions being made about food systems, not all of them visible to policy-makers. Decisions by governments as to how to structure food systems and environments are often swayed by prominent and powerful voices coming from international development policy-makers, donors, and agribusiness. Consumers, especially the poorest, are often excluded from, or marginalized in decision-making. New decision-making and accountability mechanisms are needed to address these uneven power dynamics.

5) Subsidies, Incentives, Investment and Prices

17. **Subsidies and taxes** have major influence on food consumption[xxvi][xxvi], with related implications for environmental sustainability. Financial incentives currently favour consumption of highly-processed, energy-rich, nutrient-poor foods[xxvii][xxvii]. Globally, support to agricultural producers currently accounts for almost USD 540 billion a year, or 15 percent of total agricultural production value. This support is heavily biased towards measures that are distorting (thus leading to inefficiency), unequally distributed, and harmful for the environment and human health. Under a continuation of current trends, this support could reach almost USD 1.8 trillion in 2030[16][13].

18. At the global bulk markets level[17][14], **food prices** have been increasing since the turn of the century[xxviii][xxviii], a trend which is likely to increase if ongoing degradation of natural resources, the impacts of climate change, climate change mitigation measures, and modifications in agriculture support policies, all contribute to create uncertainty and tensions on supply: this trend would be amplified if externalities were accounted for and internalized; tensions could become even more critical if agricultural commodities are increasingly used to produce non-food goods, and energy prices continue to rise. Consumers' purchasing and consumption decisions are highly responsive to prices, at individual and collective levels[xxix][xxix]: this constitutes a significant brake on the uptake of sustainably-produced food, which (due to a combination of low economies of scale and unfavourable fiscal conditions) is often priced higher than unsustainable food produced under highly industrialized commercial monocropping systems.

19. **Investment** plays a central role in driving change in agrifood systems[xxx][xxx]. It has been growing, particularly after the 2008 food price crisis, evolving and engaging new private actors such as pension funds, private debt funds, private equity funds, venture capital firms, social lenders, endowment funds, etc., in addition to private corporations, banks, traders, public development banks (international, regional and national), and other public organizations already operating in the sector. Structuring approaches, such as blended finance, that strategically utilize public and philanthropic capital to de-risk, enhance returns and attract private investment

are playing increasingly important roles. There are major disparities in investment across countries[18][15][xxxi][xxxi]. If past trends continue, private investment will continue to make up the bulk of investments in the sector. This will help meet the growing capital needs of agrifood systems, but could penalize smallholders, with the poorest becoming increasingly marginalized, if adequate funds are not mobilized to meet their investment needs.

20. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is low in agrifood systems, relative to other sectors, and mostly linked to exports, but has boomed during the COVID-19 pandemic. In contrast, self-financing remains the largest source of investment for producers, and smallholders rely often on informal providers such as savings groups, credit cooperatives and village savings associations, particularly in LMICs.

21. Beyond agriculture itself, the development of global value chains has attracted a growing volume of investments, predominantly private, boosting the emergence of myriad SMEs. However, investments by national agrifood systems actors in downstream segments of value chains is lacking, reducing their productivity and competitiveness.

22. Public investment in agriculture mainly aims at enhancing productivity, funding critical public goods, reducing poverty and food insecurity, and facilitating and shaping private investment. The proportion of public resources allocated to the sector is usually less than the sector's weight in the economy. Public action and investment are critical in catalysing the mobilization of financing to provide indispensable public goods, an incentivizing environment, and ensure that investments made are both inclusive and sustainable.

6) Sociocultural factors

23. Consumer and producer behaviours also reflect **cultures, religions, value systems and social norms**. Food and agriculture play a powerful role in how people tie themselves to the land and preserve their social traditions and culture. Food systems consistently shapes culture and traditions, and vice versa. The effectiveness of incentives to influence consumers and producers´ behaviors will not only depend on the values shaped by their socio-cultural environments but also on individual inner values.

24. **Land ownership and use rights** determine whether producers have the stability and access to capital, credit and loans that they need to invest in sustainable food production, and are therefore critically important for the empowerment, material well-being, diets and nutrition of indigenous peoples, smallholders and the rural poor[xxxii][xxxii]. Men and women often do not enjoy the same land and tenure rights, however, and land ownership is not always sufficient. Land is increasingly concentrated in large farms, and unequally distributed, generating further inequality and poverty[xxxiii][xxxiii]. In many countries, lower-income groups have access to land with lower productivity and greater vulnerability than average[xxxiv][xxxiv].

25. **Gender inequalities** strongly determine agrifood system performance. In 2020, women represented over 37% of the world's rural agricultural labour force 48% in LICs); however, in many countries, they still have limited access to and control over land. There is a process of "feminization of agriculture" as the share of women in agricultural employment is growing in all low-income regions except EAP, due to men moving out from agriculture to higher-paying sectors or migrating to urban areas or abroad, with women left behind taking on new roles as primary food producers.[xxxv][xxxv] The gender gap in food insecurity and poverty is driven by underlying inequalities in access to resources, markets and economic opportunities[xxxvi][xxxvi]

26. Over the years, **Indigenous Peoples** have shown that their relationship with the Earth has enabled them to generate food and preserve the world's largest biodiversity hotspots. However, their food and knowledge systems, territorial management and governance practices are not well understood, resulting in their rights not being respected and a lack of dedicated policies and programmes in support of their food systems[xxxvii][xxxvii]. Indigenous Peoples have struggled to be formally acknowledged and to have their rights protected by

international legal frameworks. Western scientific knowledge remains the dominant knowledge system that sets the prevailing standards for research and policy[xxxviii][xxxviii].

7) Food system architecture

27. Food systems globally have become increasingly globalized, and dominated by major corporations that operate at every level from input provision to food retail. The resulting distribution and retail models provide larger population centres with more choice and higher-quality food, but also tend to marginalize more remote areas, and create challenges for smallholders worldwide who are unable to comply with standards or produce too little to attract the attention of large corporations. They also foster consumer preferences for so-called "Western" lifestyles and diets[xxxix][xxxix], associated with increasing prevalence of overweight and obesity[xl][xl].

28. Globalized trade can open up business opportunities for producers and value chain actors in developing countries, help to ensure food supply in countries with constraints on production, and reduce food prices for consumers by diversifying sources of food supply and increasing competition to favour lower-cost producers; it can however also put relatively richer consumers in different parts of the world in competition with relatively poorer consumers, who may find their local foods to be in demand – or that their resources are in demand for export food products instead of traditional food products. This can lead to increased prices for specific foods, even if international trade is overall reducing the cost of living[xli][xli] as well as a loss of genetic and species diversity in food production, as it responds more to the standardized demand then the agroecological requirements of the land and country. Loss of diversity in turn increases the vulnerability of farmers to external shocks in the market as well as climate and environmental disruptions.

29. Strong **commodity dependence** in import and/or exports makes countries' socioeconomic systems vulnerable to shocks[xlii][xlii]. Agricultural commodity dependency may make it difficult for countries addressing environmental and social concerns because, *inter alia*, multilateral trade agreements leave uncertainties for countries that want to address these concerns[xliii][xliii]. Agriculture-dominated economies tend to be scored as being at relatively high financial risk, resulting in high interest rates[xliv][xliv].

8) Growing and changing consumption

30. Changes in **consumption behaviour** have important impacts on the environment. Growing consumption of resource-intensive foods, and food of animal origin, reduces food system efficiency because of low energy and protein conversion rates from feed to food, and generates high emissions of GHG and puts pressure on natural resources.[xlv][xlv],[xlvi][xlvi].

Interactions and uncertainty

31. There is some uncertainty as to the scale and timing of these trends in the future. There is a more than 50% chance that global temperature rise will reach or surpass 1.5 degrees C between 2021 and 2040 across studied scenarios, and under a high-emissions pathway, specifically, the world may hit this threshold even sooner — between 2018 and 2037. Projections for global population, for example, range from 9.4 to 10.0 billion in 2025, and from 8.9 to 12.4 billion in 2100[19][16]. Until the first decade of the 21st century, increasing food production had led to steady global declines in levels of undernourishment, which promised to continue; the sharp upturn as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the fragility of these gains and the uncertainty of their trends into the future. Despite the uncertainty with the scale of future behaviour of these factors, however, it is safe to assume that, over the coming decades, food systems will continue to be affected by the intractable combined

pressures of population growth, climate change, and crises such as pandemics and conflicts, which they are not equipped to face.

32. The drivers described here will continue interact in complex ways into the future. The combination of global climate change, population growth and demographic change (e.g. net ageing, urbanization and crisis-driven migration) will result in vicious circle situations where the scarcity and poor quality of food due to malfunctioning food systems, combined with environmental degradation caused by maladaptive food system practices, will result in further poverty-related demographic growth, crisis-driven migration, and reduced ability of ecosystems to buffer people against the impacts of climate change.

33. Whether the vicious circle scenario described above is perpetuated in this way will depend to a large extent on whether the other, more directly addressable, drivers (e.g. policies, investments, food systems architecture and consumption patterns), food evolve constructively, with a long-term vision of sustainability, or maladaptively in response to short term political expedience and ingrained mindsets: for example, whether there is informed and collaborative leadership; whether financial instruments and prices internalize the full costs and benefits of food systems; whether food system architecture evolves to be more resilient and inclusive; and whether awareness and consumption patterns evolve to favour sustainability.

The GEF scenario

34. Without the investments foreseen through the IP (the "**business as usual scenario**" or BAU), the factors presented above will maintain global food systems on a path towards increasingly critical levels of unsustainability, trapping them into vicious feedback loops in which they continue to undermine the natural resource bases on which they depend, and contribute to global climate change phenomena that affect their own functioning; while production failures combined with unmeetable levels of demand lead to maladaptive responses including disorganized migration, expansion into new areas and ecosystems, and environmentally-damaging forms of intensification.

35. By contrast, the alternative **GEF scenario[20]**[17] (with the IP) will be characterized by a **global transformation towards a dominant model of sustainable and regenerative food systems that are nature-positive, nature-based, resilient, and pollution-free**, delivering major global environmental benefits (GEBs) relative to the BAU scenario (especially in the areas of biodiversity, land degradation and climate change), through approaches which ensure the reliable and affordable supply of healthy food (with growth and enhancement of production on the supply side advancing progressively in tandem with growing demand-side signals favouring sustainable production), and at the same time contribute to livelihood resilience and sociocultural conditions (especially of the poor, and including women, indigenous peoples and other traditionally marginalized sectors of society).

36. These alternative models for global food systems will, as appropriate, combine valuable existing endogenous knowledge and traditions (adapted as necessary to respond to evolving biophysical, climatic, socioeconomic and demographic conditions) with innovations such as the use of information technology to support decision-making at farm, landscape, business and sector levels[21][18], engaging local stakeholders in processes of technology co-creation and adaptation.

37. Under this scenario, domestic and international trade in food products (which will generate business opportunities for producers and other value chain actors in developing countries and help to ensure the supply of healthy, diverse food in locations with production constraints) will be balanced with the need to ensure household food security, livelihood resilience, and food sovereignty to limit exposure to disruptions in food supply chains; and as a norm, food trade will also governed by principles of equity and sustainability.

38. The most direct and concrete benefits of the IP will be perceived in relation to the specific crops, commodities and sectors that are prioritised by GEF for attention, due to their association with the most pressing environmental issues in the food systems sphere (rice, wheat, maize, cocoa, pal oil, soy, livestock and aquaculture). However, by putting sustainability issues more firmly on the agendas of public and private food system actors, and by supporting the development for these "entry points" of policies, systems and models that have broader applicability, the IP will have much wider transformational impacts, for other crops and commodities, for food systems as a whole, and for other related sectors.

39. The GEF scenario will feature:

- **Proactive policies** related to food systems, and **coherent collective action at scale** among actors at national and global levels, based on evidence-based conviction of the need for transformation in order to ensure that growing and changing food needs can be met without further undermining the environment, and the importance of and opportunities offered by working with nature to meet development and nutrition goals;

- **Integrated multi-sector approaches in policy and institutional frameworks,** not only recognising the interactions between agricultural and environment issues in relation to food systems, but viewing sustainable food systems as a central pillar of national and global development, which both determines and is dependent on developments in other core sectors including trade, industry, finance, energy, infrastructure, health, culture, and social wellbeing and stability.

- **Strengthened and harmonized governance, legislative and institutional frameworks,** putting policy related to food systems into action in benefit of the whole of society, and addressing trade-offs and contradictions, while also respecting traditional governance frameworks.

- **Stronger accountability mechanisms** at sectoral, national and international levels, allowing for inclusive, equitable and informed (science-based) decisions on the management of food systems to be taken and implemented and avoid harmful incentives;

- Improved business models and significant investments to increase the environmental sustainability of food systems, including **changes to how businesses and investors perceive value and profitability** and reflect these in investment, procurement, retailing and pricing policies, and to **how value chains are structured** and equipped in order to promote resilience and to increase incentives for sustainable production and circularity;

- Changes in how landscapes and farms are managed in practice, with a **system-wide shift towards sustainable, regenerative, resilient, inclusive and diversified models**[22][19] that: work with nature, recognising and promoting the environmental, social and productive interdependences and benefit flows among ecosystems, communities and farms; take into account traditional and indigenous knowledge and feature integration among systems at field, farm, livelihood, community, landscape and jurisdiction levels, and incorporate a **comprehensive** One Health **approach** that recognizes (in line with the GEF's Healthy People, Healthy Planet framework), that the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment are highly inter-dependent.

- Shifts in purchasing and consumption patterns, with **increased consideration given to sustainability and equity in consumers' decisions**, **changes in diets** (with a higher intake of fruits and vegetables and a lower intake of animal products, especially in high income countries, and more balanced diets in LMIC), and **actions to reduce and recycle waste using circular economy models**, especially by consumers.

40. It is estimated that a transformation to a healthy, equitable and sustainable food system will require $300-400 billion of additional investment per year, including doubling total system productivity over the next 20

years while halving the resource inputs, repurposing at least a third of the $500-700 billion of agricultural subsidies which have no public good benefit; strengthening resilience and lowering risk, especially for the most vulnerable, and attracting high-quality capital to invest in $4.5 trillion of new business opportunities by 2030[23][20].

41. The food system models sought under the GEF scenario will directly address and/or be resilient to the implications of the drivers of unsustainability set out above, and will be designed to respond and adapt, at all levels, to future trends and uncertainty in each of them. Achieving such transformation will depend on increased collaboration and trust building across sectors, enabling innovation in technologies and practice, strengthening of training and capacity development, and on the improvement of safety nets for reducing vulnerabilities to shocks and managing the social transition. Above and beyond, it requires re-calibrating the connection of food systems with other sectors and systems, such as health, environment, energy, and infrastructure.

42. In concrete terms, in order to respond to uncertain futures, the food systems models will need to be:

- **Climate smart** (recognising the inevitability of continuing processes of climate change);
- **Responsive and adaptive to changing demography, migration and conflict**, for example through sustainable intensification (in order to feed more mouths on less land), practices with low labour requirements (responding to rural depopulation and ageing), peri-urban food systems (responding to urbanisation), and gender-responsive models (responding to growing feminisation of rural communities due to emigration); strengthened and adaptive local environmental governance (responding to social change), and diversified livelihood and production systems, and local value and food supply chains (anticipating the risk of value chain disruption);
- **Pro-poor**, for example by including alternatives with low needs for investment, and mechanisms for inclusion and empowerment of the poor (recognising that poverty will continue to dominate many of the rural areas where food systems are anchored);
- **Low-input** and **diversified** (reducing exposure to fluctuations in prices at local and global levels); and
- **Equitable**, **inclusive** and **empowering** (addressing growing trends of concentration of power in food systems).

Barriers

43. Currently, a number of barriers exist to achieving this alternative scenario:

1) Policy, planning, institutional and collaboration frameworks

- Despite major and promising progress in recent times, unsustainable development paradigms continue to be prevalent among many actors active in the food systems sphere globally, including some Governments, private sector actors, international organizations and finance institutions. The dispersed and uncoordinated nature of global actions aimed at addressing environmental issues related to food systems limits their effectiveness, maintaining many of them at niche or pilot levels, at a competitive disadvantage to dominant unsustainable models, and without genuine transformational impacts.
- Despite major advances and the existence of multiple global platforms, there are still major disconnections among the interests and policy directions of diverse global food systems actors, for example: the dominant food systems paradigms among developed countries and corporate actors, focused on cash-cropping for export, industrialized production systems and low productive diversity, conflict with models of endogenous development supported by many in developing countries, especially civil society organizations; and inconsistencies among countries and trading blocs in term of

sustainability standards lead to impact leakages (with unsustainable production simply being rerouted to markets with low sustainability requirements).

- The diversity of initiatives worldwide (for example different industry or third-party sustainability standards, finance and incentive models, commitments to investment, and consumer outreach messages), promoted by multiple different interest groups and motivated by often contrasting and in many cases conflicting visions and interests, undermines their credibility and confuses actors at all stages in the food system (producers, policy makers, processors, traders and consumers).
- National and international policy, planning and institutional frameworks are characterized by "silos", with little coordination among production (agriculture), environment, trade, investment and nutrition/health sectors, and the inadequate or partial nature of the information available to decision makers when formulating policies, legislation, strategies and plans, on their potential "whole of Government" consequences, and the range of alternatives available. This is compounded by limitations in the capacities, tools and systems available to decision makers to handle, interpret and apply the information that is available, in support of decision-making. This typically leads to inadequate provision of incentives for sustainable production, and opportunities for inter-sector synergies being missed; in many cases, also, to conflicts among policies and investments in different sectors, such as the promotion of unsustainable production by agricultural and finance sector actors, undermining the achievement of environmental and nutrition/health sector goals.

2) Finance:

- At both national and global levels, financial investments in food systems sustainability are insufficient to meet the challenge of wholescale food system transformation; typically dispersed and inconsistent in nature; and in many cases inadequately targeted, often acting as "perverse incentives" for unsustainable options.
- Financial institutions (public and private) and other private investors are in many cases not providing adequate and sufficient financial services to food systems actors, specifically small-scale producers and MSMEs. This is due to the lack of an adequate enabling environment; the insufficient capacity of many financial institutions/investors to accurately assess and manage risks, which leads to the perception of agriculture being a high-risk and low return sector; and the high transaction costs to reach small-scale producers and SMEs that often lack collateral and require small ticket sizes. Coupled to these, the lack of sufficient pipeline with attractive risk-return profiles; the scarce primary data and information asymmetries; and the lack of financial intermediation to efficiently connect pools of private capital, with different risk-return profiles, to investments severely limit the volume of capital deployed in food systems transformation.

3) Farm, landscape and value chain management

- Actors in food-producing landscapes in many cases have diverging or conflicting interests, which may act against the environmental and social sustainability of food systems and result in inequitable outcomes, especially for typically marginalized sectors of society (such as women, the poor and landless, and indigenous peoples). Mechanisms are typically lacking to identify and address trade-offs among such diverging interests in an informed and inclusive and equitable manner, through integrated and equitable approaches to landscape management that optimize social and environmental outcomes, ensuring the continuity of flows of landscape-wide ecosystem services on which food systems depend while minimizing the impacts of food systems on environmentally sensitive and valuable parts of the landscape. This is compounded by inadequate capacities for the enforcement of plans and legislation.
- Rural advisory services continue to be dominated by narrow emphases on maximizing crop yields, without adequately considering how crop production relates to overall farming, livelihood and landscape systems; and emphasizing high external input monocultures without adequately taking into account

natural processes that are essential for sustainability. Advisory services also are dominated by top-down approaches that fail to value traditional and indigenous knowledge, to engage producers as full participants in the generation, validation and adjustment of practices in specific local contexts, or to provide for ongoing adaptation of practices to socioeconomic, climatic and market conditions that are likely evolve over time.

- Value chain opportunities offering conditions that specifically motivate producers to produce sustainably are limited in scale, and have functional limitations including inconsistent standards and marketing message regarding sustainability credentials; complexity and inefficiency, meaning that benefits that are passed through to producers are limited; inequitable terms of trade, with imbalances and concentration of power; corporate policies, pricing mechanisms and tariffs that place sustainable produce at a competitive disadvantage; and limited mechanisms for introducing sustainability considerations into local and informal value chains.
- Producers and their organizations typically have limited capacities to interact with value chains, beyond local and informal markets, having limited business skills, contacts or ability to forge them, and ability to absorb fluctuations in prices and terms of trade, and payment delays.

4) Knowledge and innovation

- R&D agendas are typically focused on specific issues with inadequate consideration of the scope and complexities of farming, livelihood, landscape and food systems; and in many cases they are driven by corporate interests in maintaining the systemic status quo focused on high external input monocultures.
- Actors at all levels of value chains lack knowledge of the full implications of alternative courses of action, and capacities to navigate and balance multiple, complex and often conflicting sources of information in their decision-making.
- Inadequate access to knowledge on innovative technologies for implementation of regenerative agriculture, as well as information technology linking producers, consumers and markets.

44. Overall, **global food systems transformation to sustainability is hindered** by: the configuration of global food systems architecture, which leads to a risk of 'lock-in' of existing unsustainable practices and technologies and fails to favour sustainable production and consumption; entrenched mindsets and values, vested interests, and socio-cultural and systemic inertia at global level; and the narrow project-specific vision of food systems initiatives, with little impact on mindsets, rules and structures at regional and global levels.

Baseline

45. The timing of the FS-IP coincides with an unprecedented baseline in terms of levels of interest, commitment and action in relation to the need to transform global food systems towards sustainability, and to reduce their impacts on the global environment, especially in the form of biodiversity loss and greenhouse gas emissions.

Policy and collaboration frameworks

46. The inaugural **United Nations Food Systems Summit** (UNFSS) took place on September 23 2021, marking the start of a new era of sustainable food production and consumption. The UNFSS was preceded by an 18-month preparatory process during which 148 countries hosted a program of national dialogues to develop strategies for more inclusive, resilient and sustainable food systems, leading to the formulation of 117 national pathways for food systems transformation by 2030. The national pathways will provide crucial entry points for the provision by the FS-IP of support to countries in transforming their food systems, with a cross-sector vision and with particular attention to issues of environmental sustainability. The UNFSS also acted as a catalyst for the formation of 28 different thematic coalitions to address specific issues related to food systems and (where relevant and appropriate), the FS-IP will work with these as channels for the interchange and dissemination of knowledge, and the coalescence of collaborative action and scaling of options for food systems transformation. The UN Food Systems Coordination Hub, hosted in FAO, that was established in 2022 has taken on essential

coordination functions to bring together food systems knowledge and expertise from diverse constituencies to support national progress on the SDGs in response to country priorities. FAO and UNDP are jointly piloting a **Food Systems Country Support Programme** to assist in the strengthening and implementation of National Food Systems Pathways, national food system and/or agricultural transformation plans and strategies. IFAD is the lead of the Means of Implementation on Finance of the Hub.

47. The National Food Systems Pathways complement the baseline commitments made by countries worldwide to the delivery of global environmental benefits (GEBs) in accordance with the Rio Conventions, through their **National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans**, **Nationally Determined Contributions** in relation to the Paris Agreement, and **National Action Plans** in relation to the UNCCD. A significant shortcoming of this baseline situation is that in many cases these documents are developed and implemented on a sector-specific basis by environmental sector institutions, with limited involvement of institutions responsible for the sectors where practical changes need to be made to deliver the envisaged GEBs, especially agriculture, finance and food/nutrition.

48. In 2022, the 15th Conference of Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15) adopted the "**Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework" (GBF)**. The targets of the GBF provide a clear framework for the actions of the FS-IP in support of global biodiversity, including: the conservation and management of areas that provide ecosystem services on which food systems depend; the restoration of the biological and productive functions of ecosystems; reducing pressures on areas of high biodiversity importance through sustainable intensification and land use planning; reduction of food waste and over-consumption; reduction of the use of agricultural chemicals; reduction of food system subsidies that drive biodiversity loss; directing investments in support of biodiversity-friendly food systems options; and engaging with large and transnational companies and financial institutions to address the impacts on biodiversity associated with their operations.

49. In addition, a key outcome of the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC (COP27) was the launch of the **Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation initiative**, which aims to improve the quantity and quality of climate finance contributions to transform agriculture and food systems by 2030. Agreement was reached on a mandate for the four-year **Sharm el-Sheikh Joint Work on Implementation of Climate Action on Agriculture and Food Security**.

50. Looking ahead, throughout its duration the FS-IP will take advantage of a number of key opportunities that will present themselves for influencing and maximizing its alignment with the global policy environment:

- **Food Systems stocktakes** in follow-up to the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, in 2023 (during the formulation phase of the IP and its constituent child projects) and 2025 (during the implementation phase of the child projects): these will provide opportunities for adaptive adjustment of the IP and the child projects to reflect progress made in implementing National Food Systems Pathways (NFSPs);
- **Updating of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)** worldwide (due for COP 16 in the second quarter of 2023), which will provide opportunities for promoting alignment between these and NFSPs during the preparation and start-up phase of the IP;
- **Annual Conferences of the Parties (COPs)** of the Rio Conventions on Biodiversity, Desertification and Drought, and Climate Change, providing opportunities for food systems issues to be put on the agenda of discussions and for global commitments to be made to action on food systems sustainability.

Finance

51. The IP will build on and enhance the current baseline of financial investments and institutions, in order to enhance their contributions to global food system sustainability in accordance with these global commitments to action. Although significant, these existing investments fall well short of what is needed: only around 2% of the US$11 billion of ODA is allocated to mobilization/blended finance activities; only around 15% of US$45

billion of MDB and DFI own financing and 5% of the US$19 billion of "direct private mobilization" annually are for agriculture[24][21].

52. This baseline includes FAO's and IFAD's own support to and investments in sustainable food systems and smallholder agriculture. Since 1978, IFAD has provided USD 22.4bn in grants and low-interest loans reaching around 512 million people, mobilized over USD 30bn in additional co-financing from developing country governments, international partners and the private sector, with USD 10bn in donor contributions. IFAD is set to double its impact by 2030: in its IFAD12 replenishment (2022-24), it will deliver USD 3.8bn in loans and grants and an overall program of work of USD 10-11bn. For every USD 1 contributed, IFAD invests on average USD 3, which is then leveraged with sovereign borrowing resulting in USD 7 of investment on the ground.

53. The IP will convene, coordinate, advise, deploy and aim to leverage capital from multiple public and private investors (development agencies, international financial institutions; development finance institutions; multilateral, regional and national development banks; asset owners; asset managers; corporates; family offices; foundations; private equity and venture capital; and commercial banks). This will be done through a "meta-network" of investors linking the strong baseline of existing networks such as the Good Food Finance Network, the Blended Finance Taskforce, the United Nations Environment Program Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI), the Global Alliance for the Future of Food, the World Economic Forum Food Action Alliance and the Tropical Forest Alliance, IDH (The Sustainable Trade Initiative), FAIRR Initiative, the EAT Foundation, the Sustainable Markets Initiative (Agribusiness Taskforce, and the Natural Capital Investment Alliance), the ClimateShot Investor Coalition, and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) . The UNDP-led Good Growth Partnership (GGP) can also help link with these networks, and build on its work on capacity building of corporations and financial institutions for aligning their investment decisions with sustainable development outcomes.

54. The IP will leverage the major track records and experiences of FAO and IFAD in working with this baseline of financial institutions, convening an informal network of public and private investors (i.e., donors, foundations, multilateral and regional development banks, asset managers, private equity, social lenders, and commercial banks) to explore bottlenecks and identify potential solutions and partnerships to finance the transformation of food systems. Similarly, IFAD will leverage its private sector strategy, and its experience working with asset managers (e.g., Bamboo Capital in the ABC Fund) and investment advisors (e.g., Injaro Investments Limited) to sponsor an innovative impact fund that catalyses blended capital to provide loans and equity investments to rural SMEs, producers' organizations, agri-preneurs and rural financial institutions, and that provides technical assistance through a dedicated facility.

55. The IP will leverage the track record of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in innovative finance for nature generally, and several relevant finance initiatives for nature and food systems specifically. TNC has demonstrated multiple innovative and successful models for conservation finance, including Debt for Nature/Blue Bonds, Reef Insurance, and the Nature4Water Facility, and has in-house private finance capacity in its NatureVest Unit. In agriculture, TNC has recently completed a global assessment of food system finance needs for nature-positive transitions and has pioneered innovative finance arrangements like the Innovative Finance for the Amazon, Cerrado and Chaco (IFACC) initiative.

56. In addition, IFAD will leverage the knowledge, expertise and connections of the existing Smallholder and Agri-SME Finance and Investment Network (SAFIN), a partnership of actors that are committed to aligning their efforts to scale up access to financial services for agri-SMEs and for small commercial farms. This network is composed of financial institutions, philanthropic foundations, social lenders, technical assistance providers, producers' organizations, and development finance organizations working diligently to close the investment gap in agriculture and food systems by financially empowering agri-SMEs and smallholders. IFAD has a number of guidelines and toolkits for pro-poor value chains and greening of value chains available. IFAD will build on its work leveraging the knowledge, expertise, networks, and catalytic capital of Public Development Banks

(PDBs) to achieve green and inclusive investments in food systems transformation. This will include leveraging the Public Development Bank Platform to scale up PDB investment through technical assistance, knowledge sharing, innovation, and better tools to measure impact and assess risk.

57. In addition, IFAD will leverage on the Food Systems Investment Hub initiatives (co-led by IFAD and the World Bank) such as the SDG-based Country-Budget Tool for Food which will be piloted in 5 countries and will provide a methodology and tool to help countries measure public and private financing for food system transformation and inform targeted investment decisions.

Planning and management of food system landscapes, farms and value chains

58. The baseline of knowledge and experiences regarding landscape, farm and value chain management, and how it relates to food system sustainability, has moved on significantly since GEF initiated its programmatic approach on food systems at the beginning of the GEF-6 cycle, due to both the investments made by GEF itself and the work of other entities worldwide including (but not limited to) those described below.

59. The GEF-7 Impact Programme on Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR-IP) is developing and applying a wide range of tools in support of sustainable food systems and landscape management, including the Participatory Informed Landscape Approach (PILA), methodology for multi-stakeholder transformative governance approaches, tools for system-wide capacity assessment and strategies for capacity development, tools for applying agroecological principles, and best practice tools and guidance on licensing and traceability in commodities. It is expanding and using the Food and Agricultural Commodities System (FACS) Community of practice to foster country docking and learning through sharing between and beyond the IP Child Projects.

60. UNDP and the Good Growth Partnership (GGP) have established a strong baseline of tools and framework for system change in food systems, including changing systems through effective collaborative action and system mapping of soy and beef systems in the Brazilian Cerrado and the Paraguayan Chaco; 10 years of experience and learnings on collaborative action and multistakeholder platforms under the Green Commodities Programme (GCP) and the Global Marine Commodities project, in 9 commodities and 13 countries; tools for pre-competitive engagement of the private sector ("Value Beyond Value chains initiative"); GCP/GGP innovative tools for informing policy reforms such as the Targeted Scenario Analysis, and supporting adaptive and collaborative management, including the Causality Assessment for Landscape Intervention (CALI) tool (piloted in Liberia, Indonesia and Paraguay), and the Signals of Change self-assessment tool to identify signals of changes in multistakeholder collaboration processes; and the Farmer Support System tool, used to diagnose farmer support systems at country level and help design improved hybrid system making use of public and private sector resources. The FACS Community allows practitioners to share best practices and lessons asynchronously on its digital platform and develops and delivers needs-based training programmes and thematic virtual workshops. The UNDP convened Conscious Food Systems Alliance promotes inner capacity development and mindset shifts for regenerative food systems.

61. As a result of the work of The Nature Conservancy and others, there is a strong baseline of experiences and methodologies for nature-positive approaches to production, regenerative agriculture and food systems for climate mitigation and adaptation, and biodiversity protection and restoration. TNC's Foodscape approach provides a useful tool for framing and organizing food systems interventions from an ecosystem and landscape perspective, and for defining thematic communities of practice for the generation and sharing of experiences. TNC's on-the-ground experiences in driving food system transitions in several diverse foodscapes globally can be instructive and complementary to the FSIP.

62. There have also been major advances in recent years in the ways that the private sector approaches sustainability issues, with increasing industry-wide recognition of the concept of food systems as opposed to sustainable agriculture *per se*; growing commitment to delivering, measuring and reporting on progress with environmental sustainability in parallel with social standards such as living wages and social equity; and growing private sector interest in financing sustainability through carbon markets. This is reflected in the large

number of private sector coalitions and networks that have emerged over recent years (see examples below), as well as third party and industry-based sustainability standards and traceability systems.

Stakeholders

63. The FS-IP will engage with stakeholders at a range of levels to move towards sustainability in global food systems: (i) **Across the breadth of the target landscapes**, in order to ensure that sustainable production is carried out within a framework of integrated landscape management; (ii) **Along the length of value chains**, to tackle the downstream environmental impacts of food systems, build synergies between sustainable production and healthy diets, and bring market forces, incentives, finance and incentives to bear in favour of sustainable production; and (iii) **In global governance, knowledge and policy communities** to leverage, scale and sustain systemic transformation of food systems worldwide.

Landscape stakeholders

64. FS-IP investments in sustainable production at farm level will be carried out within a framework of effective and inclusive governance that addresses the interests of different landscape stakeholders (including the poor, women, youth and indigenous peoples), and establishes rules and norms for landscape management: **landscape, community and jurisdictional institutions** (including local and provincial Governments) will therefore be engaged and where necessary strengthened through country projects – including where appropriate traditional/indigenous institutions. The primary beneficiaries of all FS-IP projects will be the **producers and their families** who are directly involved in, and whose livelihoods depend on, food production; and whose productive activities directly impact on-farm biodiversity, land degradation and carbon stocks.

65. While the FS-IP will specifically pay attention to addressing the needs of the poorest, and optimizing social co-benefits for them, it will work with **producers and producer organizations at any scale**, including corporate actors: larger producers may have disproportionate impacts on environmental values given the inherently larger scale of areas that they manage and influence, and their greater investment capacity – which may currently result in them investing disproportionately in unsustainable technologies, but allows gives them the ability to leverage change through investing in sustainable options.

66. To ensure the flows of ecosystem services on which food system sustainability depends, **stakeholders involved in the use and management of forests and other ecosystems** in the landscape will also be engaged (directly or through their organizations), for example through the promotion of sustainable options for ecosystem management, alternative livelihoods, ecosystem conservation and restoration.

67. Specific attention will be paid to ensuring that the interests of typically marginalized and disempowered sectors of society are represented and provided for in the management of food systems and food producing landscapes. The poor, women and indigenous peoples in particular may have limited ability to make their interests heard effectively and, given the fragility of the livelihoods of the poor and their consequent risk aversion, may be resistant to adopting new practices. In addition to ensuring that the engagement of such stakeholders in planning and decision-making is fully inclusive of these sectors, the FS-IP may, as appropriate, seek to engage and strengthen organizations that specifically represent their interests, including **women's groups/organizations**, and **organizations of indigenous peoples**. The FS-IP will also recognise that the poor, including those who lack reliable access to or rights over land, may have limited ability to engage in sustainable production options that involve perennial crops, or access to finance; there is, on the contrary, the risk that in some cases an increased predominance of such options in the landscape may have the effect of excluding them from access to land for annual cropping, and exacerbating inequalities of power within their communities.

Value chain stakeholders

68. Effective engagement with stakeholders playing different roles and forming links along the whole length of the value chains of the target crops, commodities and sectors is essential if the FS-IP and its constituent

projects are to lead to sustainable transformation of whole food systems, ensuring that lasting and effective positive market signals are passed along the value chain from the consumer to the producer. As appropriate according to case-specific conditions, the FS-IP and its constituent projects may therefore engage with value chain actors involved in **input provision**, **finance** (from development agencies, international financial institutions; development finance institutions; multilateral, regional and national development banks; asset owners; asset managers; corporates; family offices; foundations; private equity and venture capital; commercial banks; social lenders; MFIs; etc., all the way down to community level saving and loans organizations[25][22]), **purchasing**, **trading**, **transporting**, **processing**, **adding value** to, **retailing** and **consuming** food and related products, as well as managing food loss and waste.

69. These actors may range from **small and medium-sized enterprises** (SMEs) in the target landscapes, through to **national and international** corporates (potentially involved at multiple levels of value chains), and **supermarkets** (either in the producing countries themselves, or in importing countries). Organizations and institutions to be engaged may include, for example, **market-trade based initiatives** (such as IDH- The Sustainable Trade Initiative); **sector-based platforms** (such as the Sustainable Rice Landscapes Initiative), **private and public-private sector coalitions** (such as the Good Food Finance Network, EAT Foundation, the WEF Food Action Alliance, and the ClimateShot Investor Coalition), **standard-setting institutions** (such as the Sustainable Rice Platform), and **consumer organizations/pressure groups** (such as the Consumers Goods Forum (CGF)). To that end, the FS-IP will engage with stakeholders upstream and downstream the financial value chain to ensure that public and private investors with different risk-return profiles can participate and deploy capital across a diverse range of asset classes (i.e., debt, equity, etc.) and market segments (i.e., smallholder producers, SMEs, agribusinesses, financial intermediaries, etc.).

Governments

70. National Governments will be core actors in relation to FS-IP country child projects, starting with their responsibility for convening diverse stakeholders to prioritise issues to be addressed, developing and endorsing the resulting expressions of interest and concept notes, engaging in project formulation, and acting as executing agencies during project implementation. They will also be key project participants and agents of change: their roles in policy formulation, planning, governance, and the prioritisation and management of budgets, will make them the principal players when it comes to the mainstreaming of environmental considerations and the application of whole of Government approaches to managing food systems, including ensuring coherence between National Food Systems Pathways and the other planning instruments for which they are responsible.

71. National Governments will also be responsible for representing national interests in regional and global platforms of relevance to food system sustainability, seeking to influence global policies and collaboration, committing to national action and developing partnerships with other countries.

Governance, knowledge and policy communities

72. One of the principal strategies the FS-IP will use to move from project/country level action to regional/global system transformation will be to feed messages and lessons into global policy fora, including, for example, the **Rio Convention COPs**, the **G7/G20 groupings**, the **World Economic Forum**, the Committee on World Food Security (which develops and endorses policy recommendations and guidance on a wide range of food security and nutrition topics), the **FAO Ministerial Conference** and **Regional Ministerial Conferences,** and the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD) (a network of 40 bilateral and multilatercal development agencies, IFIs, intergovernmental organizations and foundations, hosted by IFAD, mandated to improve donor coordination to enable food system transformation). The FS-IP will also engage with knowledge actors and platforms at global level, such as the Consultative Group on International

Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and its member research centres, in order to ensure that food system sustainability agendas are put onto global research agendas in a balanced and coherent way, and that knowledge is managed effectively and efficiently.

Civil society organisations

73. Civil society organizations (CSOs) will play a vital role in ensuring that diverse civil society stakeholders are effectively and equitably engaged in shaping and implementing the IP and its constituent country child projects, so that their needs and conditions are adequately provided for across the programme; CSOs have expertise, capacities and contacts to represent and lobby for broader societal interests in relation to food systems and landscape management, and may have baseline activities with which FS-IP activities may be integrated. The main roles foreseen for global CSOs will be to participate in policy and strategizing dialogues in order to bring the perspectives of their members to the table, especially regarding alternative paradigms for food systems transformation that provide for social sustainability, equity and human rights (particularly of women, indigenous peoples, the poor, and the landless).

74. The 28 different thematic coalitions catalysed by the 2021 UNFSS include a number of CSOs, and the IP will use the coalitions as entry points for engaging with these. There are however a significant number of important CSOs that are not involved in the coalitions, and the formulation phase of the GCP IP will include further outreach to these, and the definition of structured strategies and mechanisms for their engagement. Examples of additional global CSOs[26][23] with potential for engagement in the IP (to be confirmed during GCP formulation) include Act4Food Act4Change, the Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA), the Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development, C40, Changing Narratives Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa Farmers' Forum (ESAFF), FoodWatch, Grow Asia, La Via Campesina, the Landesa Center for Women's Rights, the Resilient Cities Network, the Réseau des organisations paysannes et de producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (ROPPA), Slow Food International, Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Network, The North African Network for Food Sovereignty, and the World Farmers Market Coalition.

International Agencies

75. The IP will be led by FAO and IFAD, which are the two Rome-based GEF agencies mandated to provide global leadership on FS issues: Their work covers all of the target sectors of the FS IP (agriculture, livestock and aquaculture), as well as the highly related sector of forestry and natural resources management. Both agencies' operational strategies emphasize the importance of jointly addressing poverty and the environment[27][24], and they also co-lead the UN Decade on Family Farming (2019-2028). UNDP, which leads Good Growth Partnership (GGP), will be a key strategic partner in the IP; The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) will participate as additional partners, given their potential to make specific technical contributions and to link the IP to networks of external contacts, as will the Regional Development Banks (Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank and Interamerican Development Bank), which have the potential to bring major co-financing to the task of food systems transformation, as well as contributing innovative financial models. The potential for RDBs to co-finance IP child projects will be explored in more detail during the full formulation phases of the child projects; the partnership with RDBs will also provide opportunities for leveraging impact, by scaling out the innovative approaches to mainstreaming sustainability into finance through their respective loan and grant portfolios.

76. The World Bank will be a key stakeholder at programmatic level, given the vision of managing the GEF-7 FOLUR IP (which it leads) and the GEF-8 FS-IP in a highly coordinated manner, as part of a broader

integrated programmatic approach. The World Bank will also provide opportunities for leverage through its finance portfolio, as envisaged above with the RDBs

77. FAO, IFAD, UNDP, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the World Bank will also participate as Implementing Agencies of country child projects included in the IP (see below for more information on the governance arrangements for the IP and its Global Coordination Project).

78. As IP leads, FAO and IFAD will also coordinate and communicate with other international agencies both within and outside of the UN system in order to maximize global outreach and synergies, especially with the Rome-based World Food Programme, for whose work food system sustainability is also highly relevant.

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[6] FAO uses the concept of "agri-food" systems: this recognises the importance of addressing the territorial dimension of the farms and landscapes in which food is produced, rather than solely the food production systems themselves.

[7] *Food Finance Architecture: Financing a Healthy, Equitable and Sustainable Food System*. UN Food Systems Summit 2021, World Bank, Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

[8] Zhu et al (2023). Nature Food | Volume 4 | March 2023 | 247–256

[9] Coffee and palm oil are also eligible as entry points for country child projects, but none of the selected projects focused directly on these; there will, however, be strong indirect impacts by the IP on these sectors, through the cross-fertilization of lessons of relevance to commodity-based food systems in general, and the overall transformation of food system structures. Both of these commodities are strongly represented in the GEF-7 FOLUR portfolio.

[10] The world's population is projected to increase from nearly 7.6 billion in 2017 to 9.8 billion by 2050; most of this growth is expected to occur in Africa (+1.3 billion people), where fertility rates are highest, and in Asia (+750 million people). United Nations. 2015. World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. New York, USA. UNDESA, 2017 . 12..

[11] The number of people over 60 years is expected to double globally between 2017 and 2050. This varies across regions: while Europe and Asia will be dealing with an ageing population, Africa will experience an increase in the number of young people.

[12] About a third of international migrants are aged 15 to 34

[13] Only around one third of global population is projected to be rural by 2050

[14] In 2015, there were 244 million international migrants, 40% more than in 2000 (UNDESA, 2016). Women account for almost half of all international migrants, many of them originating from rural areas (FAO, 2015).

[15] Extreme poverty declined across the world between 1990 and 2010, with the exception of SSA, but this trend has been reversed because of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is estimated that climate change may push over 130 million into poverty by 2030 and cause more than 200 million people to migrate by 2050 More stringent mitigation plans may increase poverty in LMICs by 4.2%, and climate policies consistent with a 1.5 °C global temperature target would push an additional 50 million people into poverty by 2030

[16] FAO, UNDP and UNEP. 2021. A multi-billion-dollar opportunity – Repurposing agricultural support to transform food systems. Rome, FAO. https://doi.org/10.4060/cb6562en

[17] As illustrated by the FAO Food Price Index

[18] Small farms (2ha or less) represent 84% of the total number of farms in the world, but cover only 12% of agricultural land, while the 1% largest units (those of 50ha hectares or more) manage more than 70% of the total land. Medium-sized units (2-50ha), which tend to be more market-oriented than smaller ones, hold the remaining 18% of farmland

[19] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2022). World Population Prospects 2022: Summary of Results. UN DESA/POP/2022/TR/NO. 3

[20] Based on the "*The future of food and agriculture – Alternative pathways to 2050. Summary version (FAO, 2018)"*. Rome. 60 pp.

[21] Such as forecasting and early warning systems, precision agriculture, mobile-based apps for farm planning and market intelligence, and blockchain approaches to value chain management and traceability.

[22] As reflected in the 10 principles of agroecology: Diversity; synergies; efficiency; resilience; recycling; co-creation and sharing of knowledge; Human and social values; culture and food traditions; Responsible governance; circular and solidarity economy (enabling environment).

[23] *Food Finance Architecture: Financing a Healthy, Equitable and Sustainable Food System*. UN Food Systems Summit 2021, World Bank, Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

[24] Apampa A, Clubb C, Cosgrove BE, Gambarelli G, Loth H, Newman R, Rodriguez Osuna V, Oudelaar J, Tasse A. 2021. *Scaling*

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[25] Including NGOs and other organisations leading VSLAs/Self Help Groups, etc., Cooperatives, MFIs, SMEs, Social lenders, etc.) that act at local level by aggregating and providing finance to producers and producer organisations.

[26] Based on a global stocktake of "122 Organizations Transforming Food Systems in 2022" carried out by FoodTank.

[27] FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31; IFAD's Strategy and action plan on environment and climate change 2019-2025, updated SECAP 2020 (Social, environmental, climate assessment procedures), and Strategy on biodiversity 2022-2025.

https://unfao-my.sharepoint.com/personal/rafael_milla_fao_org/Documents/Desktop/GEF-8_PFD_10%20May%202023%20post%20GEFSec%20review.docx - _ednref1**References**

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[xv] Jones, et. al., 2013. **Zoonosis emergence linked to agricultural intensification and environmental change**. PNAS

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B. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the program as a whole. The program description is expected to cover the key elements of "good project design" in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PFD guidance document. (Approximately 10-15 pages) see guidance here

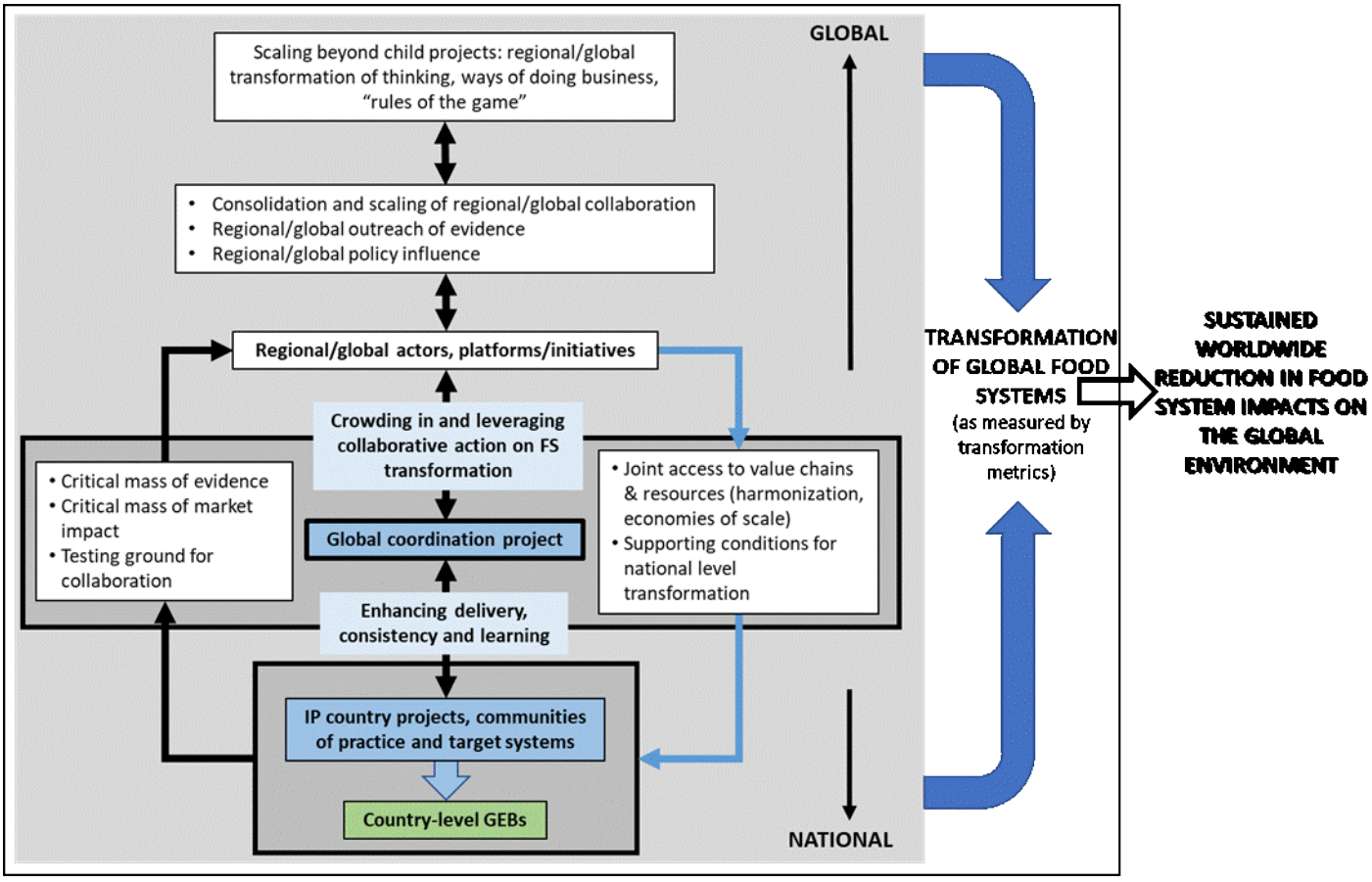
Theory of Change

79. The overall goal of the IP will be **to catalyze transformation to sustainable and regenerative food systems that are nature positive, resilient, and pollution-free.** This will be achieved through combined and synergistic effects of 32 nationally-implemented country child projects (see Annex H), spanning Central and South America, Sahelian and Sub-Saharan Africa, the Europe/Central Asia region, South and South-East Asia, and Oceania, together with the centrally-managed Global Coordination Project (GCP): the GCP will play a central role in catalysing inter-project synergies and linking the projects to broader global processes in order to catalyse food systems transformation at global level.

80. The transformation sought through the IP and its constituent child projects will consist of **deep**, **systemic**, and **sustainable** change with **large-scale impact**, in areas of global environmental concern (GEF IEO, 2018), influencing food systems, and the environments in which they operate, at national, regional and global levels. It will result in **scaling out** (setting in motion and sustaining processes of quantitative multiplication of the magnitude of change); **scaling up** (transforming rules and institutions, including policies and legislation); and **scaling deep** (changing norms, models, cultures, value and mindsets).

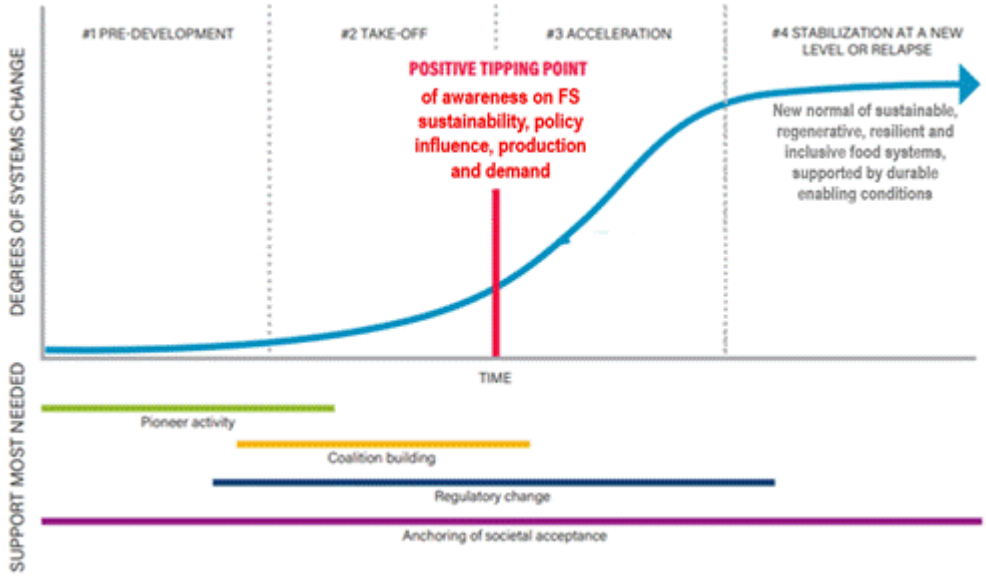
81. Through a series of incremental gains at country level, in terms of increased awareness and uptake of sustainable food systems models and enhanced capacities to support them, together with targeted catalytic interventions, the worldwide investments of the IP will move participating countries and food systems (at all levels) towards a "tipping point" situation, generating a critical mass of information, interest, supply of sustainable produce and demand for technical and financial services that will move the application of sustainable models of production, trade and consumption from being a niche phenomenon to being the "new normal", firmly mainstreamed in the agendas of policy makers and in business models worldwide (Fig. 1). The IP will create durable system-wide conditions that will ensure that adaptive processes of scaling and transformation continue and are multiplied beyond the specific duration of GEF support.

Fig. 1. The FS-IP ambition: moving from single project impact to catalysing system-wide transformation



82. The process of transformation to be supported by the IP corresponds to that shown in Fig. 2, involving the "pioneer" demonstration and injection of ideas, the formation of coalitions for collective reflection, learning and action, modifications to the enabling environment (including regulatory change) and continuing processes of developing social acceptance of the transformations that are proposed – leading to a tipping point beyond which scaling of change accelerates towards a "new normal".

Fig. 2. Phases of systems change in relation to IP logic[28][25]



83. In order to create conditions for lasting transformation by the end of its duration, the IP will apply the four levers of transformation that are central to the overall GEF-8 Theory of Change:

- **Governance and policies:** stimulating debate and review of institutional, policy, planning and legislative frameworks, making solid evidence-based information available regarding the whole of society benefits to be achieved through their transformation;

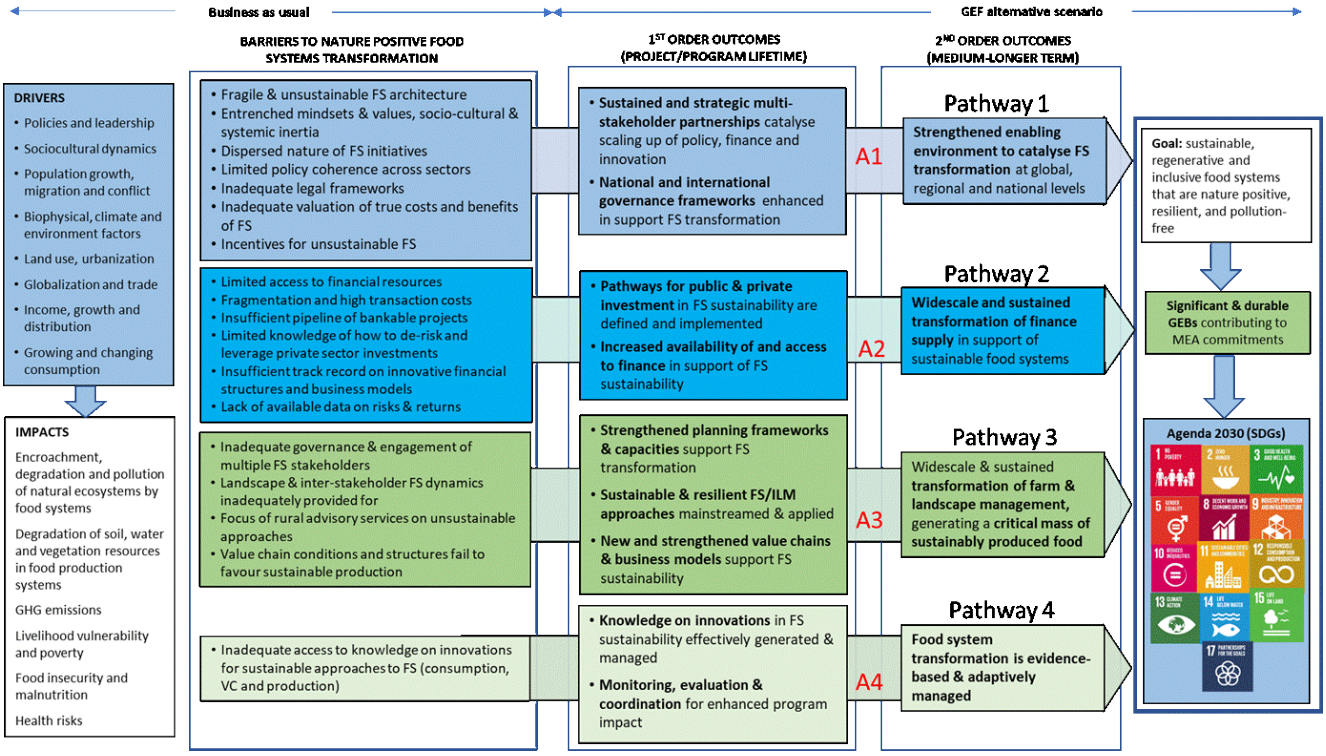
- **Financial leverage:** catalysing and enhancing financial inclusion, and transforming how financial systems (individually and collectively) consider and support sustainable options in food systems;

- **Multi-stakeholder dialogues and coordination:** bringing stakeholders from different sectors of Government and society together throughout the duration of the IP in order to identify and address areas of common ground and trade-offs, permitting the definition of sustainable models that generate net whole-of-society benefits, as well as institutional and societal buy-in and support across the board;

- **Innovation:** the IP will constitute an opportunity for developing and implementing innovations on all aspects and at all levels of food systems, in order to move away from business as usual and achieve transformation. Participating countries' appetites and capacities for innovation and transformation will progressively be stimulated through support to participatory reflections on the shortcomings of the status quo and the need for change; the sharing of innovative options among IP participants at all levels; and stakeholder-led processes of experimentation and learning.

84. IP investments aimed at achieving food systems transformation at national and global levels will be structured around four interrelated and interdependent pathways (see Fig. 3) and corresponding components, as set out below[29][26].

Fig. 3. IP Theory of Change



85. The country child projects (see Annex H) will constitute laboratories for a range of different models of food systems transformation, collectively informing and catalysing global impacts; these globally relevant transformation models addressed include, for example:

- Moving from paradigms based on high input extensive systems aimed at maximizing production output, to nature-positive, low-carbon and resilient food systems planned across multiple landscapes to meet national needs for the main essential foodstuffs, in accordance with broader principles of "ecological civilization" (e.g. China)

- In situations where countries aim to move away from food system models dominated by import dependency by increasing domestic production, ensuring that the shift towards food sovereignty is done through models that are environmentally sustainable and nutrition-friendly, and that value and take advantage of endogenous knowledge, crops and food system models (e.g. Bhutan with rice and maize, Chad with rice, Eswatini with maize and livestock, Indonesia with beef).

- Using international trade rules as an opportunity to leverage transformation from environmentally degrading to nature-positive practices (e.g. Argentina, exporting deforestation-free beef to meet EU rules)

- Leading the large-scale transition to alternative protein sources, while avoiding the risk of these generating negative impacts themselves through environmentally-sustainable models (e.g. aquaculture in Angola, Ghana, India, Kazakhstan, Namibia and South Africa)

- Moving to models that reconcile conflicting food system/development paradigms focused on cash cropping (exogenous) and traditional food crops and diverse farming systems (endogenous) (e.g. Eswatini, Solomon Islands).

- Valuing and promoting the food systems of indigenous peoples in regions of global importance for the conservation of biodiversity, integrating conventional science with the traditional knowledge and innovative practices related to food (e.g. Mexico)

- Realising the potential of high-value crops to contribute to the economies of small island developing states (SIDS), within a framework of environmental sustainability, diversification and resilience (e.g. cocoa in Grenada).

86. The FS-IP will form an integral part of the broader programmatic portfolio of GEF investments in sustainable food systems, building on and constituting a logical progression from the GEF-6 Resilient Food Systems Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) and the Good Growth Partnership (Commodities IAP), and especially the GEF-7 FOLUR-IP, which have established a solid baseline of experiences, information on technical options, and relations with global value chain, finance and knowledge actors on which to build. It will also be closely linked to other GEF investments under GEF-7 and GEF-8, in recognition of the high levels of complementarity that exist among different IPs and standalone projects.

87. The child projects cover all but one (coffee) of the entry point crops, commodities and sectors prioritized in GEF Programming Directions for the IP: globally important food crops (rice, wheat and maize), and commodities associated with deforestation (cocoa, palm oil and soy); sustainable livestock systems; and aquaculture. This coverage becomes even more wide, balanced and potentially transformative when the GEF-8 FS-IP and the GEF-7 FOLUR IP are considered together as a joint broader programmatic initiative (FOLUR projects cover maize, rice, wheat, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, soy and livestock).

88. This situation presents excellent opportunities for the establishment, expansion and/or strengthening of communities of practice (CoP) around specific crops, commodities, sectors, shared challenges and regions, linked to sector platforms, where these exist; and where they do not, offering foci for the coalescence of collaboration among public and private sector actors with interests in the sectors in question. Among the most notable potential examples of this are:

- Incorporation of the GEF-8 **rice** projects in Asia (in Bhutan, China, Malaysia Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka) into the existing multi-stakeholder Sustainable Rice Landscapes Initiative (SRLI), which currently brings together GEF-7 GEFTF and LDCF projects in the region and has been effective in catalysing collaboration and knowledge sharing among public and private actors. This will help catalyse a region-wide paradigm shift across the South and South-East Asian rice bowl towards rice systems with lower GHG emissions, improved resilience, reduced impacts on water resources and enhanced biodiversity.

- The expansion of SRLI to Africa, with a particularly strong GEF-8 grouping in West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Nigeria), potentially with the engagement of the Africa Rice Centre as a technical knowledge platform.

- GEF-7/8 **maize**-focused CoPs in Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and Uganda, with a specific CoP among these on **integrated maize/livestock systems** in Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Ethiopia and Kenya), particularly in semi-arid biomes, and in Asia (Bhutan, China and Vietnam).

- GEF 7/8 CoPs on **livestock** in Africa (Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) and Latin America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru) with potential to catalyse transformation in a range of biomes including the semi-arid Chaco through to the humid agricultural frontier and Andean *altiplano*.

- A GEF7/8 **wheat** CoP spanning Eurasia, covering China, India, Kazakhstan, Türkiye and Uzbekistan, covering conditions ranging from the Indo-Gangetic plain and the central Asian steppes.

- A GEF 7/8 global CoP on soy (China, Brazil and Paraguay), spanning the major global supply chain for soy feeding into the Asian market for livestock feed.

- A GEF-7/8 CoP on **oil palm** in SE Asia/Melanesia (Indonesia, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea).

- GEF 7/8 Regional CoPs on **cocoa** in Latin America and the Caribbean (Grenada, Nicaragua and Peru) and west Africa (Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria) and SE Asia/Melanesia (Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands)

- GEF 8 regional CoPs on **aquaculture**, covering Africa (Angola, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, South Africa and Tanzania[30]) and Asia (China, India and Kazakhstan).

- A GEF-8 global CoP on **food systems in SIDS**, covering diverse conditions and geographies spanning Grenada, Nauru and Solomon Islands, linked to the global portfolio of SIDS projects under the Blue and Green Islands IP that have selected food systems as their entry point sector.

89. There is also the potential to establish multi-country CoPs according to shared challenges and potential solutions, rather that shared geographies, such as subsidies reform, deforestation-free agriculture, regenerative agriculture, and rehabilitation of soils and land.

90. In addition to the CoPs, thematic Technical Assistance (TA) Facilities around identified common challenges could be established to coach/provide technical backstopping to child projects (on a demand base) on programme deliverables, i.e on how to develop, implement and/or monitor an FS investment related strategy. The CoPs and TA facilities proposed above (which will be explored in more detail during the formulation phases of the child projects) would not be limited to the child projects themselves, but would where possible also involve other countries with shared conditions and interests, including countries with standalone (non-IP) GEF projects from current or previous GEF cycles, and countries participating in other GEF-8 IPs with food systems dimensions. The Solomon Islands child project, for example, has the potential to be linked to the GEF-8 Blue and Green Islands IP projects in in SE Asia and Oceania, such as those in Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Timor Leste and Vanuatu, as well as to the GEF-7 standalone multifocal project in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, which also has a strong food system focus.

Pathways of Change, Components and Outcomes:

91. In accordance with the logic set out above, the IP will achieve its goal through four interrelated components, which correspond to the pathways set out above.

Pathway/Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment to catalyse FS transformation at global, regional and national levels (P1)

92. At regional and global levels, the **establishment and/or strengthening of partnerships, coalitions, and collective initiatives** will enable the leverage of food systems transformation and national/regional/global scaling (***IP Outcome 1.1***), with food systems models developed through the IP sustained and catalysed beyond the specific geographies and countries targeted by the child projects, and with linkages being established among actors along the whole length of value chains (from farm to table). In participating countries, P1 will also result in **enhanced policy, planning and regulatory frameworks** being effectively operationalized and negative policy and regulatory incentives being removed, providing the conditions required to enable transformation to occur and be sustained in the long term, at farm and value chain levels. Specifically, this will involve the enhancement (or phasing out, in the case of those with negative implications) of national policies, plans, strategies, regulatory frameworks and stakeholder collaboration mechanisms spanning and integrating a range of sectors, issues and actors (***IP Outcome 1.2***).

Outcome 1.1 **Sustained and strategic multi-stakeholder mechanisms catalyze scaling up of policy, finance and innovation**

93. The IP will work with multi-stakeholder coalitions and platforms at global, regional, national and sector levels (involving multinational bodies, Governments, private sector, civil society, women, youth and indigenous peoples) to catalyze transformational impacts far beyond the scope of its individual child projects, as well as

addressing the risk of improved sustainability in target geographies simply resulting in impacts being displaced elsewhere ("impact leakage"). This will involve both "horizontal" partnerships among countries and international actors, and "vertical" partnerships linking national actors to regional and global platforms and coalitions. Inclusiveness, particularly of smallholder farmers and women, will be emphasized throughout these mechanisms and collaborative processes, where appropriate.

94. Through the IP Global Coordination Project, experiences generated and lessons learnt in the child projects (through the knowledge management structures set out in Component 4) will be used to inform and stimulate debate in these platforms, and to motivate synergistic collective agreements and action among their members (see Box 1 for examples). Support will be provided to ensure government leadership of national platforms and create the foundations for their sustainability.

95. In the case of globally traded products, this outcome will also involve linking value chain actors in IP countries with those at the retail and consumption end in importing countries, for example working with retailers on the placement and pricing of sustainable produce, and working with consumer organisations to influence consumer and retailer behaviour.

Box 1. Examples of coalitions and platforms with which the IP will work to catalyse global transformation

- ***Inter-governmental platforms,*** to address issues such as trade policies and public purchasing rules and their implications for sustainability, the regional harmonization of sustainability policies and incentives to avoid leakages of impacts, and transboundary issues with implications for food system sustainability (examples: European Union, G7, G20, ASEAN, APEC, CARICOM).
- ***Multi-stakeholder platforms***, involving government, private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), donors and others, to address issues such as the development of sector development and investment plans for FS sustainability; strategies for reconciling GEBs with issues of economic development, livelihood resilience, nutrition and social equity; and co-investment in sustainability initiatives
- ***CSO and national/international NGO platforms***, on issues such as policy lobbying, message coherence, indigenous rights and concerns, consumer/nutrition initiatives, harmonized indicators, and the exchange of lessons learned and knowledge[31][27].
- ***Crop/commodity platforms,*** to enable concerted action to shift private and public sector approaches towards sustainability based on strong business case evidence, such as the sector-wide definition of relevant and practical market-focused sustainability and labelling standards, and traceability mechanisms (global platforms include the Sustainable Rice Platform, Global Dairy Platform, Soft Commodities Forum; national commodity platforms include the Indonesia national sustainable palm oil platform FOKSBI, and the Paraguay platforms on beef and soy).
- **Platforms for pre-competitive collaboration**, on issues related to alignment, target setting and metrics for corporate action (examples, Science Based Target Initiative, Task Force for Nature-Related Climate Disclosures (TNFD), OP2B)
- ***Health and nutrition actors, and consumer platforms,*** e.g. on sustainable and equitable sourcing and consumption

Outcome 1.2 Enhanced national and international governance frameworks

96. Through its country-level child projects, and the GCP at global level, the IP will ensure that food system transformation at all levels is underpinned by strong governance frameworks, including institutional structures, coherent policies, plans, strategies and laws, and stakeholder collaboration mechanisms, with the resources, capacities and buy-in needed for their effective implementation (see Box 2). This will entail particular emphasis on promoting whole of government approach and inter-ministerial collaboration to ensure holistic food system policy frameworks are adopted.

Box 2. Indicative aspects of governance frameworks to be enhanced

- **National Food Systems Assessments (NFSAs):** in IP countries where NFSAs have already been carried out by FAO's Investment Centre (Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Nigeria and South Africa), these will provide vital insights as the basis for more detailed analyses of needs for governance strengthening. In other IP countries, the IP will support the development of NFSAs.
- **Evidence-based coherent and inclusive national cross-sector planning, dialogue frameworks and action plans** for FS sustainability, linking sustainable production, landscape management and value chains to nutrition, health[32][28] and economic development, building on National Food Systems Pathways (NFSPs) where applicable.
- **Promotion of synergies and coherence** between national laws, policies and plans related to multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans[33][29], National Action Plans to combat desertification and drought, Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement Development), and NFSPs
- **Alignment and repurposing of public support (**incentives, tariffs and fiscal measures) to reflect whole of society implications and avoid perverse incentives for unsustainability.
- **Evidence-based enhanced legal frameworks** with consistent, clear and actionable specifications for FS transformation (including e.g. land, biodiversity and water governance, tenure, land conversion, sustainable products, and sustainable investments), accompanied by effective mechanisms to ensure and monitor enforcement
- **Science technology and information (STI)/policy interface mechanisms** to enhance policy-making, decision-making and planning in support of FS sustainability, including processes and mechanisms for collaborative action and mindset change on FS transformation
- **Mainstreaming of FS sustainability issues into curricula of educational institutions**
- **Enhancement of capacities in governments to plan and implement national FS transformation,** including convening and facilitation of contributions of other actors, and the provision of favourable conditions for sustainable production, consumption and value chains
- **Strengthening and alignment of sustainability standards and traceability systems**, linking target producers through to retailers and consumers in such a way as to inspire demand-side confidence regarding sustainability and social benefits, and ensure that market-based benefits are passed through to producers as reliably and equitably as possible.
- **True Cost Accounting** analyses, allowing FS actors to recognise and respond to the full environmental implications of food systems

97. Pathway 1 depends on the following **assumptions (A1** in Fig. 3**)**:

- **The provision of evidence on the feasibility of and benefits of enhanced enabling frameworks is sufficient to motivate policy actors to act**, and the resulting enhancements in enabling frameworks in turn determine the behaviour of food systems actors. The IP will ensure that the evidence generated from the child projects is strong and convincing, covers a wide diversity of globally relevant situations, is presented in ways that overcome potential barriers to receptiveness (such as vested interests and political pressure) and recognizes constraints to change faced by food systems actors on the ground (such as sociocultural rules and conditions, aversion to risk, and/or governance conditions, including conflicts and weak tenure rights);
- **Relevant and effective platforms/coalitions exist covering the specific issues and sectors in question, as potential vehicles for catalysing transformation**. The outcomes of the systems transformation achieved through this approach, and their equity, will depend on how well different interest groups are represented, and their respective levels of power. Close attention will be paid to ensuring that the interests of typically disempowered and underrepresented sectors (e.g. women, indigenous peoples, the poor, smallholders and the landless) are effectively represented and heard. If such platforms do not exist the IP will support creating ones of value and appropriate for each country.

Pathway/Component 2: Improved and increased financing deployed in support of food system transformation (P2).

98. This pathway will result in **the widescale and sustained transformation of the food systems finance ecosystems**, which will contribute to making the transformation of food systems feasible and sustainable. This will be achieved through the development and implementation of pathways for public and private investment in FS sustainability (***IP Outcome 2.1***), supported by a FS Investment Task Force that will provide thought leadership to the IP on the proposed interventions. This will include the development of FS investment pathway toolkit to incentivize public and private investments in SFS, and its subsequent roll out. In addition, Component 2 will focus on increasing financial inclusion (***IP Outcome 2.2***), including the set-up of Finance Working Groups, the design and development of adequate financial and risk mitigation products, the increased use of blended finance approaches, and the development of a pipeline of investable projects matched, where feasible, to a pool of suitable investors with different risk-return profiles.

Outcome 2.1 Pathways for public and private investment *in food system transformation are developed and implemented.*

99. An IP-wide FS informal **Investment Task Force** building on existing mechanism will be set up at global level with key senior public and private, domestic, and international investors (e.g. multilateral development banks and other international financial institutions, commercial banks, corporates, asset managers and foundations) to provide thought leadership and strategic advice on financing FS transformation across the IP, including guidance on key bottlenecks and potential solutions for scaling investments in the countries, sector and commodities where the FS-IP will invest; making connections to other key strategic partners at global, regional and national levels; and providing recommendations and feedback on the proposed interventions. The idea here is to set up a small informal group of mostly private investors (social lenders, banks, asset managers and foundations) and some public entities (international finance institutions, IFIs) that can provide strategic/technical advice, and very pragmatic and concrete recommendations and connections. The objective is to select a small cohort of individuals with extensive experience executing transactions in food systems, specifically in child countries and commodities. Many of the existing platforms, at higher level have limited ability to provide concrete advice in a fast manner; the proposed informal Investment Task Force would provide a lighter and more informal structure with a more pragmatic approach to more easily engage with investors.

100. To incentivize and unlock public and private sector investments in food systems transformation, the IP will develop a FS **Investment Pathway Toolkit** (catalogue of services) that will both capitalize international practices but also build on progressive lessons learnt and innovations from the country projects themselves[34][30]. The toolkit may include, for example, a detailed FS Investment Pathway methodology; guidance on conducive policies and regulatory frameworks as well as infrastructure investments that may be required to improve enabling environment, considering environment and climate element (I.e. ecosystem based adaptation / green infrastructure such as road that can harvest water/green road, ecosystem based infrastructure that can reduce risks related to production, required investments in energy – storage to mitigate waste etc.); examples of risks and de-risking interventions; Just Rural Transition considerations and other approaches that can address identify and address exclusion risks, reviewing specific challenges & cost-benefit of different target groups; a catalogue of project archetypes including risk-return profiles and optimal project/financing structures; a set of tools to conduct market assessments for private sector projects and to screen private sector projects; a set of metrics/data systems and budget tracking tools; methodologies and tools for Natural Capital Accounting; and downstream transactions demonstration. The toolkit will also explore rising opportunities from COP15/CBD regarding corporate commitment on disclosure of risks, dependencies and impact on nature, nature finance, consumer disclosure etc. Finally, the investment pathways will also integrate required social and environmental safeguards.

101. The IP will support participating countries in developing **Investment Pathways,** through a dedicated Technical Assistance Facility, for food system transformation. This will entail the application of the toolkit (or those services developed under the toolkit and specifically demanded by each country) and capacity building to support countries in the development of updated policies and regulatory frameworks related to the financing of food systems, national FS investment plans, private sector market assessment and project screening, natural capital valuation, and downstream transaction demonstrations.

Outcome 2.2: ***Increased availability of and access to financial services*** *(from public and private, domestic and international investors (e.g., MDBs, IFIs, PDBs, commercial banks, corporates, asset managers, foundations, etc.) in support of FS transformation*

102. **FS Finance Working Groups** will be set up with key senior public and private, domestic, and international investors (i.e., MDBs and other IFIs, commercial banks, corporates, asset managers and foundations) to provide thought leadership on financing food systems transformation. Roles of the Working Group include advising on: i) appropriate financial and risk mitigation products; ii) blended finance; iii) financial intermediation; iv) investment criteria to develop an investment pipeline (project portfolio) that meets their risk-return profile; v) conditions to set up public-private partnerships; and vi) avenues to increase co-financing and co-investments.

103. **Financial and risk mitigation products** will be developed, improved and deployed based on market analyses and consultations with stakeholders (public and private, domestic and international). These may include financial products, bundled to increase impact, such as grants (traditional and recoverable), debt, equity carbon finance, payments for ecosystems services, biodiversity certificates/credits; risk mitigation products, such as guarantees, first-loss loans, technical assistance, insurance and off-take agreements, and ecosystem-based insurance mechanisms (e,g, mangrove insurance schemes piloted by TNC and other insurance systems linking to impacts of green infrastructure on resilience to risks); and financing structures such as impact investment funds, green bonds, and investment facilities.

104. **Blended finance approaches** will be explored, through engagement with donors (development agencies), climate funds, foundations, and multilateral, regional and national development banks, to de-risk private investments and enhance returns. Given the nature of the beneficiaries of the IP, many of whom are rural smallholders, strong collaboration with microfinance institutions, leading innovative financial inclusion programs, will also be sought.

105. A **pipeline of investable projects will be** developed with/by country projects and public and private investors, through existing incubators and accelerators and connecting with FOLUR where feasible, to increase the number of investment-ready projects benefiting small scale producers and SMEs. This may involve screening the risk-return profile of producer organizations and SMEs and identifying innovative business models; it could also be done by countries in other landscapes/areas that contribute to the same goals, or as subcomponents of the country child projects, linking to landscape and value chain business models of component 3.

106. The IP will also support **"matchmaking' (financial intermediation and assembly of finance)** to match different pools of capital with different risk-return profiles efficiently to projects. This may include aggregation, securitization, syndication, the development of a deal room, etc. This work will build on the pipeline of investable projects indicated above and the Component 3.3. (Innovative business models and Challenge Fund).

107. Pathway 2 is based on the following **assumptions (A2** in Fig. 3**)**:

- **The availability of and access to finance is a significant incentive to change the behaviour of food system actors** in relation to the adoption of measures that favour sustainability. The shift to sustainability requires food systems actors, and specifically small-scale producers and SMEs, to acquire new inputs and technologies, implement new production systems, adopt new practices and modify existing ones, etc., that may need longer lead times to generate social, environmental and financial returns that what investors are used to. The IP will ensure that the financial instruments promoted are designed to address these needs.

- **Value chain actors are able to access adequate financial services:** this assumption is most likely to hold true in the case of financially literate actors that represent an attractive risk-return profile, have easy physical access to financial institutions, are able to provide collateral guarantees, and require medium to larger ticket sizes. The IP will ensure that financial services also address the needs and conditions of individual and/or physically isolated producers, without collateral, in settings with poorly developed financial institutions at local level, and who produce mostly for subsistence or for markets that provide limited or unreliable financial returns.

Pathway/Component 3: Transformation of the management of landscapes, farming systems and value chains (P3)

108. This pathway will result in **local stakeholders managing farming systems and food-producing landscapes in accordance with sustainability (environmental, economic and social) and resilience**, resulting in turn in the generation of farm- and landscape-level environmental benefits.

109. Enhanced capacities, models, tools, frameworks for integrated planning, management and governance of food-producing landscapes (***IP Outcome 3.1***) are essential to ensure that food production is carried out within the framework of well-managed landscapes, so that a) farming systems receive reliable flows of the ecosystem services (e.g. water supply, pollination, microclimate) on which they depend for their sustainability, from other landscape elements, and b) the risks of impacts of farming systems on landscape elements of high levels of environmental importance or fragility (through e.g. encroachment and/or pollution) are minimized.

110. Enhanced capacities of producers, organizations and small/medium sized enterprises for sustainable production and agroecosystem management (***IP Outcome 3.2***) are essential to allow the actors involved in food production and farm management to undertake the on-the-ground changes to production and farming systems that are necessary to deliver in situ environmental benefits.

111. Well-functioning and favourable value chains, backed up by the application of innovative business models, (***IP Outcome 3.3***) have the potential to make sustainable food system options attractive to producers, in cases where these generate marketable products rather than solely being for subsistence. This requires enhanced capacities among food system actors to engage in favourable value chains (for example, strengthening of business management capacities, access to technical skills and equipment for packaging and adding value to produce, and ability to communicate and negotiate effectively with purchasers); and effective engagement of private sector actors so that they participate in creating favourable value chain conditions (such as procurement commitments, trade channels, infrastructure for processing and value-adding facilities, and technical/business support), and as needed collaborate pre-competitively in the collective development of enabling conditions such as environmental standards with sector-wide recognition and credibility (***link to Pathway 1***). As value chains, and the benefits received from them by producers, are ultimately determined by consumers' purchasing decisions, the functioning of this pathway also involves leverage of consumer influence on the demand drivers of food system sustainability: this involves awareness-raising among consumers (***link to Pathway 4)***, as well as collaboration with retailers and consumer organizations in importing countries (***link to Pathway 1)***.

112. The main focus of the IP will be on the value chains for the food products of the identified entry point sectors (livestock, aquaculture, and/or the prioritised crops and commodities,), within the context of global food systems. Where appropriate, projects may work with other value chains if these provide opportunities for diversification away from environmentally harmful models in the entry point sectors, and/or with secondary (non-food) value chains associated with the priority food sectors targeted by the project, if these have the potential to contribute to the overall financial viability of the systems and open up additional opportunities for investment and support.

***Outcome 3.1:* Strengthened planning frameworks and capacities** *support transformation of food system and landscape management in target geographies (landscapes and/or jurisdictions)*

113. At subnational and landscape levels, child projects will strengthen **multi-sector institutional and strategic planning frameworks** for inclusive integrated landscape management and sustainable food systems, including business models, financing frameworks and value chains. In line with the Global Biodiversity

Framework, this will include the identification of potential areas for restoration, nature-based infrastructure/corridors, sustainable management and conservation-set asides, as well as valuable shared ecosystem services for stakeholders.

114. Projects will invest in **capacities and instruments** to support these frameworks, including fully inclusive processes for multistakeholder planning; decision-support tools such as Targeted Scenario Analysis, carrying capacity analysis, and land use change monitoring systems; and tools for biodiversity assessment and mosaic landscape planning.

115. The IP will take full advantage of the instruments developed under the GEF-6 GGP and GEF-7 FOLUR IP, such as the Guide for Effective Collaborative Action or the Participatory Informed Landscape Assessment (PILA) process, rolling these out in GEF-8 projects when they are ready, and filling gaps with additional tools as needed, to reflect the different emphases, sectors and geographies covered under GEF-8[35][31], including in relation to the priority ecosystem services identified previously and in line with the recent adoption of the GBF and need to mainstream biodiversity more actively; the IP may for example make use of the ABC map developed by FAO and IFAD and adopted as IFAD's first ecosystem-based indicator to facilitate joint mapping of biodiversity, carbon values and challenges.

Outcome 3.2: ***Sustainable and resilient approaches are mainstreamed and applied at scale*** *on the ground in farming, livelihood and landscape management systems, in target geographies and food systems*

116. Child projects will support **capacity enhancement programs** for farm families and producer organizations, enabling them to apply environmentally sustainable production and farm management practices: these will have a strong focus on integrated and participatory approaches, including action research/learning, farmer field schools and business schools, farmer-to-farmer exchanges.

117. This support will consider and adaptively build on **traditional and indigenous knowledge systems** where appropriate. It will also aim to address the sustainability issues associated with the selected entry points prioritized under the IP within a **framework of whole livelihood, nutrition and farming systems**, in order to optimize net farm-level outcomes for the environment, food security, livelihood sustainability and resilience, balancing and integrating the optimization of the management of the entry point crops/sectors with that of the rest of the farm. Support will also consider how farming systems relate to the landscapes in which they are located, in accordance with the priorities defined through the integrated landscape management planning processes proposed under Outcome 3.1.

118. Support to producers will be fully inclusive, and tailored as needed according to the conditions of different kinds of producer, including women, youth, indigenous peoples, those without land or secure tenure, and those who do not belong to producer organizations. In the case of those who do belong to producer organizations, support will be channeled through these, and their capacities for providing rural advisory services to their members will be strengthened, in order to maximize the scale of impact with the available resources. Where possible, the IP will work through existing rural advisory services, with the aim of mainstreaming FS sustainability issues and participatory approaches for working with producers into their ways of operating. In order to ensure sustainability of and scale-up farmer support, the Farmer Support System tool developed under the GEF-6 GGP and deployed further under the GEF-7 FOLUR, will be used to strengthen existing farmer support systems based on public and private sector collaboration.

Outcome 3.3 ***Strengthened value chains and innovative business models*** *support FS transformation*

119. IP support through country child projects will specifically focus on promoting value chains and business models that enable producers to move to more sustainable production; it will also recognize the diversity of types and scale of value chain, ranging from export markets involving corporate actors down to local and typically less formal value chains (including local markets, and institutional programs such as school feeding).

120. **Child projects will strengthen organizations of food producers and processors** (e.g. farmer/producer organizations, cooperatives, SMEs) so that they have enhanced access to finance and technical assistance, as well as strengthened capacities to engage in formal markets and value chains for environmentally sustainable products on fair and profitable terms; to enter into sustainability-based value chain systems (such as third-party or industry-based certification systems, or participatory guarantee schemes); and to adapt innovatively to evolving market conditions and opportunities. Support will also cover the input side of value chains, including for example bio-inputs, adapted seeds, and ICT platforms; as well as (mainly co-financed) investment in infrastructure for food processing, markets, roads etc. To ensure support is well targeted, projects will map and monitor the capacities and maturity of producer organizations, defining different potential capacity development pathways and partnership potentials.

121. During the full formulation phases of country child projects, opportunities will be explored for the establishment of a **challenge fund,** to promote innovative and inclusive business models with a focus on women and youth that scale up investments in food systems transformation.

122. P3 has strong gender and equity dimensions. The long-term social sustainability and co-benefits of landscape and farm system management, and therefore of the environmental benefits that they deliver, will depend on the effective and inclusive engagement of women, indigenous peoples, and other typically economically and socially disempowered and underrepresented sectors of society. This requires consideration of the differentiated interests, capacities and roles of men and women, and members of different ethnic, socioeconomic and age groups. A focus on using value chains and market-based incentives as leverage for GEBs may lead producers to increase the emphasis they put on income generation (including cash cropping) in their farming and livelihood support systems, potentially resulting in changes to intra-family power balances given that men and women may have differentiated roles and levels of power in controlling how income is generated and used; whether men or women take the lead in managing finances is culture-dependent. An increased emphasis on cash-cropping may marginalize food crop production and other livelihood support strategies, with potentially negative impacts on the nutritional status of different family members. P3 may also disproportionately favour sectors of society with higher baseline socioeconomic and power status, especially those with the capacities, connections, social status and types of farming enterprises that facilitate their participation in organizations, and those with the access to tenure and collateral that is required if they are to access loans for investments in productive enterprises, or to participate in value chain agreements.

123. The aspects of Pathway 3 related to landscape and farming system management are subject to the following assumptions (A3 in Fig. 3):

- **The capacities, models, tools and governance frameworks** (proposed under Component 3) **are effective in influencing the behaviour of landscape actors on the ground.** This depends on the existence of sufficiently favourable baseline governance conditions, under which authorities have the potential to enforce compliance with zoning prescriptions, and/or landscape actors are receptive to social pressure and messages convincing them that they should comply; this in turn is dependent on the effectiveness and inclusiveness of the communication and engagement undertaken through the country projects.
- **The development of capacities of producers and their organizations is sufficient to motivate and enable them to undertake changes to their management practices**, of a nature and scale necessary to result in the generation of the required global environmental benefits: again, producers' responsiveness to these interventions may also depend on other factors including risk aversion, tenure, peer pressure, cultural inertia (individual and/or societal) as well as cultural, family and individual values.

124. The aspects of Pathway 3 related to value chains are subject to the following assumptions:

- **The decisions of producers on how to produce are significantly determined by market conditions, consumer spending patterns and profit margins:** in reality, producers and their families are typically likely to balance a range of other factors in their decisions (including food security, livelihood resilience,

risk exposure, technical capacities and tenure), and their willingness to change may be constrained by peer pressure and cultural inertia, as well as individual values; promotion of value chain insertion through the IP will therefore be carried out as an integral part of broader livelihood system support based on participatory and inclusive analyses. The efficiency of value chains in transmitting market-based incentives through to producers, which is another related requirement for the functioning of this pathway, will be promoted by supporting short and equitable value chain options, affordable product certification systems, and options that require low outlay or are subject to favourable finance.

- The magnitude of **consumers' receptiveness and willingness to pay** for considerations of environmental sustainability is sufficient to generate tipping points of market share, that will motivate value chain actors to invest in modifying value chain infrastructure to cater for sustainable products in the long term. Currently, sustainability still remains a minor consideration in consumers' purchasing decisions: willingness to pay is likely to be strongly dependent on income levels, and may be undermined when consumers are affected by economic crises; and sustainability standards remain difficult to navigate for many consumers. This will be addressed through the IP linkages with consumption and retail-end actors (***link to Pathway 1***) and its investments in consumer awareness (***link to Pathway 4***).

Pathway/Component 4: Leverage and transformation of knowledge systems (P4)

125. This pathway relates to **knowledge, innovation, scaling and coordination**. Actions under this pathway, in communicating to policy makers at multiple levels evidence on the feasibility, effectiveness and multiple synergistic (individual, societal and corporate) benefits of the models applied in the child projects, will be crucial in achieving the global transformation of policy agendas and action that is required to move the IP from the conventional model of disparate individual projects to one that catalyses widespread and sustainable change at national, regional, global and sector levels; this outward-facing dimension will be complemented by the facilitation of access at different scales to knowledge, technical expertise and capacity development on food system issues that are shared across multiple countries or specific geographical regions, including information management systems, analysis tools and decision support tools (***IP Outcome 4.1***). P4 will also involve effective monitoring in support of evidence-based adaptive management at project and programme levels, and coordination for enhanced program impact (***IP Outcome 4.2***).

Outcome 4.1: ***Cutting edge knowledge drives, improves and catalyzes iterative learning pathways on food transformation***

126. Knowledge management is of fundamental importance for informing the processes of global awareness-raising and transformation foreseen under Component 1, and also for optimizing the scale, depth and sustainability of the impacts of country child projects, especially under Component 3.

127. Central to the aspirations of the IP to catalyse processes of transformation at multiple levels will be its support to iterative learning (moving from single, to double and eventually triple loop learning) through the formation, strengthening and/or expansion[36][32] of **communities of practice at national, regional and global levels**: these will function as "laboratories" for enquiry, learning and innovation around key shared issues, and will consist of groupings of stakeholders and/or projects engaged in collective, structured and action-oriented knowledge generation and management (South to South exchange). Potential groupings of child projects around shared crops and sectors, spanning both GEF-7 FOLUR and GEF-8 FS-IP, are shown in Table 2.

128. In line with the "whole food system" scope of the IP, it will also invest in **awareness raising of consumers and retailers** at **national, regional and global levels** (for example through public awareness campaigns, partnerships with private sector, and social media influencers) regarding the environmental implications of alternative purchasing, consumption, packaging and disposal options, the links between sustainability and good nutrition, and the business case for prioritizing retail models based on sustainability. This will be supported as needed by proven methodologies for assessing awareness and promoting behavioural change.

129. The generation, management and dissemination of knowledge in support of IP impacts at all levels will be underpinned by **tools for information management and analysis**, that will allow diverse factors and stakeholder interests to be considered and presented in science-based, objective, inclusive and transparent manners (for example agri-food system and value chain assessments, Natural Capital Accounting, Ecosystem Accounting, True Cost Accounting, Targeted Scenario Analysis, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Systems Mapping, Human-Centred Design Tools, and the Causality Assessment for Landscape Intervention tool).

130. National, regional and global **frameworks for collaboration among knowledge management and research bodies** will be established or enhanced for alignment of R&D agendas with principles of FS sustainability, the sharing of knowledge and injection of ideas, the application of inter-disciplinary approaches and the strengthening of national R&D institutions. Existing decision making-support information and knowledge repositories such as Evidensia used under the GEF-6 GGP and GEF-7 FOLUR will be built upon.

***Outcome 4.2:* Monitoring, evaluation and coordination for enhanced program impact**

Project level:

131. **Project management units** will be established in all country child projects in support of their inclusive and adaptive management, providing for effective knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder engagement, coordination with related initiatives, leverage of co-financing, and catalysis of scaling and transformational impacts.

Program level:

132. Programmatic monitoring and coordination will be facilitated through the **Global Coordination Project** (described in more detail below, and in Annex H), which will optimize the delivery of the country projects; ensure that common challenges across multiple countries are addressed in a coherent and coordinated manner; that GEF funds leverage major complementary public and PS investments to achieve large scale transformational impacts; that IP actions are fully owned and supported by sub-national, national, regional and global actors; and that knowledge on issues of common interest across countries and regions is effectively generated, co-created, documented, shared and applied. The GCP will also serve to maximize the IP's effectiveness in leveraging transformative impacts at global level, linking it to multi-stakeholder fora and alliances related to different FS issues.

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[28] Adapted from ICAT 2020

[29] A similar component structure is applied in each of the country child projects of the IP, in order to facilitate IP-wide coherence, programmatic oversight and monitoring, and the efficient provision of support to the child projects by the GCP.

[30] Linked to World Bank support to aquaculture in Tanzania

[31] For example
https://wwf.panda.org/discover/our_focus/food_practice/sustainable_diets/global_action_platform_sustainable_consumption_diets/

[32] Incorporating a comprehensive One Health approach that recognizes (in line with the GEF's Healthy People, Healthy Planet framework), that the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment are highly inter-dependent

[33] Including the Cartagena Convention on development, access, use and or conservation of genetic resources, and the Global Biodiversity Framework

[34] Building on the BIOFIN methodology as well as the UNDP-led SDG Impact investment maps and standards.

[35] Detailed definition of the additional tools needed for GEF-8 projects will be carried out during their PPG phases.

[36] Where they already exist, for example in the GEF-7 FOLUR Community of Practice

Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the approach to program-level Monitoring and Evaluation, including ways to ensure coherence across Child Projects and to allow for adapting to changing conditions, consistent with GEF policies. In addition, please list results indicators that will track the Program Objective, beyond Core Indicators. (Max 1-2 pages).

133. Each of the child projects within the FS-IP will establish and operate its own Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system, as a key element of adaptive project management in line with GEF policy requirements, and the GCP will be responsible for overall programmatic M&E.

134. Indicators will be of three kinds (these will be formulated in detail during the full formulation phases of the country projects and GCP; provisional programmatic indicators are presented in the Program Overview table above):

1) **Measures of the catalytic effect of the IP in terms of triggering transformation, collaborative action and scaling beyond the child project geographies themselves. These indicators will be measured by the GCP, through its Component/Hub #4, and will include the following indicators shown in the Indicative Program Overview table above:**

   - **Numbers of partnership agreements on catalyzing transformation of food systems and scaling at regional & global levels;**
   - **Number of international frameworks revised/developed in favour of FS sustainability;**
   - **Volume of finance mobilized (at global level) and deployed for investment in FS transformation;**
   - **Enhanced awareness of FS sustainability issues among actors at all stages (from farm to table) and levels of food systems worldwide (by issue and type of beneficiary, including socioeconomic level and gender); and**
   - **Number of countries with enhanced and sustained access to knowledge, innovation and technical support (by sector and issue)**

2) **Measures of the impacts of country child projects, which cumulatively reflect the overall impact of the IP. These will include GEF-8 core indicators; measures of critical mass of impact (e.g. IP-wide volume of produce per sector meeting sustainability standards, IP-wide volume of finance available to support sustainable food systems); and metrics of national-level systems transformation. The GCP Component/Hub #4 will be responsible for collating and aggregating the values of**

these indicators from all child projects, and also for providing technical orientation to child projects to ensure that they are defined and measured consistently.

3) Measures of child project results that do not require to be aggregated at programmatic level. Some indicators may be project/case-specific; the GCP Component/Hub will provide technical support to child projects on the formulation and management of these indicators on a demand-led basis.

135. M&E at both country and program levels will place a strong emphasis on metrics of systems transformation, in accordance with STAP guidance; to be defined in more detail during the formulation of the country projects and the GCP, these metrics will focus on the following issues related to the levers of transformation:

1. Capacity for change: increased capacities for facilitating transformation; increased degree of integration of different forms of knowledge; increased numbers of actors reached; reduced resistance to the need for change.

2. Governance and policies: changes in policy, legal and institutional arrangements needed for scaling to happen, dissemination of social norms, narratives and behaviours, and reduction in perverse policy incentives.

3. Multi-stakeholder dialogues: existence of appropriate forms of support by important stakeholders, including levels of engagement, influence and learning.

4. Innovation and learning: emergence of novel technologies, business models and processes; increased knowledge and learning with and among actors; increased demand for novel products beyond program participants; levels of relevant discourse on the issues addressed.

5. Financial leverage: increase in appropriate financial resources (taxes, subsidies etc.) in support of the GEF scenario, and reduced incentives for unsustainable BAU options.

136. At project and program levels, as appropriate, indicators will be included to validate the degree to which the assumptions set out in the theory of change are realized, and thereby allowing the ToC to be adaptively managed. These will in particular focus on:

- Behavioural patterns and the reasons for them, backed up by qualitative behavioural analyses, to validate whether and how the decisions and actions of food systems actors (ranging from policy makers through to farmers and consumers) are determined by factors such as information availability, governance, access to finance and markets, organization, incentives and prices;

- Overall sector behaviour, especially whether increasing supply of and demand for sustainable produce eventually lead to a tipping point beyond which it becomes the new normal, supported by corresponding market structures, consumer behaviour, prices and incentives.

Coordination and cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Programs.

Is the GEF Agency being asked to play an execution role on this program? Yes

Is the GEF Agency being asked to play an execution role on this program?

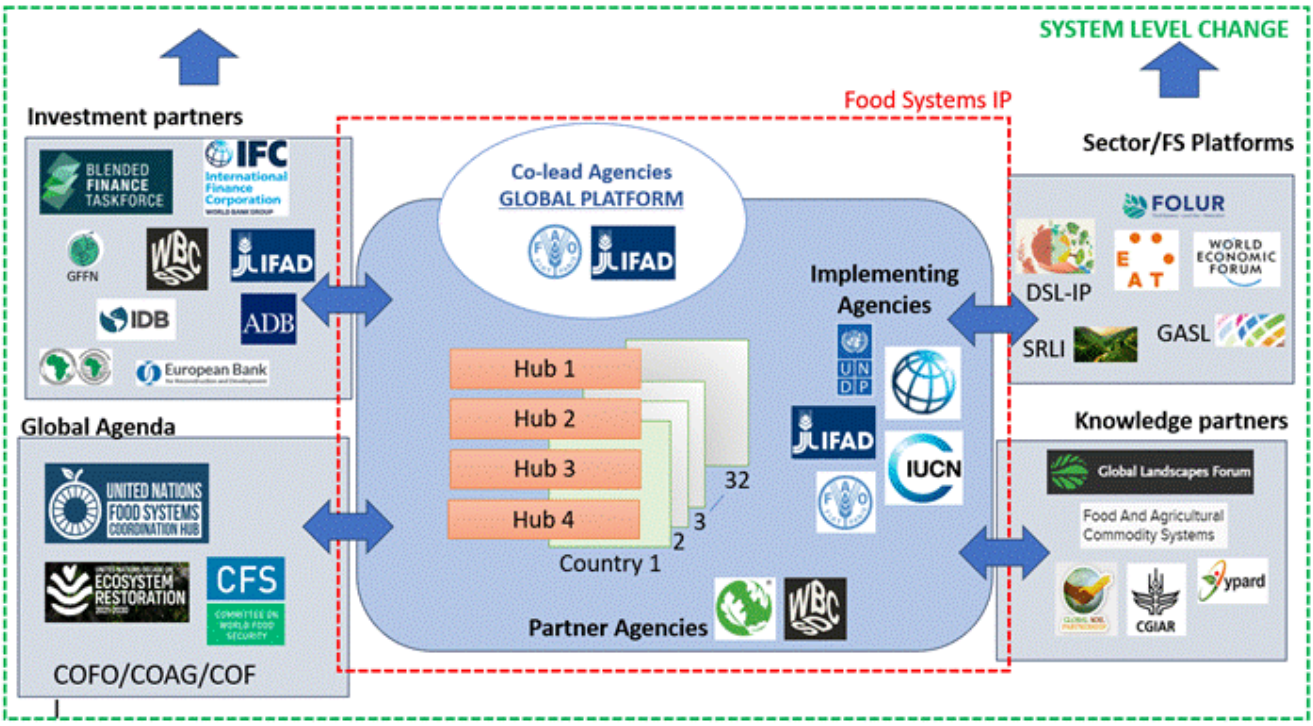
If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

137. Overall programmatic coordination will be facilitated through the jointly implemented (FAO/IFAD) Global Coordination Project (GCP). This will play a vital role in ensuring that the IP is effective in catalysing the transformation of food systems (and associated global environmental benefits and socioeconomic co-benefits), at global scale, beyond the landscapes and countries specifically targeted by the child projects; at the same time, it will support all of the child projects in the IP portfolio in order to maximize their transformative impact, by linking them to global resources of knowledge and experiences related to governance and technical solutions; finance and value chain opportunities.

138. The GCP will specifically focus on supporting the IP by addressing the systemic factors that pose barriers to the effectiveness of the country child projects, and to realizing the potential of the programme as a whole to catalyse transformation at global scale, beyond the specific geographies of the country projects. These include the dispersed nature of global actions in relation to food system transformation, in the fields of policy commitments, value chain management, finance supply, private sector investments and knowledge management; and limitations and inconsistency in the availability of science-based evidence regarding the feasibility and benefit of options for food systems transformation.

139. The GCP comes at a highly strategic moment in terms of global awareness of environmental challenges, and commitments to resolving them, through collective action based on food systems transformation: the UN Food Systems Summit in 2022, and the National Food Systems Dialogues and Pathways and numerous multi-stakeholder coalitions associated with this, are particularly important as stimuli and coalescence points for action; there is also a plethora of other multi-stakeholder (public and private, Government and CSO) coalitions, platforms and initiatives related to food system sustainability. The GCP will play a vital role in crowding and engaging these in a manageable way, in support of the IP's goal of overall systems transformation, promoting alignment and coherence to ensure complementary and avoid duplication (including with GEF7 FOLUR program) (Fig. 4).

Fig. 4. Crowding and engaging multiple global actors and initiatives to foment system-wide change



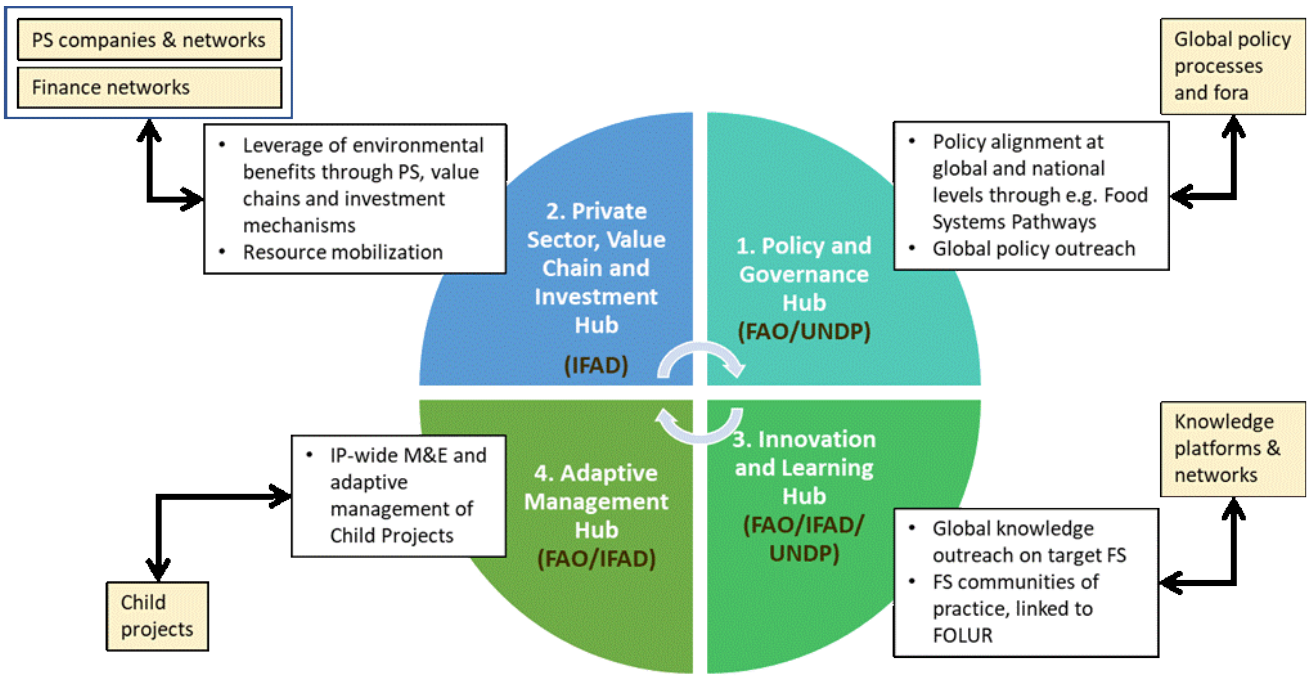
GCP Structure and Roles

140. The GCP will leverage widescale FS transformation from global level through the following actions:

- Consolidating enabling frameworks for FS transformation, including policies, institutional capacities, access to finance and incentives, and access to information.
- By linking the country projects to investments coalitions, platforms and fora operating at regional and global levels (especially the UN FS Coordination Hub), forming multi-country communities of practice (bringing together GEF-6, GEF-7 and GEF-8 projects as appropriate) for innovation and learning, and generating a critical mass of evidence and influence on "shift the needle" of policy and practice.
- Developing lasting capacities, innovation and learning among relevant global FS actors in the participating countries to implement and support sustainable and regenerative agricultural practices and food VCs
- Ensuring inclusiveness, with effective participation from diverse interest groups (including the poor, women, youth and indigenous peoples), small-scale producers, cooperatives/SMEs, public/private sector actors in VCs and financial sectors, into global policy discussions related to sustainable food systems transformation

141. The GCP will be structured around four resource hubs (see Fig. 5), responding to the GEF-8 levers of transformational change (with multi-stakeholder dialogues occurring across all dimensions of the GCP and IP).

Fig. 5. Hubs of the Global Coordination Project



142. These hubs will support all country child projects in the IP on a needs basis, but will also engage with food system and value chain actors directly at multiple levels, including the private sector:

1) The **Policy and Governance Hub** will support policy alignment at global and national levels through e.g. Food System Pathways, and link the FS-IP to global policy processes and fora, so that these fully "buy into" the messages and models generated through the IP and its communities of practice (CoPs), and in turn shape the agendas of the CoPs.

2) The **Private Sector, Value Chains and Investment Hub** will leverage environmental benefits through the design of FS investment pathways, adequate financial services, and strengthened value chains and innovative business models that target smallholders, SMEs, as well as agribusinesses. This Hub will leverage existing partnerships with WBCSD and the World Economic Forum (WEF) to bring together CEOs and other relevant sustainability leaders and decision makers, via a dedicated Forum, to ensure that they are integrated in the design and implementation of the IP from the onset, and that they make the necessary commitments and resource allocations to achieve sustainable food systems transformation.

3) The **Innovation and Learning Hub** will engage in global knowledge outreach on targeted food systems and also establish communities of practice to support iterative learning, support food system actors and link with FOLUR. The goal is to move from single-loop learning, the first stage of learning that involves short-term processes of correcting basic errors and adjusting practices without questioning underlying assumptions, to double-loop learning unlearning old habits and changing practices, policies, and beliefs based on critical reflection of previous experiences, to triple-loop learning that involves a transformation in the whole regime and frame of reference, and development of new governance mechanisms and protocols based on several iterative learning cycles. Learning will be promoted through analysis and dissemination of findings through publications, multi-media platforms, social networks, based on e.g. IFAD's new Information Communication Technology for Development (ICT4D) approach to accelerate development results.

4) The **Adaptive Management Hub** will provide M&E and management support to all child projects to ensure timely delivery of measurable results, that can be aggregated to monitor the global impact pathway and global environmental benefits generated by the program. The information generated will also support iterative learning under Hub 3.

143. The design and functioning of the GCP will also allow it to play a key role in ensuring the early and effective engagement of external stakeholders in the IP, based on principles of trust and "co-ownership". As shown in Fig. 4, the Policy & Governance, Private Sector, Value Chain & Investments and Innovation & Learning Hubs will each function as contact points between the GCP/IP and external actors of relevance to each. Dedicated GCP PMU members in each hub will engage in structured outreach to these actors, starting from the time of formulation of the GCP, in order to define priority issues that they wish to see addressed through the IP, and the *modus operandi* for their engagement. This will include the formation of thematic working groups, involving high level representatives of each participating actor/platform and linking them to actors involved in relevant child projects in order to establish processes of shared learning and collaborative action, and to stimulate coordinated investments of technical and financial resources, as relevant to each case. As further detailed below, IP partners (such as WBCSD in the case of private sector actors) will play a key role in facilitating this engagement, taking advantage of their existing networks of contacts and relationships of trust with external actors.

IP and GCP Governance Structures

144. Fig. 6 below illustrates the multi-level governance structure of the FS IP. This will consist of the following key elements:

- **GCP Project Management Unit (PMU)**. Through its four hubs (detailed above and in Fig. 5), this will support country projects and crowd in and engage multiple external actors and initiatives.

- **FSIP/GCP Steering Committee**, with representation of GEF Secretariat, the IP co-lead agencies (FAO and IFAD), IP partners (UNDP, TNC and WBCSD), the World Bank (as FOLUR lead agency) and representatives of selected country projects spanning each of the regions covered by the IP. The Committee will have dual roles:

    a) Provision of operational directions for the GCP, including the review and approval of workplans, budgets and appointments;

    b) Provision of strategic directions for the IP as a whole: the GCP will reflect these in its operations and channel them to country projects.

In generating directions for the GCP PMU and the IP, the Steering Committee will be advised and informed by the following mechanisms:

- **Food Systems Assembly.** This will provide a channel for diverse global food systems stakeholders (including entities representing the interests of farmers, women, indigenous peoples, youth and private sector), as well as representatives of countries participating in the IP, to make their voices heard regarding the priorities and approaches of the IP. The Assembly has the potential to provide advisory inputs to GEF food systems programming as a whole beyond the FS-IP itself, including FOLUR-IP and other IPs with food systems dimensions (such as Blue and Green Island, Net Zero Nature Positive Accelerator, Sustainable Cities and Critical Forest Biomes): whenever possible it will therefore co-organized, convened and hosted in partnership between FS-IP and FOLUR-IP.

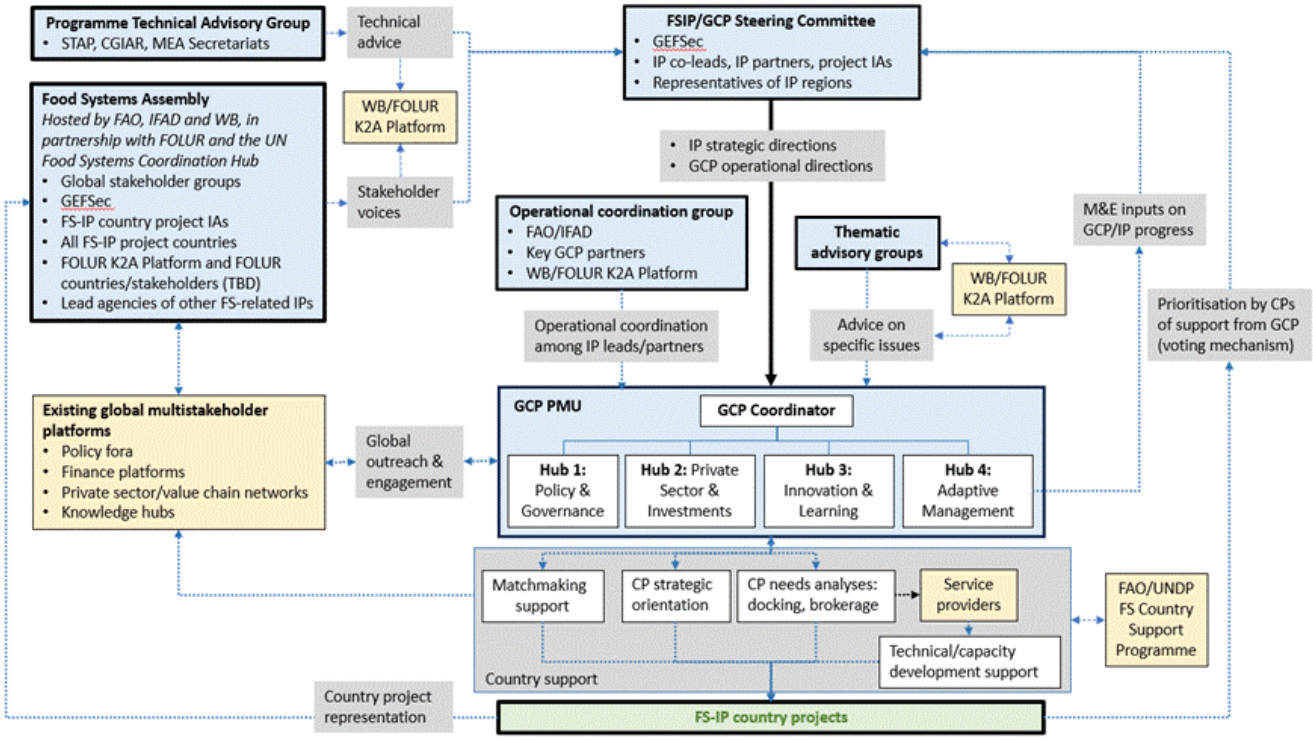
  The Assembly will meet on an annual basis, and will be combined with annual meetings of the IP/GCP Steering Committee (intersessional meetings of the Steering Committee may be held online).

- **IP Technical Advisory Group (TAG).** The TAG will be made up of technical specialists and institutions, such as the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and the Secretariats of the UN Conventions. It will help to ensure that the IP (through the Steering Committee and its directions to the GCP) is at the forefront of global thinking on food

systems sustainability, while also providing its own members with opportunities to identify key food systems issues and lessons that may be incorporated into the guidance that they provide beyond the IP (for example, in the case of STAP, across GEF programming generally).

- The **GCP Adaptive Management Hub**, which will provide synthesized updates on progress with key IP indicators measured by country projects and the GCP itself.

Fig. 6. Global Governance Structure for the FS-IP



- **Country Project Voting Mechanism** for GCP support. Under the assumption that the GCP will not be able to attend to all of the needs of individual country projects, this demand-driven mechanism (which is also applied in the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes IP) will permit the GCP to identify priority areas of support focused on issues shared by multiple countries, and which may be addressed collectively (focusing on regional/thematic clusters of countries) in order to maximize cost-effectiveness.

145. In addition to the strategic and operational directions that it receives periodically from the IP/GCP Steering Committee, the GCP will also be advised by:

- A **Project Task Force/Operational Coordination Group**, comprising the IP co-leads/GCP IAs, key GCP partners, and the World Bank as FOLUR lead agency. This group will meet regularly and will allow the key GCP actors to coordinate their activities in practical terms, and to ensure coordination and complementarity between the actions of the GCP and FOLUR K2A Platform.

- **Thematic Advisory Groups**, comprising technical specialists from the GCP leads and partners, and external agencies as relevant, providing technical and strategic advice on specific issues/sectors (to be determined, but potentially to include gender/participation, and each of the main sectors covered by the IP).

146. Support provided to participating countries by the GCP will where applicable be coordinated through the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub and associated FAO/UNDP Food Systems Country Support Programme, seeking to align IP country projects with the national Food Systems Pathways that have been, or are being, established in follow-up to the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit.

GCP Implementation

147. FAO and IFAD, as IP co-leads, will be jointly responsible for overall coordination of the FS IP, ensuring that the IP components are implemented, and support is provided to country projects, in a coordinated and integrated manner in accordance with the overall IP vision, resulting in overall consistency, effectiveness and efficiency. The respective roles of the agencies are presented in Table 1. In addition to the lead agencies:

- **UNDP** will participate as a strategic partner, building on its experiences in implementing the Green Growth Partnership (GGP) starting in the GEF-6 Integrated Approach Pilot.
- **The Nature Conservancy** (TNC) and the **World Business Council for Sustainable Development** (WBCSD) will participate as additional key partners, given their specific areas of expertise and networks.

148. The IP co-leads, FAO and IFAD, will act as both GEF Implementing Agencies (acting in line with the Programmatic Approach modality of the GEF Project Cycle Policy and Guidelines) and Executing Agencies of the GCP. This arrangement will allow the agencies to bring their unique institutional comparative advantages and global strategic positioning to bear in order to maximize the transformational impacts of the IP. Specifically, this joint direct execution arrangement will have the following advantages:

- FAO will add value in particular through its global technical and intellectual leadership, capacities and experiences in sustainable food systems from ground level up, and its role as convener;
- IFAD will add value in particular through its strong track record in resource mobilization, private sector/value chains, and smallholder finance, among others. IFAD was assessed by the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) in 2019 as an agile, responsive and well-performing organization, and continues to deliver results that are highly relevant with its mandate and member states needs and priorities.
- Together, they provide strategic access to decision-makers in recipient countries including the Ministries of Finance, Planning, Infrastructure, Agriculture, and Environment.
- The two agencies are uniquely placed to work closely together under the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub, and this collaboration will be leveraged for this IP.

Table 1. Distribution of roles of the lead agencies

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>FAO</th><th>IFAD</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">GCP Project Management</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Monitoring and Reporting (Project funded, led by Project Management Unit of the GCP)</td><td colspan="2">Joint design and establishment of system for GCP- and program-level M&E, including collation of country CP M&E results</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Joint overall program-level monitoring and reporting, including monitoring of risks and safeguards</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall lead on preparation and finalization and Submission of GCP PIRs</td><td>Inputs into PIRs for specific sections under IFAD responsibility, and overall review and sign off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Generate annual programmatic M&E reports</td><td>Inputs on specific results under IFAD responsibility and overall review and sign off</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mid-term review (MTR) and terminal evaluation (TE) commissioned- draft TORs, lead selection process for reviewers/ evaluators/ lead communication with key stakeholders/ undertake dissemination of final reports and lead preparation of management responses and monitoring of implementation of responses</td><td>Participate in all related items on these, including providing inputs to reviewers, management responses and dissemination of reports, and leading responses and implementation of management responses in line with IFAD's comparative advantages</td></tr>
</table>

	FAO	IFAD
Technical Assistance		
Provide inputs on design of Country Child Projects Technical support for implementation of country child projects	Joint Guidance during formulation of country CP EOIs, concepts (as annexes to PFD) and CEO Endorsement Requests Specific technical support to country child projects for different Hubs related activities and outputs	
Program Coordination and Oversight		
Program Governance	As joint IAs, FAO and IFAD will support: - Joint design of IP/GCP governance mechanisms that (i) ensure coordination within the program to ensure coherence and consistency, and (ii) connect the program externally to other relevant initiatives - Joint establishment of and participation in governance mechanisms: chairing Program Steering Committee (PSC) on alternating basis. It is envisioned that key strategic partners as well as CP IAs/EAs and representatives of participating country Governments (on a rotating basis) will be members of the PSC. A small FAO-IFAD interagency task force will be established to ensure efficient and effective decision-making among the two GEF agencies.	
Program Coordination	Joint PMU for GCP, with FAO recruited coordinator, and technical staff / consultants recruited by both agencies according to specialties related to key Hubs they are leading or for specific Outputs (to be agreed at GCP prodoc development stage) - Contracting of core partners and other institutions for deliverables done by each agency, based on agreement for each result-based on comparative advantages of each agency - Lead communication expert to be recruited by one agency to support overall communication efforts but each Hub to have specific communication roles and reaching out to stakeholders at Country Child Project and beyond as necessary. However, all activities involve both agencies to avoid duplication of effort. This will be aided by the development of clear communication and visibility strategy for the IP and development of annual work plans jointly. - Overall coordination and regular communication with Country CPs ensuring coherence and country drivenness of the IP/GCP to be led by PMU. Thematic coordination and support to be supported by specialists on specific topics to all child projects (e.g., finance expert ensuring regular communication with project and government counterparts in child projects throughout the lifetime of the project to mentor/support/ guide as necessary) - Regular engagement of and communication with all partners (including co-financiers) to ensure overall program impact and avoid creating silos among the different components of the IP/GCP	

	FAO	IFAD
	- FAO and IFAD as IAs will ensure coordination and communication with the GEFSEC, STAP, other IAs as necessary; ensure grievance mechanisms, and conflict resolution mechanisms are in place	
Program Integration	- Ensuring overall program integration, facilitating learning and exchange between countries and access to innovations, tools, and good practices - Innovation, Technical Support and Knowledge Management on related to the Hubs for which each co-lead is respectively responsible	

149. FAO and IFAD are undertaking detailed discussions with a number of partners capable of providing specific value-added to the IP, at the level of both the GCP and country projects. The full list of partners, the arrangements for their engagement and the details of their contributions will be confirmed during the preparation (PPG) phase of the GCP.

150. FAO and IFAD both have standard operating procedures in place to manage complex, multi-agency partnerships both with state and non–state actors. Successful application of these to FAO GEF investments has been further tested and improved through the IAP and the DSL IP. These include Operational Partnership Implementation Modality, Letters of Agreement, UN to UN agreements and a brand-new instrument governing beneficiary grant, being launched in 2022.

151. FAO and IFAD will provide due diligence oversight to proposed partnerships, in order to minimize reputational risks and ensure coordination for the IP and its participating agencies.

152. Partners' roles in the IP and GCP will be through modalities including the following:

- Direct responsibility for specific technical deliverables of the GCP (with a corresponding share of the budget), in accordance with partners' areas of strength and potential to deliver value added.
- Linkage of the IP to the meta networks of actors and initiatives, taking advantage of the partners' existing contacts and networks.
- Participation in working/advisory groups on specific issues, in situations where inputs from multiple viewpoints/sectors are required in the formulation of strategic orientation to the IP, for example regarding the equity of stakeholder participation, strategies for PS engagement, investment opportunities, and approaches to production and natural resource management.
- Commitment of financial resources to the IP. While financial institutions (FIs) including multilateral and regional development banks (MDBs and RDBs) are expected to co-finance individual IP country projects regardless of IP leadership arrangements, under FAO and IFAD co-leadership they would be engaged as partners at programmatic level. The expectation of this programmatic partnership approach is that the FIs involved would align their finance programming strategically with the GEF-8 project portfolio, including with the proposed thematic suites of projects which will constitute a key element of the IP's strategy for achieving transformational change.

153. Partners may include the following:

- GEF agencies with the ability to make technical contributions and/or to link the IP to networks of external actors and platforms.
- Other specialized entities with the ability to make technical contributions, through Operational Partner Agreements.

- Stakeholder organizations with the ability to represent the interests of their members (e.g., private sector, civil society) in relation to strategic issues addressed through the IP, individually or through thematic working/advisory groups.

- Public and private finance networks with the ability to channel and orient finance flows to the IP.

- Finance Institutions, including Regional Development Banks.

154. The GCP will start operations early during the full formulation phases of the country child projects, to ensure that programmatic coherence and the identification of opportunities for inter-project synergies are "baked into" their design from the start. The GCP will interact closely with regional and sector-specific platforms related to the potential project groupings/communities of practice proposed in the Theory of Change narrative above, and in Table 2 and Fig. 6, supporting the roles of these as "regional/sector exchange mechanisms"[1][33].

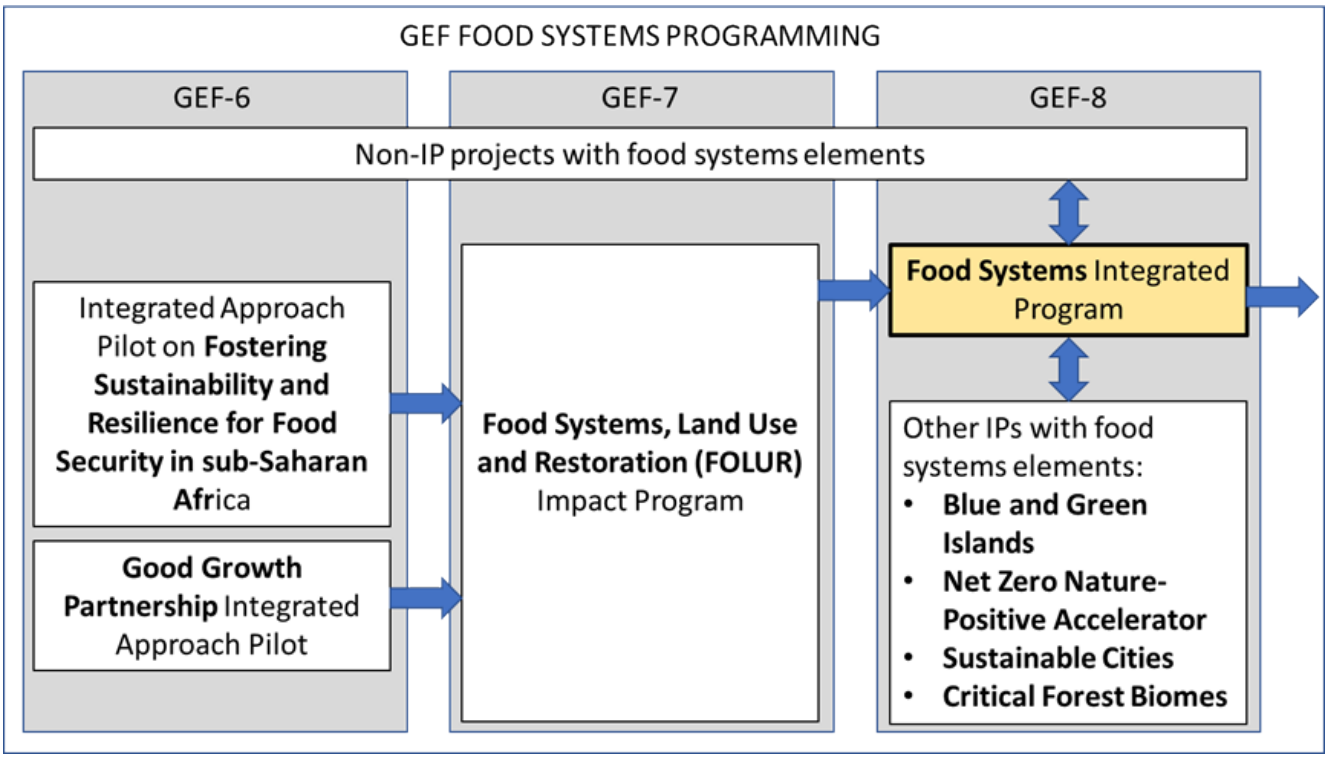
155. The GCP will ensure strong stakeholder participation in the design and implementation of its actions—and promote strong integration of women, youth, IPs and other marginalized groups. Stakeholder consultation will be through broad consultation, as well as through specific targeted stakeholders' engagement. A detailed stakeholder engagement, communication and grievance mechanism plan will be developed for the GCP. The GCP will also ensure that child projects prepare and implement such plans.

Coordination among projects and with other GEF food systems initiatives

156. The GEF-8 FS-IP will be managed as an integral part of broader GEF programming on sustainable food systems, building on the GEF-6 Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) on Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in sub-Saharan Africa, the GEF-7 FOLUR Impact Program, and non-IP projects under previous GEF cycles; as well as other GEF-8 Integrated Programs (such as Blue and Green Islands, Net Zero Accelerator and Ecosystem Restoration) and non-IP projects. The program might in addition seek utilization of GEF Blended Finance Window in case there is a strong need for additional flexible capital to address existing financial barriers.

157. In accordance with this macro-programmatic vision, by the time GEF-8 projects are underway the combined influence of these different investments since GEF-6 will be sufficient to achieve real tipping points in terms of levels of awareness and action, demand for services and supply of sustainable produce: the GCP will play a crucial role in bringing these results together to achieve this, and coordinating the FS-IP with other GEF-8 food system projects.

Fig. 7. The GEF-8 Food Systems IP in the context of broader GEF food systems programming



158. The IP leads will promote the formation of clusters of GEF-7 FOLUR and GEF-8 FS-IP country projects with shared themes and challenges, associated with regional and global fora and alliances focused on the same FS issues (see Table 2): these will provide learning/innovation laboratories, validating and consolidating the fora and alliances, which will in turn serve to accelerate learning, debate, innovation and global scaling, with facilitation and technical support from the GCP. This collective approach will also create a favourable environment for FS sustainability, and remove scale barriers to the provision of support to VC actors. This will lead to transformational impacts effects through the "scaling deep" of key issues into the institutional mindsets of participants in the fora and alliances; and their role in scaling out impacts will lead eventually to transformation "tipping points" in the form of new normal forms of mindset and behaviour, economies of scale, and restored large scale ecosystem function.

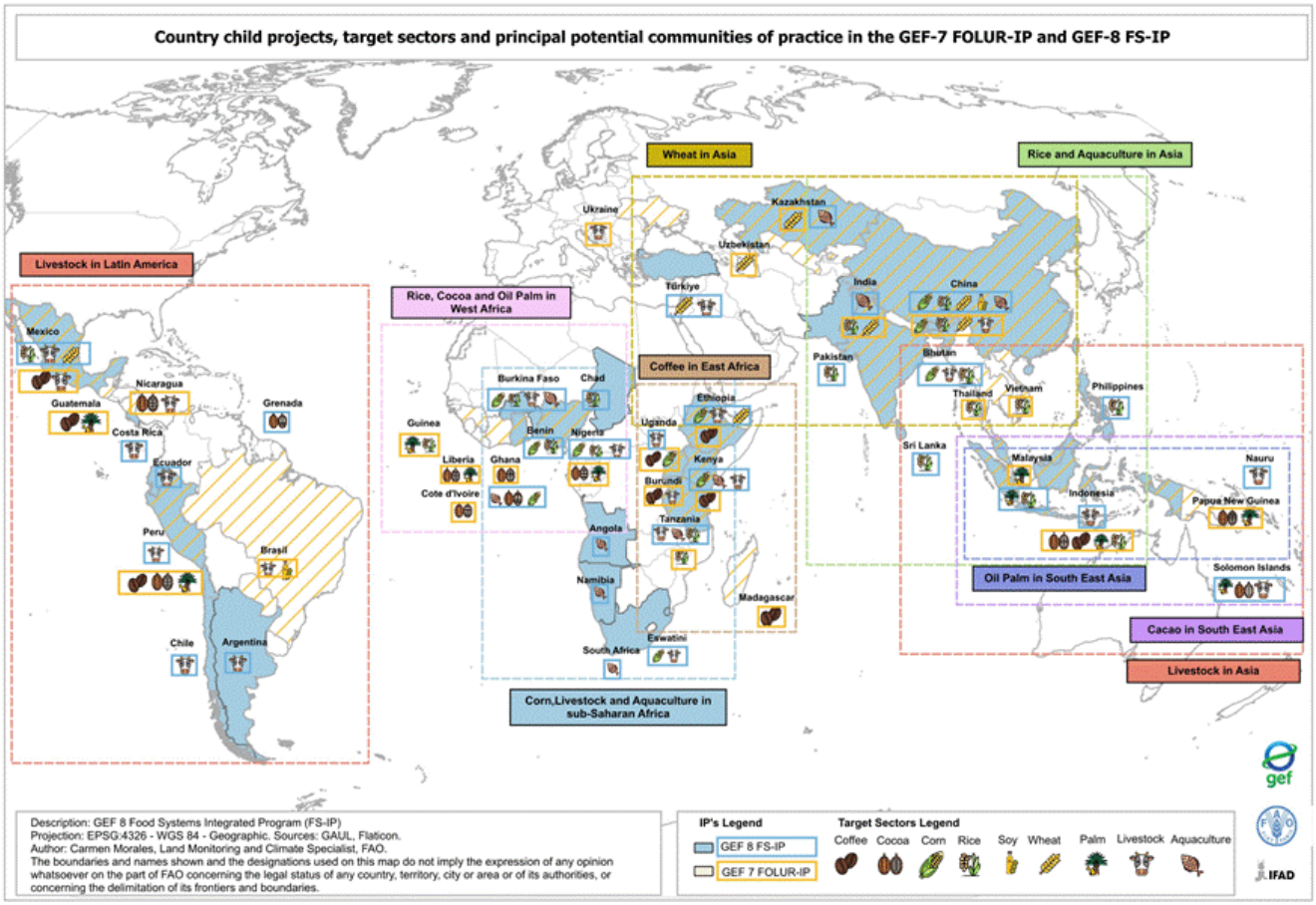
Table 2. Country child projects by sector and region

Sectors	Region	FOLUR	FS-IP
Rice	Africa	Tanzania	Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Nigeria, Tanzania
	Asia	China, India, Indonesia, Thailand	Bhutan, China, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka
Maize	Asia	China, Vietnam	Bhutan, China
	Africa	Kenya, Uganda	Benin, Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria
Wheat	Eurasia	China, India, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan	China, Türkiye
	Africa		Ethiopia
Maize & rice	Africa	China	Benin, Burkina Faso, China, Nigeria
Rice & wheat	Asia	China, India	China
Cocoa	Africa	Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria	Ghana

Sectors	Region	FOLUR	FS-IP
	Asia/Oceania	Indonesia, Papua New Guinea	Solomon Islands
	Latin America and the Caribbean	Nicaragua, Peru	Grenada
Coffee	Africa	Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Uganda	
	Latin America	Guatemala, Mexico, Peru	
Palm oil	Africa	Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria	
	Asia/Oceania	Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea	Malaysia
	Latin America	Guatemala, Peru	
Soy	Latin America	Brazil, Paraguay	
	Asia		China
Livestock	Africa		Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda
	Asia/Oceania	China	Bhutan, Indonesia, Nauru, Solomon Islands
	Latin America	Brazil, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay	Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru
Crops & livestock	Africa		Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania
	Asia/Oceania	China	Bhutan, Solomon Islands
	Latin America	Brazil, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay	Mexico
Aquaculture	Africa		Angola, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia South Africa, Tanzania
	Asia		China, India, Kazakhstan

159. To facilitate this, provision will be made (subject to country demand) in the IP governance structure for regional mechanisms to coordinate these GEF-7/8 groupings, similar to the Regional Exchange Mechanisms established under the GEF-7 Drylands Sustainable Landscapes IP and supported in turn by region-/sector-specific reference groups. Where possible these mechanisms will be based in existing regional institutions in order to minimize costs and maximize buy-in among regional actors.

Fig. 8. Main proposed GEF-7 FOLUR/GEF-8 FS-IP communities of practice (CoPs)



https://unfao-my.sharepoint.com/personal/rafael_milla_fao_org/Documents/Desktop/GEF-8_PFD_10%20May%202023%20post%20GEFSec%20review.docx - _ftnref1

https://unfao-my.sharepoint.com/personal/rafael_milla_fao_org/Documents/Desktop/GEF-8_PFD_10%20May%202023%20post%20GEFSec%20review.docx - _ftnref1

[37] Similar to the model of Regional Exchange Mechanisms applied in the GEF-7 Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program.

Table On Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
870434	0	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Rangeland and pasture	221,600.00			
Cropland	632,334.00			

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
3,500.00			

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Natural grass	5,500.00			
Woodlands	7,500.00			

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

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

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
13844366	0	0	0

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)
8,142,528.00			

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

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)
5,417,194.00			

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Other forest	284,644.00			

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
4,220.00			

Indicator 5.1 Fisheries under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

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

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia

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

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE

Indicator 5.3 Marine OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	174017500	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	174,017,500			
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2024			
Duration of accounting	20			

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

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

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

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9 Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
202.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 9.1 Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)

POPs type	Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.3 Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.4 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

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

Indicator 9.5 Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented, particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

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

Indicator 9.6 POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.7 Highly Hazardous Pesticides eliminated

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
202.00			

Indicator 9.8 Avoided residual plastic waste

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	1,649,341			
Male	1,707,340			
Total	**3,356,681**	**0**	0	**0**

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The targets presented represent the sum of those of the 32 individual country child projects. The methodology and logic for calculating these are presented in the Concept Notes for the child projects (see Annex H). No targets are provided for the Global Coordination Project, as it will not work at field level directly generating attributable impacts as defined in the core indicators. The global impact of the IP in catalysing the scaling out of GEBs beyond the child project geographies will be measured through the IP/GCP indicators of systems transformation, rather than through direct measurement of GEBs.

Risks to Achieving Program Outcomes

Summarize program-level risks that might emerge from preparation and implementation phases of child projects under the program, and what are the mitigation strategies the child project preparation process will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during child project preparation-such as in terms of consultations, role and choice of counterparts, delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the child project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed.

The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to program outcomes considering the global context and ambition of the program. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low.

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate	Moderate	Resilience to incremental climate change impacts is built into program design. Extreme weather events or other natural disasters (whether or not attributable to global climate change) pose a risk to the timely attainment of the outcomes of individual country child project, but the geographic dispersion of the overall project portfolio of the IP is such that risks for overall program delivery are moderate. In order to mitigate these risks: • Priority will be given to disaster-resilient options for farm and landscape management, including diversified, agroecological and regenerative systems, and to identifying and promoting these within a framework of diversified and resilient livelihoods (including, as appropriate, non-agricultural “fall-back” livelihood support options) • The technical and social feasibility of disaster-resilient options will be maximized by the sharing of knowledge, learning and capacity building on state-of-the-art

		technologies and approaches, and the use of participatory approaches in the detailed design of local-level interventions to ensure that interventions build the resilience of local communities, including of women and other vulnerable groups
Environment and Social	Moderate	Resilience to gradual social and demographic changes, resulting from social and economic globalization, migration and changing age profiles, is built into the design of the IP and its constituent country child projects. Timely attainment of IP outcomes is at moderate risk from the following social factors: • Sociocultural inertia at individual and/or community levels (due to habits, risk aversion and/or peer pressure), which may limit willingness to accept change; • Social marginalization of women and youth from participation in decision-making, implementation and sharing of benefits, which may undermine social sustainability of outcomes and miss opportunities for them to contribute their specific skills, capacities and knowledge; In order to mitigate these risks: • Country child projects will adopt fully participatory and inclusive approaches to the formulation and implementation of ground level approaches to farm and landscape management, using approaches such as participatory rural appraisal and farmer field schools to ensure social relevance; • Child projects will proactively promote the participation of women, in accordance with the provisions of project-specific gender analyses and action plans, and accompanied by gender indicators related to (i) economic empowerment of women, (ii) rural women's decision-making power, and (iii) rural women's

		workload balance; • Child projects will support community/landscape/jurisdictional governance and planning mechanisms, with particular attention to ensuring that these are inclusive and evidence-based; • Diagnosis and planning exercises at farm, community, landscape and jurisdictional levels will take into account potential alternative scenarios of social conditions; and food system and resource management options will be designed accordingly to be resilient to changes in social conditions (for example by prioritizing options with low labour input requirements) • Options for food systems and natural resource management will be prioritized that deliver multiple and synergistic social and environmental benefits to smallholders, women and youth and other VC actors (combining income generation, food security, climate and livelihood resilience and gender equity), and recognize the limited access to investment capital among most small producers.
Political and Governance	Low	There remains a low level of residual risk of IP outcomes being undermined by unforeseen instability in political and governance conditions affecting support for the actions proposed under the IP, and making it practically difficult to operate in the countries in question. If this occurs, it is most likely to be largely on a country-specific basis, with limited implications for the IP as a whole. There is, however, the possibility that instability in specific countries may lead to more wide-ranging disruptions, if these countries are particularly crucial for global

		food supply: this may have regional and global knock-on effects (for example food scarcity and price inflation) with implications for political and governance conditions in other countries, such as an increased emphasis on food sovereignty priorities at the expense of environmental sustainability. Political and governance conditions may also be undermined by global crises such as climate change and pandemics, and by geopolitical pressures on frameworks for international trade in food, such as the introduction of trade barriers or the relaxation of environmental standards for food imports. At programmatic level, there is a risk of unwillingness by specific countries to cooperate, for example for geopolitical reasons. The IP will seek to mitigate these risks by: • The child project selection requires evidence of policy commitment; • Working with civil society organizations and at grassroots levels, in addition to national governments, with the aiming of ensuring a base of social movements and champions that are resilient to changes in national and global policies; • Strengthening local value chains for food, that are resilient to changes in national and global conditions of policies and governance; • Putting food system issues on the agendas of global policy fora, supported by science-based analyses and concrete evidence from the ground (including from FS-IP and FOLUR child projects).
Macro-economic	Moderate	Unforeseen changes in food and input prices pose a moderate risk to IP outcomes by either undermining the viability of sustainable food system options, or increasing the

		attractiveness of unsustainable options (all along the value chain from production to consumption). The IP will seek to mitigate these risks by: • Promoting low external input options that are buffered against changes in input prices • Supporting local value chains and farm-level food self-sufficiency, to buffer against changes in food prices. • Working with policy makers to help ensure that policies on prices, incentive, subsidies and fiscal conditions incorporate a 'whole of government" perspective that considers indirect and inter-sector implications for costs and benefits.
Strategies and Policies	Moderate	As one of the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the IP, the participating countries all have strong political commitments and associated strategies in support of the agricultural and environmental sectors (including National Food Systems Pathways), and have demonstrated willingness to improve the enabling environment for sustainable land management in line with longer-term food system goals. This minimizes the risk of sudden shifts in political priorities and support at national level. There does, however, remain a moderate risk to IP outcomes if national policies change, for example due to changes of Government or in the domestic or global context (e.g. conflict, macroeconomic change). Actions under IP Component 1 will focus on ensuring the continuity of favourable policy and strategy conditions by: • Working with multi-stakeholder platforms that bring together development partners, national Governments, the scientific and technical community, the private

		sector, NGOs and community-based organizations, to ensure a stable baseline of commitment and of social pressure on policy makers. • Providing policy makers with convincing and science-based information on the implications of different policy options.
Technical design of project or program	Low	All project concepts have been formulated based on solid science and evidence of the feasibility of the proposed interventions. The interventions proposed at concept stage will be subject to further in-depth technical analysis during full project formulation, supported by multi-disciplinary teams of experts; the design of each child project will furthermore be based on principles of adaptive learning and management, including ongoing technical and stakeholder-based review (backed up by SMART indicators) of the uptake and effectiveness of the proposed options in the specific conditions where they are applied, and provisions for their refinement or substitution as needed. The Theory of Change for the PFD includes a full analysis of the assumptions on which the functioning of each of the four ToC pathways depends, and proposed interventions are designed to take these into account. ToCs will similarly be developed for each of the child projects. The Global Coordination Project will play a key role in ensuring the adequacy of technical design and implementation across the whole IP: technical orientation to child projects by the co-lead agencies and partners will commence from the moment that their formulation phases begin. The GCP will channel cutting-edge technical inputs to child projects to

		ensure the soundness of their technical design and implementation.
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Low	Capacity and experience of the proposed executing agencies is one of the criteria for project selection for inclusion in the IP. During child project formulation, implementing agencies will ensure that selection of counterparts and delivery mechanisms comply with their agency standards; needs for capacity strengthening will be identified, and options of alternative/complementary institutional partners that may be required to address any deficiencies will be identified. The GCP will support child project implementing agencies, as may be required, in the assessment of executing partners' institutional capacities and the formulation of corresponding strengthening strategies. The institutional sustainability of outcomes, at the level of child projects and the IP as a whole, will be furthered by an emphasis on the "scaling deep" of messages and principles on sustainable food systems, so that they transcend and outlive individual institutions; and by working with multiple institutional counterparts at a range of different levels.
Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement	Low	All child projects will be subject to the fiduciary standards, and procedures for financial management and procurement, of their respective GEF Implementing Agencies.
Stakeholder Engagement	Low	Detailed stakeholder analyses and engagement plans will be developed for all child projects during their formulation stages. Support to development of national food system pathways and links to stakeholder platforms linking actors along the

		selected value chains will help to maintain commitment to the Programme. Annual reviews of performance and supervision missions to all Country Projects will prevent loss of engagement and momentum. The Programme will provide policy support and outreach/KM to support Country Projects in their implementation efforts.
Other		
Financial Risks for NGI projects		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	
Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate		
Environment and Social		
Political and Governance		
Macro-economic		
Strategies and Policies		
Technical design of project or program		
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability		
Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement		
Stakeholder Engagement		
Other		
Financial Risks for NGI projects		
Overall Risk Rating		

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm that any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified. (approximately 2-3 pages)

Programmatic approach

167. The IP is formulated to reflect the programmatic approach that has been prioritized by GEF Council since 2014[34][38], featuring interlinkages between projects to achieve impactful outcomes: in accordance with the definition of a Program by GEF Council, it constitutes a longer-term and strategic arrangement of individual yet interlinked projects that aim at achieving large-scale impacts on the global environment, facilitating (i) engagement on typically complex and evolving upstream drivers of change; (ii) generation and use of project-learning; (iii) regional cooperation; (iv) South-South exchange; (v) partnership-building and programmatic co-financing; and (vi) institutional change and scale-up. This vision is a fundamental element of the theory of change: a key feature of the design of the IP is the synergistic generation of a critical mass of knowledge and experiences on approaches to sustainability in food systems (collated and channeled through Component 4), of influence on global fora (through Component 1), and of demand for and supply of sustainably produced food and food system inputs, including finance and technical assistance (through Components 2 and 3).

168. The catalytic, transformational effects of this programmatic approach will further be promoted through the definition of communities of practice constituted by groups of projects addressing common issues (and working on common crops/sectors) across given geographical regions: with support from the GCP, the communities of practice will serve to ensure that transformational processes are catalysed in the most efficiently effectively targeted way possible.

Integrated Programme alignment

169. The IP and its constituent portfolio of country child projects are fully in line with the GEF-8 three objectives for the Food Systems IP, including (1) shifting production towards sustainable and regenerative foods production – including food crops and commodities such as maize, rice and wheat, cocoa, palm oil and soy; (2) Reducing livestock's impact on the environment and contribution to zoonotic spillover, and supporting production of alternative protein sources; and (3) sustainable aquaculture management that is explicitly linked to land-based practices impacting freshwater and coastal marine ecosystems.

Focal area and MEA alignment

170. The child projects will focus principally on the three STAR focal areas of biodiversity, land degradation and climate change mitigation: none of the projects specifically aim to deliver on International Waters or Chemicals & Wastes.

Biodiversity

171. The IP will result in major biodiversity benefits. Improvements to food system sustainability (supported by favourable enabling conditions, incentives and where relevant value chains) will result, for example, in a **reduction of the rates of loss and degradation of globally important ecosystems**, due to reduced encroachment by unsustainable agriculture and grazing; **enhancement of the habitat and connectivity value** of agroecosystems, due for example to increased numbers and diversity of trees and shrubs, and reductions in the use of agrochemicals; **reductions in threats to freshwater and coastal aquatic ecosystems** due to reduced rates of agrochemical pollution and sediment run-off; **enhancement of agricultural biodiversity** (crops and wild relatives) due to increased valuation of traditional management and production systems; **enhanced soil biodiversity** due to the application of regenerative low-input practices; and **improved ecosystem health in coastal areas**, due to reduced runoff from land-based sources and the use of coastal aquaculture as a nutrient sink.

172. These benefits will contribute directly to the targets of the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework 2022**. Specifically:

- All child projects will support participatory integrated biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and effective management processes addressing land use change, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (***GBF Target 1***). The key metric here will be in the cases where intensification and/or other sustainable practices are reducing conversion pressure on nearby high biodiversity areas.

- Many of the child projects will support restoration of degraded ecosystems, with benefits for biodiversity as well as for the provision of ecosystem services to food systems (***GBF Target 2***).

- Improved management practices along the length of the value chain (such as low external input agriculture and pollution-free processing) will reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution (***GBF Target 7***).

- All child projects will promote nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches that will minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience (***GBF Target 8)***.

- All child projects will promote the increased application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, so that areas (including those under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry) are managed sustainably (***GBF Target 10***).

- All child projects will apply nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches that restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services (***GBF Target 11***); the agricultural approaches promoted by the IP will for example benefit soil health and may also provide pollination benefits.

- The IP will work to ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, both in participating countries and globally (***GBF Target 14***).

- At both country and global levels, the IP will encourage and enable **business** to: (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity; (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns (***GBF Target 15***); GEF financing will contribute to levelling the playing field for progressive companies and investors through changes to national policies and regulations, promoting certification standards and traceability that can help lead to sustainable food production, and encouraging the use of new technologies to help transform agriculture.

- Both in participating countries and globally, the IP will work at consumption side to ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, halve global food waste, significantly reduce overconsumption and substantially reduce waste generation (***GBF Target 16***).

- At both national and global levels, the IP will help to identify and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives with implications for food systems sustainability, including subsidies harmful for biodiversity, and scale up positive incentives for sustainable approaches to food systems, that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (***GBF Target 18***).

- The IP will contribute to substantially and progressively increasing the level of financial resources in support of food system sustainability, from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources (***GBF Target 19***). The program will also engage a spectrum of financiers to shift investment screening practices toward environmental sustainability; efforts will be made to mobilize additional and larger scale financing, including through blended finance mechanisms, to maximize country outcomes and increase the program's impact and contribution to transformational change.

- At all levels, the IP and its constituent projects will strengthen the building and development of capacities for formulating and implementing sustainable approaches to food systems, as well as access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and South- South, North-South and triangular cooperation (***GBF Target 20***)

- The GCP in particular will ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public at all levels, both in child projects and in global fora (***GBF Target 21***).

- All constituent child projects will develop and implement gender action plans to ensure full mainstreaming of gender considerations at all levels, resulting in the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and gender equality, in relation to food system sustainability (***GBF Targets 22 and 23***).

173. The co-leads will provide specific orientation to country child project formulation teams on the development and application of consistent indicators related to each of the above GBF targets, that can be aggregated across projects in order to track the cumulative impact of the IP. In parallel, the co-leads will identify indicators at the programme level, to complement the current list of GEF Core Indicators, improve alignment with the GBF targets and help aligning the child projects. This will build on the indicators suggested in the GBF Monitoring Framework currently under development (due to be adopted at COP17), the efforts of multilateral development banks (MDBs) to track biodiversity, the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership work, and IFAD's current pilot of a core biodiversity outcome indicator measured using geospatial tool co-developed with FAO (ABC-Map). Alignment will also be sought with future developments of the GEF GBFF, so that GBF target indicators can be aligned.

174. The IP and its constituent projects will contribute directly to GEF-8 ***BD Objective 1: To improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems***. Component 3 of the IP focuses on achieving GEBs, including BD benefits, through the sustainable management of farming systems within a framework of sustainably managed landscapes: this approach, with continues that applied in GEF-7 FOLUR-IP, coincides directly with the BD1 focus of "*an area-based investment strategy that has one entry point to support integrated landscape/seascape management approaches that use multiple tools and strategies to respond to the drivers of biodiversity loss within large landscape and seascape mosaics… emphasiz[ing] the interdependence of meeting the objectives of protected areas, other natural resource management strategies including sustainable use and OECMs, and local economic development*".

175. The emphasis of IP Components 1 and 3, on policy mainstreaming with a whole-of-Government perspective, and inclusive governance at food system, sector, jurisdictional and landscape levels, responds to the dependence of the strategy, recognized in Programming Directions on BD1, on "*…multi-stakeholder approaches, cross-ministry collaboration, and sectoral policy coherence*".

176. IP investments will not directly focus on strengthening protected area management, but will approach PAs from a landscape and food systems perspective, ensuring that their values, services and needs for protection are adequately taken into account in landscape and food system planning, with the dual aims of safeguarding flows of ecosystem services from PAs, on which food systems depend, and minimizing the risks of food system activities leading to degradation of the BD values of PAs. IP investments will also contribute to the protection of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs), and the conservation of biodiversity through Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs): the specific identities and area targets for these will be defined once the limits of the target landscapes for each child project are confirmed during full project formulation.

177. The specific BD1 strategies to which the IP will contribute are:

1) **Biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors**[35][39]: in line with GEF Programming Directions, key areas of investment of the IP and its constituent child projects will include **spatial and land/sea-use planning**, to ensure that land, freshwater, and marine resource use is appropriately situated to optimize production without undermining or degrading biodiversity; **improving and changing production practices to be more biodiversity-positive** (the IP will specifically focus on the agriculture sector); **developing policy and regulatory frameworks** that remove subsidies harmful to biodiversity and provide incentives for biodiversity-positive land and resource use that remains productive but that does not degrade biodiversity;.

2) **Sustainable use of biodiversity** as part of integrated landscape/seascape management. While the IP will focus on the specific globally important crops/commodities and sectors named in GEF Programming Directions, on the ground it will address these within a framework of integrated farming, livelihood, food and resource management systems: where relevant, this may include the promotion of the sustainable use of wild and native species from terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems, and agrobiodiversity (including the protection of crop wild relatives), where these form essential integral elements of these systems.

178. The IP will also contribute to ***BD Objective 3: to increase mobilization of domestic resources for biodiversity***. The activities under Component 1 will contribute to putting onto the agenda of national and global policy makers the importance of providing for BD-friendly approaches to food systems in the formulation of sector budgets. This will include **Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting (NCAA)**, which is specifically prioritized in BD focal area guidance.

Land degradation:

179. The IP and its constituent projects will primarily contribute (under Component 3) to GEF-8 ***LD Objective 1: Avoid and reduce land degradation through sustainable land management (SLM)***, promoting the wider application and scaling of SLM interventions that improve productivity and maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services that underpin food production and livelihoods. In line with GEF-8 Programming Directions on LD, ground-level interventions to be promoted will include: **agroecological intensification and diversification** and other **regenerative agriculture** practices that rely on natural ecological processes to enhance yields and reduced agrochemical inputs for the benefit of the environment; **climate-smart agriculture** (CSA), aimed at transforming and reorienting agricultural systems to support food security responding to climate change trends in rainfall and temperature patterns, to food market disruptions, and to the need for avoiding GHG emissions and sequestering carbon in agricultural land use systems, as well as increasing the adaptive capacity and resilience of producers and improving resource use efficiency in agricultural production systems; and **drought-smart land management** (D-SLM), which improves the capacity of soil to accept, retain, release and transmit water and increase plant water use efficiency.

180. Also under Component 3, the IP will also contribute to ***LD Objective 2: Reverse land degradation through landscape restoration***, focusing especially on agro-ecosystem restoration and bringing degraded agricultural lands back into production (for example through agroforestry and regenerative agriculture practices), with a lesser emphasis on off-farm restoration to safeguard flows of ecosystem services.

181. Under Component 1, the IP will also contribute to ***LD Objective 4: Improve the enabling policy and institutional framework for LDN***. In line with GEF Programming Directions, this will include **making national policy frameworks more coherent** through cross-sectoral integration with a focus on harmonized sector policies and coordination between different institutions involved in various aspects of integrated landscape management; **catalyzing and better targeting of national financing streams** to mobilize domestic and private sector funding, and to address harmful subsidies in the agriculture sector; targeted support for the **re-orientation of private/public domestic financing** through banks, credit unions, and microfinance that supports small and medium enterprises; support for local incubators, associations, smallholders and small-scale food processing and marketing enterprises through special lending and extension systems; and building capacity at all levels through provision of actionable knowledge and by making decision support tools widely available, including lessons learning, knowledge exchange, south-south cooperation, innovation, monitoring and information systems on impacts, trade-offs, cost-benefit analyses, and identifying synergies.

Climate change

The IP will specifically contribute to ***CC Objective 1.4: Promote Nature-based Solutions with high mitigation potential***, supporting the efficient investments to generate GHG mitigation benefits, especially in agriculture landscapes and the agriculture sector, in such a way as to generate significant co-benefits in terms of climate adaptation and improved livelihoods for producers and rural communities, as well as enhanced biodiversity and reduced land degradation. The IP will support countries in restoring agricultural productivity while also reducing GHG emissions, thereby jointly meeting their NDC and SDG goals. In line with the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture launched by COP 23, the IP will promote approaches related to agriculture which have a potential to contribute to the mitigation of climate change, including: improved soil carbon, improved nutrient use and manure management in sustainable and resilient agricultural systems, and improved livestock management systems. Following the work and results of this ongoing process under UNFCCC, the IP will support enabling frameworks, capacity development and investment activities with clear potential to result in cost-effective and high-impact climate mitigation outcomes in the agriculture sector. It will also foster a sustainable supply chain with regard to production, processing, and demand for key agricultural products that are vital to long-term emissions reductions from agriculture including through avoided deforestation of tropical forests.

Alignment with national policies

183. The child project concept notes presented in Annex H explain the alignment between country child project proposals and national policies, as one of the requirements for inclusion in the IP, and describe any areas of policy contradiction identified at this stage as elements of the systemic challenges to be addressed through the projects. Detailed policy analyses will be carried out during the full project formulation process.

Child Project Selection Criteria.

184. Twenty-five (25) Expressions of Interest (EOIs) were received for countries to participate in the IP, distributed across all the GEF designated regions, including 10 from Africa, 7 from Asia, 5 from Latin America, 2 from Europe and Central Asia, and 1 from a Small Island Developing State (SIDS). The EoIS were assessed in accordance with the specific eligibility criteria detailed in the document GEF/C.62/Inf.13, summarized as follows:

- **Country strategy** should be underpinned by science;
- Enabling **policy and regulatory environment** conducive to generating positive results;
- **Private sector entities** with the ability to have on-the-ground impact;
- **Support for women farmers** and their rights to the land they cultivate,
- Results from smallholder, farm and landscape can be reasonably sustained and converted into larger scale impact;

- **Strong safeguards** in place or can be developed;
- Ability to adopt food systems value chain approaches that **recognize the risks of environmental impacts** and zoonotic pathogen transmission;
- Willingness to factor **crop and systems resilience and prevention, reduction, and reuse of food waste** along the length of the food systems value chain.

185. The EoIs were reviewed by a panel consisting of representatives of GEF Secretariat, IP Co-Lead Agencies (FAO and IFAD[36][40]), STAP and an external expert.

[38] In its 47th Council meeting in October 2014, Council approved the paper *Improving the GEF Project Cycle*, GEF/C.47/07, including a proposed programmatic approach modality.

[39] The GEF defines biodiversity mainstreaming as: "the process of embedding biodiversity considerations into policies, strategies and practices of key public and private actors that impact or rely on biodiversity, so that it is conserved and sustainably used both locally and globally."

[40] The lead agencies were each reclused from reviewing projects where they were the proposed GEF Implementing Agencies.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the program have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Program Description (Section B).

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PFD development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to program outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan in the Coordination Child Project before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Program Description (Section B).

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during PFD preparation phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations : Yes

Civil Society Organizations :

Private Sector : Yes

Private Sector :

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

Date	Objective of consultation	Location	Methodology	Key stakeholders participating	Note
17 December 2022	Introduce the GEF-8 Food Systems Integrated Program to stakeholders attending COP15, provide a first public presentation of the program after December 2022 GEF Council approval on selection of lead agencies for IP coordination, and seek feedback from audience prior to the development of the program framework document	CBD COP15, Montreal, Canada /	In Person and Online (https://youtu.be/Wtjv3YFTxmE?t=501) Presentation, Q&A with live audience	FAO/ IFAD, GEF IPAG, The Nature Conservancy, Alliance for Bioversity-CIAT, Wildlife Conservation Society	
	To discuss strategic	FAO HQ, Rome, Italy	In person and online participation	FAO, IFAD, GEFSEC	

6-7 December 2022	considerations for the IP development				
21 December 2023	Briefing all GEF IAs on the Food Systems IP: strategic and technical considerations for country project EOIs, and timeline	Online	Online	All GEF Agencies, GEFSEC	
6 March 2023	Consultation with Regional Development Banks -- Provide updates on IP development and scope partnership opportunities	Online	Virtual	ADB (Arunkumar Samuel Abraham); EBRD (Diubanova, Margarita); AFDB (Aden Daher, Sarra Ovuike); IFAD (Janie Rioux, Paola Palestini); FAO (Jeffrey Griffin; Sameer Karki)	
7-9 March 2023	To discuss vision / TOC for FSIP, Program Framework Document, Global Coordination Project	FAO HQ, Rome, Italy In person and online	Workshop in person and online	FAO, IFAD, GEFSEC, GEF STAP, WWF, TNC, UNDP, WCBSD, CGIAR, World Bank, African Development Bank, ADB	
	Consultation with the Private Sector: Provide a brief on IP content and scope partnership	Virtual	Virtual	EAT (Olav Kjorven), ClimateShot Investment Coalition (Daniela Chiriac and Richard Heap), Good Food Finance Network (Josefina Achaval), WBCSD (Deviah Aiama) and GEF (Matthew Reddy), IFAD (Janie Rioux and Alberto Millan).	

10 March 2023	opportunities				
21 March – 10 April 2023	Seek feedback on the FSIP's draft Theory of Change (TOC) and the Draft Results Framework for the Program from FSN Network hosted by FAO. .	Online New Food System Integrated Program to support the transformation of food systems into nature-positive, resilient, and pollution free system (fao.org)	Material was posted on the FSIP Online, and written inputs sought from Forum Members. The posting of the material was disseminated through emails to members, twitter etc. for wide dissemination	This Multi-Stakeholder Forum engages more than 25 000 stakeholders from 190 countries and territories who work for the public sector, research and education institutions, civil society organizations, the private sector and international and development initiatives. offers a public, **multilingual platform** that brings together **individuals and institutions** from all walks of life around the globe. The Forum and its members share technical information, research, policy advice and practice-based experiences, stimulating **mutual learning, critical thinking** and **awareness** on food security and nutrition issues	61 written inputs provided by Forum Members and the site was visited over 2000 times

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PFD preparation phase)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the program?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B program description?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B program description?

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Program Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Program Financing ($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
FAO	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD IP Global Platforms	5,499,529.00	494,958.00	5,994,487.00

FAO	GET	Global	Land Degradation	LD IP Global Platforms	2,598,563.00	233,870.00	2,832,433.00
FAO	GET	Global	Climate Change	CC IP Global Platforms	1,862,061.00	167,585.00	2,029,646.00
IFAD	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD IP Global Platforms	4,567,386.00	411,067.00	4,978,453.00
IFAD	GET	Global	Land Degradation	LD IP Global Platforms	2,158,120.00	194,230.00	2,352,350.00
IFAD	GET	Global	Climate Change	CC IP Global Platforms	1,546,451.00	139,180.00	1,685,631.00
IFAD	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,569,725.00	321,275.00	3,891,000.00
IFAD	GET	Kenya	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,784,863.00	160,636.00	1,945,499.00
IFAD	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,189,908.00	107,092.00	1,297,000.00
IFAD	GET	Kenya	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	594,954.00	53,545.00	648,499.00
FAO	GET	Benin	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,789,862.00	161,088.00	1,950,950.00
FAO	GET	Benin	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,684,794.00	241,631.00	2,926,425.00
FAO	GET	Benin	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	596,620.00	53,696.00	650,316.00
FAO	GET	Benin	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	894,931.00	80,544.00	975,475.00
UNDP	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	4,382,913.00	394,462.00	4,777,375.00
UNDP	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,460,970.00	131,488.00	1,592,458.00
FAO	GET	Argentina	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,557,225.00	320,150.00	3,877,375.00
FAO	GET	Argentina	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,185,741.00	106,717.00	1,292,458.00

FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,684,794.00	241,631.00	2,926,425.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	894,931.00	80,544.00	975,475.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	894,931.00	80,544.00	975,475.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	894,931.00	80,544.00	975,475.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	298,310.00	26,848.00	325,158.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	298,310.00	26,848.00	325,158.00
FAO	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	8,375,520.00	753,797.00	9,129,317.00
FAO	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	2,791,840.00	251,265.00	3,043,105.00
FAO	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,491,224.00	134,209.00	1,625,433.00
FAO	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	497,075.00	44,736.00	541,811.00
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,677,293.00	240,957.00	2,918,250.00
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	4,908,372.00	441,753.00	5,350,125.00
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	446,216.00	40,159.00	486,375.00
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	892,431.00	80,319.00	972,750.00
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	1,636,124.00	147,251.00	1,783,375.00
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	148,738.00	13,387.00	162,125.00
FAO	GET	Bhutan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,594,725.00	323,525.00	3,918,250.00

FAO	GET	Bhutan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,797,362.00	161,763.00	1,959,125.00
FAO	GET	Bhutan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,797,362.00	161,763.00	1,959,125.00
FAO	GET	Bhutan	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,198,242.00	107,841.00	1,306,083.00
FAO	GET	Bhutan	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	599,121.00	53,920.00	653,041.00
FAO	GET	Bhutan	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	599,121.00	53,920.00	653,041.00
UNDP	GET	Chad	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,324,224.00	119,180.00	1,443,404.00
UNDP	GET	Chad	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	882,816.00	79,453.00	962,269.00
UNDP	GET	Chad	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	662,112.00	59,590.00	721,702.00
UNDP	GET	Chad	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	441,407.00	39,727.00	481,134.00
UNDP	GET	Chad	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	294,272.00	26,484.00	320,756.00
UNDP	GET	Chad	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	220,704.00	19,863.00	240,567.00
FAO	GET	China	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,731,768.00	245,859.00	2,977,627.00
FAO	GET	China	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	5,402,349.00	486,211.00	5,888,560.00
FAO	GET	China	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	5,402,350.00	486,212.00	5,888,562.00
FAO	GET	China	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	910,589.00	81,953.00	992,542.00
FAO	GET	China	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,800,783.00	162,070.00	1,962,853.00
FAO	GET	China	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	1,800,783.00	162,071.00	1,962,854.00

FAO	GET	Eswatini	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,639,794.00	237,581.00	2,877,375.00
FAO	GET	Eswatini	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	879,931.00	79,194.00	959,125.00
FAO	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,667,918.00	240,113.00	2,908,031.00
FAO	GET	South Africa	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	889,305.00	80,038.00	969,343.00
FAO	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	889,306.00	80,037.00	969,343.00
FAO	GET	South Africa	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	296,436.00	26,678.00	323,114.00
FAO	GET	India	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	4,933,371.00	444,004.00	5,377,375.00
FAO	GET	India	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	4,933,372.00	444,003.00	5,377,375.00
FAO	GET	India	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,644,457.00	148,001.00	1,792,458.00
FAO	GET	India	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	1,644,457.00	148,001.00	1,792,458.00
FAO	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	8,088,129.00	727,933.00	8,816,062.00
FAO	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	2,696,043.00	242,644.00	2,938,687.00
FAO	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	2,696,044.00	242,643.00	2,938,687.00
FAO	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	898,681.00	80,881.00	979,562.00
FAO	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,584,011.00	322,561.00	3,906,572.00
FAO	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,792,005.00	161,280.00	1,953,285.00
FAO	GET	Tanzania	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	896,002.00	80,640.00	976,642.00

FAO	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,194,670.00	107,520.00	1,302,190.00
FAO	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	597,335.00	53,760.00	651,095.00
FAO	GET	Tanzania	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	298,667.00	26,880.00	325,547.00
FAO	GET	Pakistan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,228,923.00	200,603.00	2,429,526.00
FAO	GET	Pakistan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,159,040.00	104,314.00	1,263,354.00
FAO	GET	Pakistan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,783,138.00	160,482.00	1,943,620.00
FAO	GET	Pakistan	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	742,974.00	66,868.00	809,842.00
FAO	GET	Pakistan	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	386,347.00	34,771.00	421,118.00
FAO	GET	Pakistan	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	594,379.00	53,494.00	647,873.00
FAO	GET	Solomon Islands	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,778,612.00	160,075.00	1,938,687.00
FAO	GET	Solomon Islands	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,778,612.00	160,075.00	1,938,687.00
FAO	GET	Solomon Islands	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	592,871.00	53,358.00	646,229.00
FAO	GET	Solomon Islands	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	592,871.00	53,358.00	646,229.00
FAO	GET	Sri Lanka	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	444,653.00	40,019.00	484,672.00
FAO	GET	Sri Lanka	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,112,572.00	280,131.00	3,392,703.00
FAO	GET	Sri Lanka	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	148,217.00	13,340.00	161,557.00
FAO	GET	Sri Lanka	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,037,523.00	93,377.00	1,130,900.00

FAO	GET	Türkiye	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,201,032.00	108,093.00	1,309,125.00
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,201,032.00	108,093.00	1,309,125.00
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,201,032.00	108,093.00	1,309,125.00
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	400,344.00	36,031.00	436,375.00
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	400,344.00	36,031.00	436,375.00
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	400,344.00	36,031.00	436,375.00
IFAD	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	4,637,195.00	417,348.00	5,054,543.00
IFAD	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,150,312.00	103,528.00	1,253,840.00
IFAD	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,545,732.00	139,115.00	1,684,847.00
IFAD	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	383,437.00	34,509.00	417,946.00
IFAD	GET	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,401,943.00	126,174.00	1,528,117.00
IFAD	GET	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	467,314.00	42,058.00	509,372.00
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	892,431.00	80,319.00	972,750.00
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,338,647.00	120,478.00	1,459,125.00
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	3,123,510.00	281,115.00	3,404,625.00
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	297,477.00	26,773.00	324,250.00
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	446,215.00	40,160.00	486,375.00

FAO	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	1,041,170.00	93,705.00	1,134,875.00
FAO	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	4,223,757.00	380,139.00	4,603,896.00
FAO	GET	Philippines	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,348,008.00	121,320.00	1,469,328.00
FAO	GET	Philippines	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,614,006.00	145,260.00	1,759,266.00
FAO	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,407,919.00	126,713.00	1,534,632.00
FAO	GET	Philippines	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	449,336.00	40,440.00	489,776.00
FAO	GET	Philippines	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	538,002.00	48,420.00	586,422.00
IFAD	GET	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,569,725.00	321,275.00	3,891,000.00
IFAD	GET	Malaysia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	446,216.00	40,159.00	486,375.00
IFAD	GET	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,189,908.00	107,092.00	1,297,000.00
IFAD	GET	Malaysia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	148,739.00	13,386.00	162,125.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,129,835.00	191,685.00	2,321,520.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	887,431.00	79,869.00	967,300.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,419,890.00	127,790.00	1,547,680.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	709,945.00	63,895.00	773,840.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	295,810.00	26,623.00	322,433.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	473,296.00	42,597.00	515,893.00

FAO	GET	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,759,861.00	158,388.00	1,918,249.00
FAO	GET	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	586,620.00	52,796.00	639,416.00
FAO	GET	Angola	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,698,385.00	152,855.00	1,851,240.00
FAO	GET	Angola	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	882,594.00	79,434.00	962,028.00
FAO	GET	Angola	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	566,129.00	50,951.00	617,080.00
FAO	GET	Angola	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	294,198.00	26,478.00	320,676.00
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,680,294.00	241,226.00	2,921,520.00
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	670,073.00	60,307.00	730,380.00
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	893,432.00	80,407.00	973,839.00
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	223,358.00	20,102.00	243,460.00
FAO	GET	Namibia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,786,862.00	160,818.00	1,947,680.00
FAO	GET	Namibia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	446,715.00	40,205.00	486,920.00
FAO	GET	Namibia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	595,621.00	53,606.00	649,227.00
FAO	GET	Namibia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	148,905.00	13,401.00	162,306.00
FAO	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,465,482.00	311,893.00	3,777,375.00
FAO	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,155,161.00	103,964.00	1,259,125.00
FAO	GET	Kazakhstan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	879,932.00	79,193.00	959,125.00

FAO	GET	Kazakhstan	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	293,310.00	26,397.00	319,707.00
FAO	GET	Kazakhstan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	879,932.00	79,193.00	959,125.00
FAO	GET	Kazakhstan	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	293,310.00	26,397.00	319,707.00
IFAD	GET	Grenada	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	879,931.00	79,194.00	959,125.00
IFAD	GET	Grenada	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	879,931.00	79,194.00	959,125.00
IFAD	GET	Grenada	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	879,931.00	79,194.00	959,125.00
IFAD	GET	Grenada	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	293,310.00	26,398.00	319,708.00
IFAD	GET	Grenada	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	293,310.00	26,398.00	319,708.00
IFAD	GET	Grenada	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	293,310.00	26,398.00	319,708.00
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	5,133,696.00	462,032.00	5,595,728.00
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	4,250,123.00	382,512.00	4,632,635.00
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,072,729.00	96,545.00	1,169,274.00
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,711,232.00	154,010.00	1,865,242.00
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	1,416,708.00	127,503.00	1,544,211.00
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	357,576.00	32,181.00	389,757.00
IFAD	GET	Uganda	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,240,007.00	201,600.00	2,441,607.00
IFAD	GET	Uganda	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,240,007.00	201,600.00	2,441,607.00

IFAD	GET	Uganda	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,792,005.00	161,281.00	1,953,286.00
IFAD	GET	Uganda	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	746,669.00	67,200.00	813,869.00
IFAD	GET	Uganda	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	746,668.00	67,200.00	813,868.00
IFAD	GET	Uganda	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	597,335.00	53,760.00	651,095.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**22,694,596.00**	**274,856,994.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
FAO	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD IP Global Platforms	94,484.00	8,503.00	102,987.00
FAO	GET	Global	Land Degradation	LD IP Global Platforms	47,152.00	4,244.00	51,396.00
FAO	GET	Global	Climate Change	CC IP Global Platforms	33,364.00	3,003.00	36,367.00
IFAD	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD IP Global Platforms	67,488.00	6,074.00	73,562.00
IFAD	GET	Global	Land Degradation	LD IP Global Platforms	33,680.00	3,031.00	36,711.00
IFAD	GET	Global	Climate Change	CC IP Global Platforms	23,832.00	2,145.00	25,977.00
IFAD	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	100,000.00	9,000.00	109,000.00
IFAD	GET	Kenya	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	50,001.00	4,500.00	54,501.00
IFAD	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	33,333.00	3,000.00	36,333.00

IFAD	GET	Kenya	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	16,666.00	1,500.00	18,166.00
FAO	GET	Benin	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	45,000.00	4,050.00	49,050.00
FAO	GET	Benin	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	67,500.00	6,075.00	73,575.00
FAO	GET	Benin	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	15,000.00	1,350.00	16,350.00
FAO	GET	Benin	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	22,500.00	2,025.00	24,525.00
UNDP	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	112,500.00	10,125.00	122,625.00
UNDP	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
FAO	GET	Argentina	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	112,500.00	10,125.00	122,625.00
FAO	GET	Argentina	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	67,500.00	6,075.00	73,575.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	22,500.00	2,025.00	24,525.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	22,500.00	2,025.00	24,525.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	22,500.00	2,025.00	24,525.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	7,500.00	675.00	8,175.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	7,500.00	675.00	8,175.00
FAO	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	190,994.00	17,189.00	208,183.00
FAO	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	63,665.00	5,729.00	69,394.00

FAO	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	34,006.00	3,061.00	37,067.00
FAO	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	11,335.00	1,020.00	12,355.00
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	75,000.00	6,750.00	81,750.00
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	137,500.00	12,375.00	149,875.00
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	12,500.00	1,125.00	13,625.00
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	25,000.00	2,250.00	27,250.00
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	45,833.00	4,125.00	49,958.00
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	4,167.00	374.00	4,541.00
FAO	GET	Bhutan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	75,000.00	6,750.00	81,750.00
FAO	GET	Bhutan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
FAO	GET	Bhutan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
FAO	GET	Bhutan	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	25,000.00	2,250.00	27,250.00
FAO	GET	Bhutan	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	12,500.00	1,125.00	13,625.00
FAO	GET	Bhutan	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	12,500.00	1,125.00	13,625.00
UNDP	GET	Chad	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	51,923.00	4,673.00	56,596.00
UNDP	GET	Chad	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	34,616.00	3,115.00	37,731.00
UNDP	GET	Chad	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	25,961.00	2,337.00	28,298.00

UNDP	GET	Chad	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	17,308.00	1,557.00	18,865.00
UNDP	GET	Chad	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	11,538.00	1,038.00	12,576.00
UNDP	GET	Chad	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	8,654.00	778.00	9,432.00
FAO	GET	China	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	45,407.00	4,087.00	49,494.00
FAO	GET	China	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	89,797.00	8,082.00	97,879.00
FAO	GET	China	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	89,796.00	8,082.00	97,878.00
FAO	GET	China	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	15,136.00	1,362.00	16,498.00
FAO	GET	China	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	29,932.00	2,694.00	32,626.00
FAO	GET	China	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	29,932.00	2,693.00	32,625.00
FAO	GET	Eswatini	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	112,500.00	10,125.00	122,625.00
FAO	GET	Eswatini	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
FAO	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	84,375.00	7,594.00	91,969.00
FAO	GET	South Africa	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	28,126.00	2,531.00	30,657.00
FAO	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	28,125.00	2,531.00	30,656.00
FAO	GET	South Africa	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	9,374.00	844.00	10,218.00
FAO	GET	India	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	112,500.00	10,125.00	122,625.00
FAO	GET	India	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	112,500.00	10,125.00	122,625.00

FAO	GET	India	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
FAO	GET	India	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
FAO	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	168,750.00	15,188.00	183,938.00
FAO	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	56,250.00	5,063.00	61,313.00
FAO	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	56,250.00	5,062.00	61,312.00
FAO	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	18,750.00	1,687.00	20,437.00
FAO	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	85,714.00	7,714.00	93,428.00
FAO	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	42,857.00	3,858.00	46,715.00
FAO	GET	Tanzania	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	21,429.00	1,929.00	23,358.00
FAO	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	28,571.00	2,571.00	31,142.00
FAO	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	14,286.00	1,285.00	15,571.00
FAO	GET	Tanzania	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	7,143.00	643.00	7,786.00
FAO	GET	Pakistan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	64,655.00	5,819.00	70,474.00
FAO	GET	Pakistan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	33,621.00	3,025.00	36,646.00
FAO	GET	Pakistan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	51,724.00	4,656.00	56,380.00
FAO	GET	Pakistan	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	21,552.00	1,939.00	23,491.00
FAO	GET	Pakistan	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	11,207.00	1,008.00	12,215.00

FAO	GET	Pakistan	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	17,241.00	1,550.00	18,791.00
FAO	GET	Solomon Islands	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	56,250.00	5,063.00	61,313.00
FAO	GET	Solomon Islands	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	56,250.00	5,063.00	61,313.00
FAO	GET	Solomon Islands	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	18,750.00	1,687.00	20,437.00
FAO	GET	Solomon Islands	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	18,750.00	1,687.00	20,437.00
FAO	GET	Sri Lanka	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	14,062.00	1,266.00	15,328.00
FAO	GET	Sri Lanka	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	98,438.00	8,859.00	107,297.00
FAO	GET	Sri Lanka	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	4,688.00	421.00	5,109.00
FAO	GET	Sri Lanka	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	32,812.00	2,953.00	35,765.00
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	12,500.00	1,125.00	13,625.00
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	12,500.00	1,125.00	13,625.00
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	12,500.00	1,125.00	13,625.00
IFAD	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	96,750.00	8,707.00	105,457.00
IFAD	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	24,000.00	2,160.00	26,160.00

IFAD	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	32,250.00	2,902.00	35,152.00
IFAD	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	8,000.00	720.00	8,720.00
IFAD	GET	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	29,250.00	2,633.00	31,883.00
IFAD	GET	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	9,750.00	877.00	10,627.00
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	25,000.00	2,250.00	27,250.00
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	87,500.00	7,875.00	95,375.00
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	8,333.00	750.00	9,083.00
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	12,500.00	1,125.00	13,625.00
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	29,167.00	2,624.00	31,791.00
FAO	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	88,169.00	7,935.00	96,104.00
FAO	GET	Philippines	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	28,139.00	2,533.00	30,672.00
FAO	GET	Philippines	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	33,692.00	3,031.00	36,723.00
FAO	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	29,390.00	2,644.00	32,034.00
FAO	GET	Philippines	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	9,380.00	844.00	10,224.00
FAO	GET	Philippines	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	11,230.00	1,011.00	12,241.00
IFAD	GET	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	100,000.00	9,000.00	109,000.00

IFAD	GET	Malaysia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	12,500.00	1,125.00	13,625.00
IFAD	GET	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	33,333.00	3,000.00	36,333.00
IFAD	GET	Malaysia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	4,166.00	375.00	4,541.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	72,000.00	6,480.00	78,480.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	30,000.00	2,700.00	32,700.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	48,000.00	4,320.00	52,320.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	24,000.00	2,160.00	26,160.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	10,000.00	900.00	10,900.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	16,000.00	1,440.00	17,440.00
FAO	GET	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	75,000.00	6,751.00	81,751.00
FAO	GET	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	25,000.00	2,249.00	27,249.00
FAO	GET	Angola	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	74,029.00	6,663.00	80,692.00
FAO	GET	Angola	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	38,471.00	3,462.00	41,933.00
FAO	GET	Angola	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	24,676.00	2,221.00	26,897.00
FAO	GET	Angola	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	12,824.00	1,153.00	13,977.00
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	72,000.00	6,480.00	78,480.00
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	18,000.00	1,620.00	19,620.00

UNDP	GET	Namibia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	24,000.00	2,160.00	26,160.00
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	6,000.00	540.00	6,540.00
FAO	GET	Namibia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	48,000.00	4,320.00	52,320.00
FAO	GET	Namibia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	12,000.00	1,080.00	13,080.00
FAO	GET	Namibia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	16,000.00	1,440.00	17,440.00
FAO	GET	Namibia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	4,000.00	360.00	4,360.00
FAO	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	112,500.00	10,125.00	122,625.00
FAO	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
FAO	GET	Kazakhstan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
FAO	GET	Kazakhstan	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	12,500.00	1,125.00	13,625.00
FAO	GET	Kazakhstan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
FAO	GET	Kazakhstan	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	12,500.00	1,125.00	13,625.00
IFAD	GET	Grenada	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
IFAD	GET	Grenada	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
IFAD	GET	Grenada	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
IFAD	GET	Grenada	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	12,500.00	1,125.00	13,625.00
IFAD	GET	Grenada	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	12,500.00	1,125.00	13,625.00

IFAD	GET	Grenada	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	12,500.00	1,125.00	13,625.00
IFAD	GET	Uganda	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	53,572.00	4,821.00	58,393.00
IFAD	GET	Uganda	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	53,571.00	4,822.00	58,393.00
IFAD	GET	Uganda	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	42,857.00	3,857.00	46,714.00
IFAD	GET	Uganda	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	17,857.00	1,607.00	19,464.00
IFAD	GET	Uganda	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	17,857.00	1,607.00	19,464.00
IFAD	GET	Uganda	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	14,286.00	1,285.00	15,571.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**6,099,999.00**	**548,986.00**	**6,648,985.00**

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
IFAD	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,000,000.00
IFAD	GET	Kenya	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Benin	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	3,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Benin	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,900,000.00
FAO	GET	Argentina	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	9,337,500.00
FAO	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,662,500.00

IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,000,000.00
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	5,500,000.00
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	500,000.00
FAO	GET	Bhutan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Bhutan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Bhutan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Chad	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Chad	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	750,000.00
UNDP	GET	Chad	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,500,000.00
FAO	GET	China	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	3,027,121.00
FAO	GET	China	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,986,439.00
FAO	GET	China	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	5,986,440.00
FAO	GET	Eswatini	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	3,000,000.00
FAO	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,000,000.00
FAO	GET	South Africa	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
FAO	GET	India	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,500,000.00
FAO	GET	India	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	5,500,000.00
FAO	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	9,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	3,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Tanzania	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Pakistan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,500,000.00
FAO	GET	Pakistan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,300,000.00
FAO	GET	Pakistan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Solomon Islands	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00

FAO	GET	Solomon Islands	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Sri Lanka	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
FAO	GET	Sri Lanka	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,500,000.00
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,350,000.00
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,350,000.00
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,350,000.00
IFAD	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,160,000.00
IFAD	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,280,000.00
IFAD	GET	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,560,000.00
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,500,000.00
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	3,500,000.00
FAO	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,700,000.00
FAO	GET	Philippines	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,500,000.00
FAO	GET	Philippines	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,795,989.00
IFAD	GET	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,000,000.00
IFAD	GET	Malaysia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,600,000.00
FAO	GET	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Angola	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,931,932.00
FAO	GET	Angola	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,003,961.00
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	750,000.00
FAO	GET	Namibia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00

FAO	GET	Namibia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
FAO	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,900,000.00
FAO	GET	Kazakhstan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Kazakhstan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
IFAD	GET	Grenada	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
IFAD	GET	Grenada	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
IFAD	GET	Grenada	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,595,728.00
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	4,632,635.00
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,169,274.00
IFAD	GET	Uganda	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,500,000.00
IFAD	GET	Uganda	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,500,000.00
IFAD	GET	Uganda	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
Total GEF Resources					**195,979,519.00**

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
Food IP	GET	18,232,110.00	200,000,000.00
Food IP	GET	7,139,450.00	120,000,000.00
Food IP	GET	5,966,207.00	20,000,000.00
Food IP	GET	5,843,883.00	31,100,000.00
Food IP	GET	4,742,966.00	35,000,000.00
Food IP	GET	5,966,207.00	30,120,000.00
Food IP	GET	13,155,659.00	100,400,000.00
Food IP	GET	10,709,174.00	65,000,000.00

Food IP	GET	9,585,933.00	49,540,000.00
Food IP	GET	3,825,535.00	23,000,000.00
Food IP	GET	18,048,622.00	140,000,000.00
Food IP	GET	3,519,725.00	31,544,500.00
Food IP	GET	4,742,965.00	30,000,000.00
Food IP	GET	13,155,657.00	224,198,657.00
Food IP	GET	14,378,897.00	150,000,000.00
Food IP	GET	8,362,690.00	85,250,000.00
Food IP	GET	6,894,801.00	30,500,000.00
Food IP	GET	4,742,966.00	15,500,000.00
Food IP	GET	4,742,965.00	21,000,000.00
Food IP	GET	4,804,128.00	30,000,000.00
Food IP	GET	9,585,933.00	78,200,000.00
Food IP	GET	7,139,450.00	61,200,000.00
Food IP	GET	9,581,028.00	73,219,350.00
Food IP	GET	5,354,588.00	20,500,000.00
Food IP	GET	5,916,207.00	24,250,000.00
Food IP	GET	2,346,481.00	4,800,000.00
Food IP	GET	3,441,306.00	30,500,000.00
Food IP	GET	7,445,260.00	51,700,000.00
Food IP	GET	4,620,643.00	28,125,000.00
Food IP	GET	2,346,484.00	
Food IP	GET	3,519,723.00	10,000,000.00
Food IP	GET	13,942,064.00	240,000,000.00
Food IP	GET	8,362,691.00	147,000,000.00
Total Project Cost		**252,162,398.00**	**397,000,000.00**

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
GEF Agency	GLO FSIP - FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000,000.00
GEF Agency	GLO FSIP - IFAD	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000,000.00
GEF Agency	GLO FSIP - IFAD	Grant	Investment mobilized	50,000,000.00
GEF Agency	Kenya FS IP - IFAD	Loans	Investment mobilized	78,000,000.00
GEF Agency	Kenya FS IP - IFAD/GCF	Loans	Investment mobilized	40,000,000.00
Private Sector	Kenya FS IP - The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
GEF Agency	Benin FS IP - FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	12,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Benin FS IP - GIZ	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Benin FS IP - Islamic Development Ban	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Benin FS IP - World Food Programme	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Costa Rica FSIP - Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (MINAE)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,800,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Costa Rica FSIP - Instituto de Desarrollo Rural (INDER)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	17,100,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Costa Rica FSIP - Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,200,000.00
Others	Costa Rica FSIP - Banco Popular y de Desarrollo Comunal	Other	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Argentina FS IP - Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development (MAyDS)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Argentina FS IP - Provincial Government	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Argentina FS IP - National Institute for Agricultural Technology (INTA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Argentina FS IP - National Agrifood Quality and Safety Service (SENASA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	750,000.00
Private Sector	Argentina FS IP - Institute for the Promotion of Argentine Beef (IPCVA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	750,000.00
Private Sector	Argentina FS IP - Private sector	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Argentina FS IP - Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development (MAyDS)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	25,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Chile FS IP - Ministry of Agriculture	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Chile FS IP - Ministry of Agriculture	Grant	Investment mobilized	11,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Chile FS IP - Ministry of the Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Chile FS IP - Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Chile FS IP - Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Private Sector	Chile FS IP - RaboFinance, Nestlé, Wines of Chile, Chile Olive	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,600,000.00
Private Sector	Chile FS IP - Private Sector	Grant	Investment mobilized	11,040,000.00

Civil Society Organization	Chile FS IP - World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	240,000.00
Others	Chile FS IP - Institute of Agricultural Research (INIA), Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity (IEB)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	240,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Peru FS IP - MINAM/MDAG/MDIS	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	75,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Peru FS IP - Regional Governments	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	21,000,000.00
GEF Agency	Peru FS IP - FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Peru FS IP - Government of Canada/USAID	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,500,000.00
Donor Agency	Peru FS IP - SECO	Grant	Investment mobilized	400,000.00
Donor Agency	Peru FS IP - AECID	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,000.00
Donor Agency	Peru FS IP - ASPEC/ANPE	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Private Sector	Peru FS IP - Asociacion Industrial, Michell Factory, Inca Group, Gloria Group	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
GEF Agency	Burkina Faso FS IP - IUCN	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,000,000.00
GEF Agency	Burkina Faso FS IP -IUCN	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Burkina Faso FS IP -Ministry in charge of Environment	Grant	Investment mobilized	12,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Burkina Faso FS IP -Ministry in charge of Agriculture	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Burkina Faso FS IP -Ministry in charge of Economy	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Burkina Faso FS IP -Ministry in charge of Economy	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Burkina Faso FS IP -Ministry in charge of Health	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	7,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Burkina Faso FS IP -Local Government	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Burkina Faso FS IP -Research Institute	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Others	Burkina Faso FS IP -Civil Society	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Private Sector	Burkina Faso FS IP -Agri-food processors	Loans	Investment mobilized	4,000,000.00
Private Sector	Burkina Faso FS IP -Finance	Loans	Investment mobilized	11,000,000.00
Private Sector	Burkina Faso FS IP -Inputs and agropastoral extension providers	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Bhutan FS IP - Agriculture/Livestock Sector block grant for 13th FYP (2024-2028)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,100,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Bhutan FS IP - National Officials, District and gewog officials engaged in GEF-8 Projec	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,330,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Bhutan FS IP - IFAD support Building Resilient Commercial Smallholder Agriculture (BRECSA)	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,490,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Bhutan FS IP - Promoting Inclusive, Sustainable, and Resilient Agri-Food Systems in Bhutan (EU budget support to the Royal Government of Bhutan)	Grant	Investment mobilized	8,250,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Bhutan FS IP - Commercial Agriculture and Resilient Livelihoods Enhancement Programme (CARLEP)- IFAD funding	Grant	Investment mobilized	7,170,000.00
GEF Agency	Bhutan FS IP - (proposed GCF) Climate Resilient Water Resources Management and Enhanced Adaptive Capacity in the Drangmechhu River Basin	Grant	Investment mobilized	18,050,000.00

GEF Agency	Bhutan FS IP - FAO TCP support to Ministry of Agriculture and Livestoc	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,150,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Chad FS IP - Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	16,000,000.00
GEF Agency	Chad FS IP - UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Chad FS IP - European Union	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	China FS IP - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	25,900,000.00
Recipient Country Government	China FS IP - Provincial and District governments	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	90,000,000.00
Private Sector	China FS IP - Private sector in target provinces	Other	Investment mobilized	24,000,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Eswatini FS IP - Ministry of Agriculture Agricultural Development Fund	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	3,125,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Eswatini FS IP - Ministry of Agriculture	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,563,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Eswatini FS IP - Eswatini Water and Agricultural Development Enterprise	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	15,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Eswatini FS IP - European Union	Grant	Investment mobilized	9,838,000.00
Private Sector	Eswatini FS IP - Inhlanyelo Fund, MTN Foundation	Grant	Investment mobilized	62,500.00
Recipient Country Government	Eswatini FS IP - Rural Development Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	300,000.00
GEF Agency	Eswatini FS IP - FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,656,000.00

Recipient Country Government	South Africa FS IP - Government of South Africa: (MSP/ADEP); DTIC (NEF), DALRRD (CASP), DFFE, IDC, DSI (TIA), provincial departments and agencies	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	South Africa FS IP - Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), national and provincial departments	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,600,000.00
Private Sector	South Africa FS IP - Industry associations and lending institutions	Grant	Investment mobilized	15,000,000.00
Donor Agency	South Africa FS IP - International funding agencies	Grant	Investment mobilized	200,000.00
GEF Agency	South Africa FS IP - FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	India FS IP - Andhra Pradesh State Aquaculture Development Authority (APSADA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,900,000.00
Recipient Country Government	India FS IP - Blue Revolution – Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY): Central Govt. contribution	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	23,410,000.00
Recipient Country Government	India FS IP - Blue Revolution (PMMSY): AP State matching funds	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	17,480,000.00
Recipient Country Government	India FS IP - Blue Revolution (PMMSY): Parasivanipalem Aqua park construction, Nizamapatnam Mandal, Bapatla District, AP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	12,180,000.00
Recipient Country Government	India FS IP - Concessional power tariff to aquaculture farms, Energy department, Government of AP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	146,920,000.00
Recipient Country Government	India FS IP - National Fishery Development Board (NFDB) support for certification of hatcheries, fish farms and fish feed mills in AP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	205,200.00
Recipient Country Government	India FS IP - National Fisheries Development Board(NFDB) support to farm improvement and services	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	18,623,457.00
Recipient Country Government	India FS IP - Other AP state funds for aquaculture related activities (e.g. infrastructure)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,480,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Indonesia FS IP - Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Indonesia FS IP - Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	40,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Indonesia FS IP - Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Indonesia FS IP - Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	40,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Indonesia FS IP - National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	15,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Indonesia FS IP - National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	15,000,000.00
GEF Agency	Indonesia FS IP - FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
GEF Agency	Indonesia FS IP - FAO	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	18,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania FS IP - Vice President’s Office (VPO-DoE)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania FS IP - Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	13,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania FS IP - Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Grant	Investment mobilized	7,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania FS IP - Ministry of Agriculture	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania FS IP - Ministry of Agriculture	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Tanzania FS IP - Local Government Authorities	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania FS IP - Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
GEF Agency	Tanzania FS IP - FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	370,000.00
GEF Agency	Tanzania FS IP - FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	130,000.00
Private Sector	Tanzania FS IP - TBD	Grant	Investment mobilized	30,000,000.00
Private Sector	Tanzania FS IP - SAGCOT	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,750,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Pakistan FS IP - National and Provincial Government of Pakistan	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Pakistan FS IP - Province of Sindh (World Bank project)	Loans	Investment mobilized	15,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Pakistan FS IP - GCF Transforming the Indus Basin with Climate Resilient Agriculture and Water Management	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,500,000.00
Private Sector	Pakistan FS IP - Private companies	Other	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Solomon Islands FS IP - Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and other ministries	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Solomon Islands FS IP - Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,000,000.00
Private Sector	Solomon Islands FS IP - Private Sector	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,500,000.00
Beneficiaries	Solomon Islands FS IP - Farmers	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Sri Lanka FS IP - National and Provincial Government of Sri Lanka	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Sri Lanka FS IP - World Bank and Asian Development Bank funded ongoing and proposed projects	Loans	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Sri Lanka FS IP - USAID Climate Adaptation Project	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
GEF Agency	Sri Lanka FS IP - FAO-Sri Lanka Office implemented and proposed food systems related projects	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,000,000.00
Private Sector	Sri Lanka FS IP - Private companies and banks	Other	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Türkiye FS IP - Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	26,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Türkiye FS IP - Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,500,000.00
GEF Agency	Türkiye FS IP - FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
GEF Agency	Türkiye FS IP - FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
GEF Agency	Ethiopia FS IP - IFAD	Loans	Investment mobilized	78,200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Nigeria FS IP - Central Bank of Nigeria	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	30,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Nigeria FS IP - Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Grant	Investment mobilized	8,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Nigeria FS IP - Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Nigeria FS IP - Government of Niger and Kebbi States	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Nigeria FS IP - Upper Niger and Sokoto-Rima Basin Authorities	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00

Private Sector	Nigeria FS IP - Private Sector	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
GEF Agency	Nigeria FS IP - FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Philippines FS IP - Bureau of Soils and Water Management	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	9,127,419.00
Recipient Country Government	Philippines FS IP - Department of Agriculture	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	63,891,931.00
Recipient Country Government	Philippines FS IP - Department of Environment and Natural Resources	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
GEF Agency	IFAD	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	750,000.00
GEF Agency	IFAD	Grant	Investment mobilized	750,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Malaysia*	Other	Recurrent expenditures	4,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Malaysia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,500,000.00
Private Sector	Plantation, agriculture and finance sectors**	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	8,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Global Environment Centre***	Other	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Global Environment Centre***	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture; Department of Climate Change; Department of Health; Department of Justice and Border Control; Department of Education; National Rehabilitation Commission	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	8,000,000.00
Private Sector	State-Owned Enterprise (Eigigu Holdings Corporation) Chamber of Commerce	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Private Sector	State-Owned Enterprise (Eigigu Holdings Corporation) Chamber of Commerce	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00

Donor Agency	Asian Development Bank (National Sustainable Urban Development Project)	Grant	Investment mobilized	15,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
Beneficiaries	Nauru communities	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Beneficiaries	Nauru Farmers' Association	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Others	Pacific Community (SPC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO - UE Andean Landscapes Project	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO - NDC project	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO - Sustainable and inclusive agrofood system project	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO - Forests and farms mechanism project	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	BanEcuador	Loans	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Donor Agency	EU	Grant	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Others	PLANAPESCA	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of the Republic of Namibia (MFMR and MAWLR)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	25,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of the Republic of Namibia (MFMR and MAWLR)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00

GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,700,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Health	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,166,000.00
Recipient Country Government	CONABIO (Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,513,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	8,336,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,555,000.00
Recipient Country Government	National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INPI)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,555,000.00
GEF Agency	IFAD	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
GEF Agency	WB	Loans	Investment mobilized	40,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Ghana	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	140,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Ghana	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	13,000,000.00
Donor Agency	European Union	Grant	Investment mobilized	27,000,000.00
Private Sector	World Resources Institute, One Tree Planted, and Realize Impact	Equity	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00
GEF Agency	IFAD	Grant	Investment mobilized	127,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	MAAIF	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	15,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	MAAIF	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Total Co-financing				**2,201,647,507.00**

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Jeffrey Griffin		Jeffrey Griffin		

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

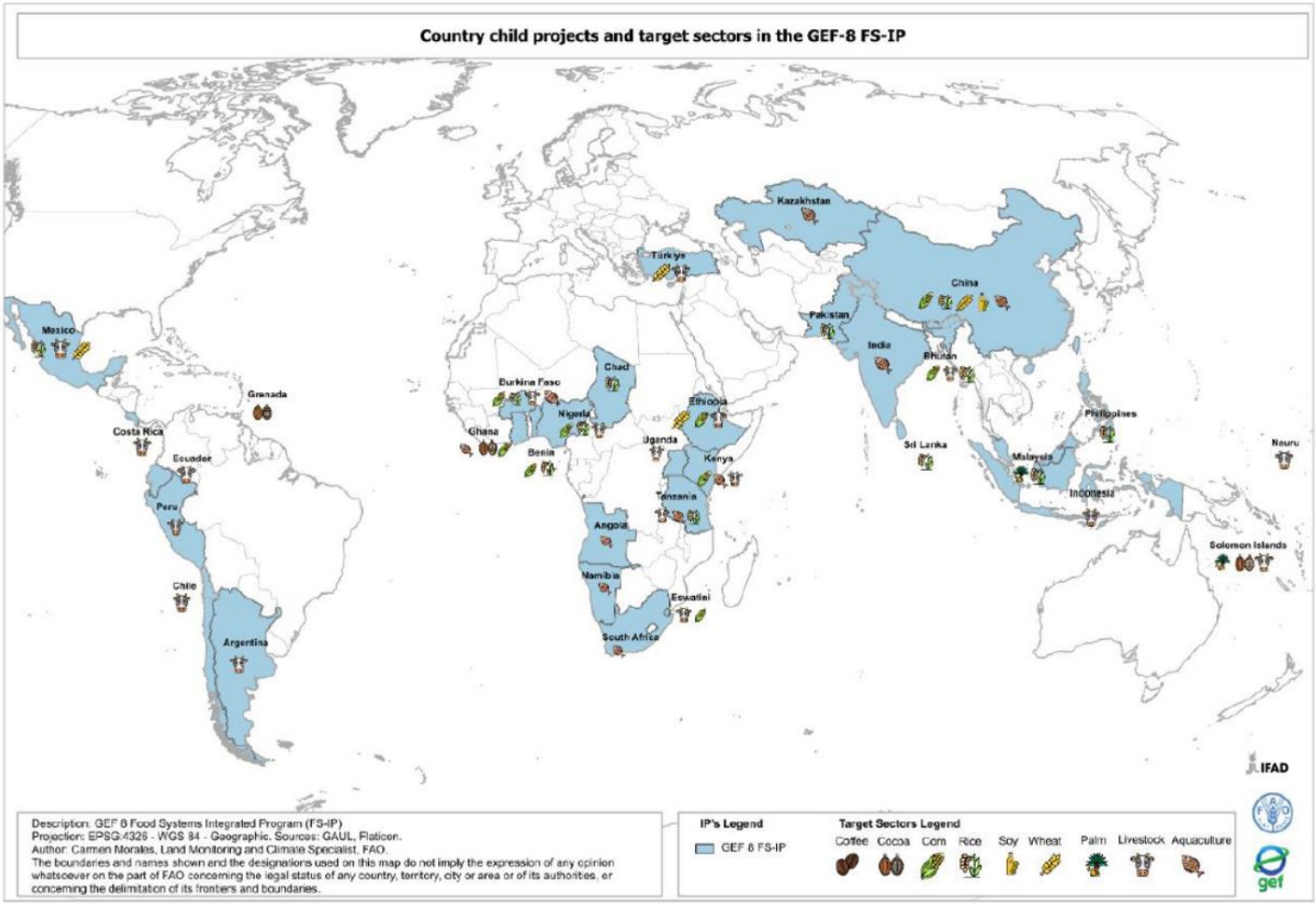
Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mr. Martin Manuel Illescas	General Director of Projects with External Financing and International Cooperation	Argentina - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	2/4/2022
Mr. Mémanton Boni Yalla	Director of Planning, Administration and Finance	Benin - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	11/7/2022
Mr. Loday Tsheten	Director	Bhutan - Department of Macro-fiscal and Development Finance, Ministry of Finance	10/24/2022
Mr. Pamoussa Ouedraogo	Point Focal Opérationnel du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM)	Burkina Faso - Secrétaire Permanent du Conseil National pour le Développement Durable (SP/CNDD)	2/20/2023
Mr. Oumar Gadji Soumaila	Climate Change Director	Chad - Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	1/1/2023
Mr. Miguel Stutzin	Operational Focal Point since	Chile - Ministerio del Medio Ambiente	9/15/2015
Mr. Xiang Peng	Deputy Director	China - Ministry of Finance	9/26/2019
Ms. Enid Chaverri-Tapia	Director of International Cooperation	Costa Rica - Ministry of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica	5/29/2018
Ms. Khangezine Glory Mabuza	Principal Secretary	Eswatini - Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs	4/22/2022

Mr. Abas Mohammed Ali	Director	Ethiopia - Ministry of Planning and Development	9/14/2022
Mr. Neelesh Kumar Sah	Joint Secretary	India - Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	9/13/2021
Ms. Ibu Laksmi DHEWANTHI	Senior Advisor to the Minister on Industry and International Trade	Indonesia - Ministry of Environment and Forestry	8/20/2015
Mr. Ephantus Kimotho	Principal Secretary - State Department for Forestry	Kenya - Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry	2/15/2023
Mr. Stanley Jonah	Director	Nigeria - Federal Ministry of Environment	10/19/2020
Mr. Syed Mujtaba Hussain	Senior Joint Secretary (International Cooperation)	Pakistan - Ministry of Climate Change	11/11/2021
Ms. Inés Pando Ávila	Jefa de la Oficina General de Cooperación y Asuntos Internacionales del Ministerio del Ambiente	Peru - Ministerio del Ambiente	1/5/2023
Ms. Analiza Rebuelta - Teh	Undersecretary	Philippines - Department of Environment and Natural Resources	5/5/2009
Mr. Chanel Iroi	Senior Policy Advisor: International Governance Management	Solomon Islands - Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	10/2/2013
Ms. Shakira Parker	Senior Policy Advisor: International Governance Management	South Africa - Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	2/27/2023
Dr. Anil Jasinghe	Secretary	Sri Lanka - Ministry of Environment	11/18/2022
Dr. Andrew Komba	Director of Environment	Tanzania - Vice President's Office	10/8/2021
Dr. Nihat Pakdil	Deputy Minister	Turkiye - Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	3/22/2023
Ms. Joao Nelson Catinda	National Director	Angola - Ministry of Environment	10/10/2023
Mrs. Irene Schuldt	Director of International Cooperation	Ecuador - Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition of Ecuador (MAATE)	10/13/2023
Ms. Isaac Charles Acquah		Ghana - Environmental Protection Agency	10/6/2023
Ms. Peron Johnson	Permanent Secretary	Grenada - Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment and Renewable Energy	10/4/2023

Ms. Dato Mohamad Razif Bin Haji Abd Mubin	Deputy Secretary General	Malaysia - Ministry of Natural Resource, Environment and Climate Change	10/5/2023
Ms. Teofilus Nghitila	Executive Director	Namibia - Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	10/13/2023
Mr. Israel Alejandro Camacho Bahena	Director of Sustainable Financing	Ministry of Finance and Public Credit of Mexico	10/13/2023
Mrs. Berilyn Jeremiah	Secretary	Republic of Nauru - Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture	10/13/2023
Mrs. Saule Sabiyeva	Deputy Director of the Climate Policy Department	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan	11/15/2023
Ms. Patrick Ocailap	Deputy Permanent Secretary to the Treasury	Uganda - Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	11/29/2023

ANNEX C: PROGRAM LOCATION

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place



ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(Program level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title
ANNEX D

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Decertification
Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing models			
	Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	Deploy innovative financial instruments		
Stakeholders			
	Indigenous Peoples		
	Private Sector		
		Capital providers	
		Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		Large corporations	
		SMEs	
		Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		Non-Grant Pilot	
		Project Reflow	
	Beneficiaries		
	Local Communities		
	Civil Society		
		Community Based Organization	
		Non-Governmental Organization	
		Academia	
		Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	Type of Engagement		
		Information Dissemination	
		Partnership	
		Consultation	
		Participation	
	Communications		
		Awareness Raising	
		Education	
		Public Campaigns	
		Behavior Change	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	Enabling Activities		
	Capacity Development		
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	Targeted Research		
	Learning		
		Theory of Change	
		Adaptive Management	
		Indicators to Measure Change	
	Innovation		
	Knowledge and Learning		
		Knowledge Management	
		Innovation	
		Capacity Development	
		Learning	
	Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
Gender Equality			
	Gender Mainstreaming		
		Beneficiaries	
		Women groups	
		Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		Gender-sensitive indicators	
	Gender results areas		
		Access and control over natural resources	
		Participation and leadership	
		Access to benefits and services	
		Capacity development	

		Awareness raising	
		Knowledge generation	
Focal Areas/Theme			
	Integrated Programs		
		Commodity Supply Chains ([1][37]Good Growth Partnership)	
			Sustainable Commodities Production
			Deforestation-free Sourcing
			Financial Screening Tools
			High Conservation Value Forests
			High Carbon Stocks Forests
			Soybean Supply Chain
			Oil Palm Supply Chain
			Beef Supply Chain
			Smallholder Farmers
			Adaptive Management
		Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			Resilience (climate and shocks)
			Sustainable Production Systems
			Agroecosystems
			Land and Soil Health
			Diversified Farming
			Integrated Land and Water Management
			Smallholder Farming
			Small and Medium Enterprises
			Crop Genetic Diversity
			Food Value Chains
			Gender Dimensions
			Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			Sustainable Food Systems
			Landscape Restoration
			Sustainable Commodity Production
			Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			Integrated Landscapes
			Food Value Chains
			Deforestation-free Sourcing
			Smallholder Farmers
		Sustainable Cities	
			Integrated urban planning
			Urban sustainability framework
			Transport and Mobility
			Buildings
			Municipal waste management
			Green space
			Urban Biodiversity
			Urban Food Systems
			Energy efficiency
			Municipal Financing
			Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			Urban Resilience
	Biodiversity		
		Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			Terrestrial Protected Areas
			Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			Productive Landscapes
			Productive Seascapes
			Community Based Natural Resource Management
		Mainstreaming	
			Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)

			Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			Tourism
			Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			Fisheries
			Infrastructure
			Certification (National Standards)
			Certification (International Standards)
		Species	
			Illegal Wildlife Trade
			Threatened Species
			Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			Crop Wild Relatives
			Plant Genetic Resources
			Animal Genetic Resources
			Livestock Wild Relatives
			Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		Biomes	
			Mangroves
			Coral Reefs
			Sea Grasses
			Wetlands
			Rivers
			Lakes
			Tropical Rain Forests
			Tropical Dry Forests
			Temperate Forests
			Grasslands
			Paramo
			Desert
		Financial and Accounting	
			Payment for Ecosystem Services
			Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			Conservation Trust Funds
			Conservation Finance
		Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			Biosafety
			Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	Forests		
		Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			REDD/REDD+
		Forest	
			Amazon
			Congo
			Drylands
	Land Degradation		
		Sustainable Land Management	
			Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			Ecosystem Approach
			Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			Community-Based NRM
			Sustainable Livelihoods
			Income Generating Activities
			Sustainable Agriculture
			Sustainable Pasture Management
			Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			Sustainable Fire Management
			Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		Land Degradation Neutrality	

			Land Productivity
			Land Cover and Land cover change
			Carbon stocks above or below ground
		Food Security	
	International Waters		
		Ship	
		Coastal	
		Freshwater	
			Aquifer
			River Basin
			Lake Basin
		Learning	
		Fisheries	
		Persistent toxic substances	
		SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		Targeted Research	
		Pollution	
			Persistent toxic substances
			Plastics
			Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		Large Marine Ecosystems	
		Private Sector	
		Aquaculture	
		Marine Protected Area	
		Biomes	
			Mangrove
			Coral Reefs
			Seagrasses
			Polar Ecosystems
			Constructed Wetlands
	Chemicals and Waste		
		Mercury	
		Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		Coal Fired Power Plants	
		Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		Cement	
		Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		Ozone	
		Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		Waste Management	
			Hazardous Waste Management
			Industrial Waste
			e-Waste
		Emissions	
		Disposal	
		New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		Plastics	
		Eco-Efficiency	
		Pesticides	
		DDT - Vector Management	
		DDT - Other	
		Industrial Emissions	
		Open Burning	
		Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		Green Chemistry	
	Climate Change		
		Climate Change Adaptation	
			Climate Finance

			Least Developed Countries
			Small Island Developing States
			Disaster Risk Management
			Sea-level rise
			Climate Resilience
			Climate information
			Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			Adaptation Tech Transfer
			National Adaptation Programme of Action
			National Adaptation Plan
			Mainstreaming Adaptation
			Private Sector
			Innovation
			Complementarity
			Community-based Adaptation
			Livelihoods
		Climate Change Mitigation	
			Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			Energy Efficiency
			Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			Technology Transfer
			Renewable Energy
			Financing
			Enabling Activities
		Technology Transfer	
			Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			Endogenous technology
			Technology Needs Assessment
			Adaptation Tech Transfer
		United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			Nationally Determined Contribution
		Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	Paris Agreement Sustainable Development Goals Climate Change Mitigation 1 Climate Change Mitigation 2 Climate Change Adaptation 1 Climate Change Adaptation 2

[1]

ANNEX H : CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION

Title

FSIP_CNs_21Nov23

FSIP_CNs_Nov23

FSIP_PFD_Nov23

FSIP_October23

GEF8 Food Systems IP Child Project Concepts

Child Projects under the Program

Country	Project Title	GEF Agency	GEF Amount ($) PROJECT FINANCING	Agency Fees($)	Total($)
	FSPs				
Global	Global Coordination Project	FAO	18,232,110.00	1,640,890.00	19,873,000.00
Kenya	Integrated land and water management for food, water and climate security in the dairy food system,	IFAD	7,139,450.00	642,548.00	7,781,998.00
Benin	Sustainable food systems for greater resilience and food & nutrition security in Benin	FAO	5,966,207.00	536,959.00	6,503,166.00
Costa Rica	Child Project Food Systems Integrated Programme	UNDP	5,843,883.00	525,950.00	6,369,833.00
Argentina	Sustainable Livestock in the forest region of the Argentine Parque Chaqueño through Forest Management with Integrated Livestock (MBGI)	FAO	4,742,966.00	426,867.00	5,169,833.00
Chile	Scaling-up regenerative practices for the recovery and improvements of soils, biodiversity, and associated ecosystem services in the Chilean agricultural sector	FAO	5,966,207.00	536,959.00	6,503,166.00
Peru	Regenerative livestock farming to promote sustainable landscapes	FAO	13,155,659.00	1,184,007.00	14,339,666.00

Burkina Faso	Promoting Nature Positive Food Systems in Burkina Faso	IUCN	10,709,174.00	963,826.00	11,673,000.00
Bhutan	Productive and Sustainable Food Systems in Bhutan for Environmental Benefits and Gross National Happiness	FAO	9,585,933.00	862,732.00	10,448,665.00
Chad	Integrated production of rice and secondary crops using an agroecological approach in the Tandjilé province	UNDP	3,825,535.00	344,297.00	4,169,832.00
China	Ecological and Low-Carbon Food Systems in China	FAO	18,048,622.00	1,624,376.00	19,672,998.00
Eswatini	Catalyzing transformation to sustainable food systems in Eswatini	FAO	3,519,725.00	316,775.00	3,836,500.00
South Africa	Catalyzing sustainable aquaculture systems for South Africa	FAO	4,742,965.00	426,866.00	5,169,831.00
India	Transforming Andhra Pradesh aquaculture to a sustainable, reduced footprint and climate resilient food system	FAO	13,155,657.00	1,184,009.00	14,339,666.00
Indonesia	Sustainable Livestock Production to Support Resilient Food Systems, Environment and Rural Livelihoods in Indonesia	FAO	14,378,897.00	1,294,101.00	15,672,998.00

Tanzania	Food Systems Transformation in Usangu Landscape	FAO	8,362,690.00	752,641.00	9,115,331.00
Pakistan	Sustainable and regenerative management of rice production in Pakistan	FAO	6,894,801.00	620,532.00	7,515,333.00
Solomon Islands	Revitalizing and transforming Solomon Islands' food system through sustainable agriculture and livestock production for enhanced environmental and community benefits.	FAO	4,742,966.00	426,866.00	5,169,832.00
Sri Lanka	Sustainable, regenerative and resilient rice-based food systems to strengthen community and ecosystem health in three river basins of Sri Lanka1	FAO	4,742,965.00	426,867.00	5,169,832.00
Türkiye	Increasing the sustainability and resilience of agriculture/food system through nature-based solutions	FAO	4,804,128.00	432,372.00	5,236,500.00
Ethiopia	Participatory Agriculture and Climate Transformation Programme	IFAD	9,585,933.00	862,732.00	10,448,665.00
Nigeria	Transformation to sustainable crops, livestock and aquaculture food systems in Nigeria	FAO	7,139,450.00	642,550.00	7,782,000.00
Philippines	Transforming Agricultural Landscapes in Island Ecosystems and Key Biodiversity Areas towards Sustainable Food Systems and Climate Resilient Communities	FAO	9,581,028.00	862,292.00	10,443,320.00

Malaysia	Sustainable Agriculture and Plantations in Peatland Landscapes in Malaysia (SAPPLIM)	IFAD	5,354,588.00	481,912.00	5,836,500.00
Nauru	Transforming Nauru's Food Systems through Climate Smart Agriculture	UNDP	5,916,207.00	532,459.00	6,448,666.00
Ecuador	Promoting the mainstreaming of biodiversity and protection of ecosystem services through regenerative and deforestation-free livestock in provinces of Manabí, Pichincha and Morona-Santiago.	FAO	2,346,481.00	211,184.00	2,557,665.00
Angola	Sustainable aquaculture in the northern region of Angola	FAO	3,441,306.00	309,718.00	3,751,024.00
Namibia	Circular Integrated Aquaculture-Horticulture Systems for Climate Resilience in Namibia (NamiGreen)	UNDP	7,445,260.00	670,072.00	8,115,332.00
Mexico	Food systems, indigenous peoples and biodiversity	FAO	4,620,643.00	415,857.00	5,036,500.00
Kazakhstan	Transforming Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture in Kazakhstan to Ensure Environmental Sustainability	FAO	2,346,484.00	211,180.00	2,557,664.00
Grenada	Advancing Transformative Agricultural Systems in Grenada through the Promotion of Integrated and Resilient Ecosystem approaches throughout the cocoa value chain (ASPIRE)	IFAD	3,519,723.00	316,776.00	3,836,499.00

Ghana	Ghana Sustainable Food System and Forest Management	World Bank	13,942,064.00	1,254,783.00	15,196,847.00
Uganda	Promoting Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Livestock Value Chain in Uganda	IFAD	8,362,691.00	752,641.00	9,115,332.00
	Subtotal ($)		252,162,398.00	22,694,596.00	274,856,994.00
	MSPs				
	Subtotal ($)		0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grant Total ($)		252,162,398.00	22,694,596.00	274,856,994.00