



El Salvador Integrated Landscape Management and Restoration

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10346

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT No

NGI No

Project Title

El Salvador Integrated Landscape Management and Restoration

Countries

El Salvador

Agency(ies)

World Bank

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster risk management, Climate resilience, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Biodiversity, Biomes, Tropical Dry

Forests, Mangroves, Financial and Accounting, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Land Degradation, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Cover and Land cover change, Sustainable Land Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Sustainable Agriculture, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approach, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Participation, Information Dissemination, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Large corporations, SMEs, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Local Communities, Communications, Education, Awareness Raising, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Theory of change

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Submission Date

5/5/2021

Expected Implementation Start

8/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

7/31/2026

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

338,356.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-1	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	1,344,225.00	3,744,910.00
LD-1-1	Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	GET	1,997,789.00	9,440,630.00
LD-1-3	Maintain or improve flows of ecosystem services, including sustaining livelihoods of forest-dependent people through Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)	GET	96,291.00	2,078,244.00
LD-2-5	Create enabling environments to support scaling up and mainstreaming of SLM and LDN	GET	123,339.00	2,700,466.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			3,561,644.00	17,964,250.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To promote integrated landscape management and restoration in project areas.

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Enabling conditions for integrated landscape management	Technical Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced public capacities to implement Integrated Landscape Management - Increased support and participation for sustainable NR management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration agreements/plans between ministries and local institutions developed and implemented. - Environmental protection plans developed and implemented through local stakeholders. - Implementation of a multi-stakeholder Restoration Roundtable and a private sector forum. Institutions prepared for Integrated Landscape Management - Farmers trained and Updated Sustainable Local Development Plan and Ramsar Management Plan. - Sustainable Exploitation Plans - Assessment of the value of ecosystem services in the area. - Environmental education plan designed and implemented. - ?reas (67,655.36 ha) 	GET	835,122.00	3,874,250.00

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Improved management and restoration of degraded lands	Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Critical degraded lands restored - Sustainable management in sugarcane plantations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced technical capacity of extension services to support restoration activities, - Demonstration plots for training and dissemination on restoration (40 ha), - Farmers trained on restoration practices, - Restoration of degraded land (1,000 ha), - Strengthened technical capacity of sugarcane producers (250) on sustainable farming practices, and - On farm demonstration plots (20) to disseminate sustainable sugarcane production practices. Restored lands -Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity 	GET	2,366,920.00	12,990,000.00

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: Project monitoring and coordination	Technical Assistance	Improved capacity for project M&E and adaptive implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued monitoring and evaluation of the project - Quality and timely rRegular reports, mid and final reviews. - Communication products and events for project promotion, stakeholders awareness and feed-back, and experience sharing. 	GET	190,000.00	250,000.00
Sub Total (\$)					3,392,042.00	17,114,250.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
			GET	169,602.00	850,000.00	
			Sub Total(\$)	169,602.00	850,000.00	
Total Project Cost(\$)				3,561,644.00	17,964,250.00	

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Donor Agency	Catholic Relief Service / Warren Buffet Foundation	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,000,000.00
Donor Agency	German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH (GIZ)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,410,000.00
Donor Agency	Fondo de Inversi?n Ambiental de El Salvador (FIAES)	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Donor Agency	The Adaptation Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	7,819,818.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Donor Agency	United States Agency for International Development	Grant	Investment mobilized	234,432.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				17,964,250.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment mobilized was identified from the above-mentioned agencies and institutions, which share goals with El Salvador Integrated Landscape Management and Restoration GEF project and target the same region or broader areas. Funds from these sources will contribute to scale up activities and outcomes proposed by the Project as follows: crs resources will, in line with component 2, support sustainable land management and restoration practices and investments in the region; analytical work under components 1 and 3, specifically related to land degradation data, institutional preparation and strategic planning for public policy. The GIZ project will promote agro-Forestry and sylvo-Pastoral systems and practices in the area, hence complementing Component 2 efforts.. FIAES will contribute to component 2 by implementing restoration projects in the project area. UNDP will contribute to component 2 by increasing the resilience of the communities and landscapes in the area. As the USAID supported operations are under implementation, the remaining resources will contribute to the coastal landscape management and restoration in line with the project's efforts towards mangroves and related ecosystems under both component 1 and 2.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
World Bank	GET	El Salvador	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,344,225	127,701
World Bank	GET	El Salvador	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,217,419	210,655
Total Grant Resources(\$)					3,561,644.00	338,356.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **false**

PPG Amount (\$)

91,324

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

8,676

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
World Bank	GET	El Salvador	Land Degradatio n	LD STAR Allocation	91,324	8,676
Total Project Costs(\$)					91,324.00	8,676.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

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

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

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

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

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

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park	125689	SelectNational Park							

Name of the Protected Area	WDA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park	125689	SelectNational Park							

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2971.00	1040.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
849.00	900.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
849.00	100.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

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

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,273.00	40.00		

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1500.00	52005.00	0.00	0.00

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	51,285.00		

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

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

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,500.00	720.00		

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

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

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

Title	Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	429799	444851	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	429,799	444,851		
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2020	2021		
Duration of accounting	20	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 CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (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 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	624	560		
Male	625	1,305		

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Total	1249	1865	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

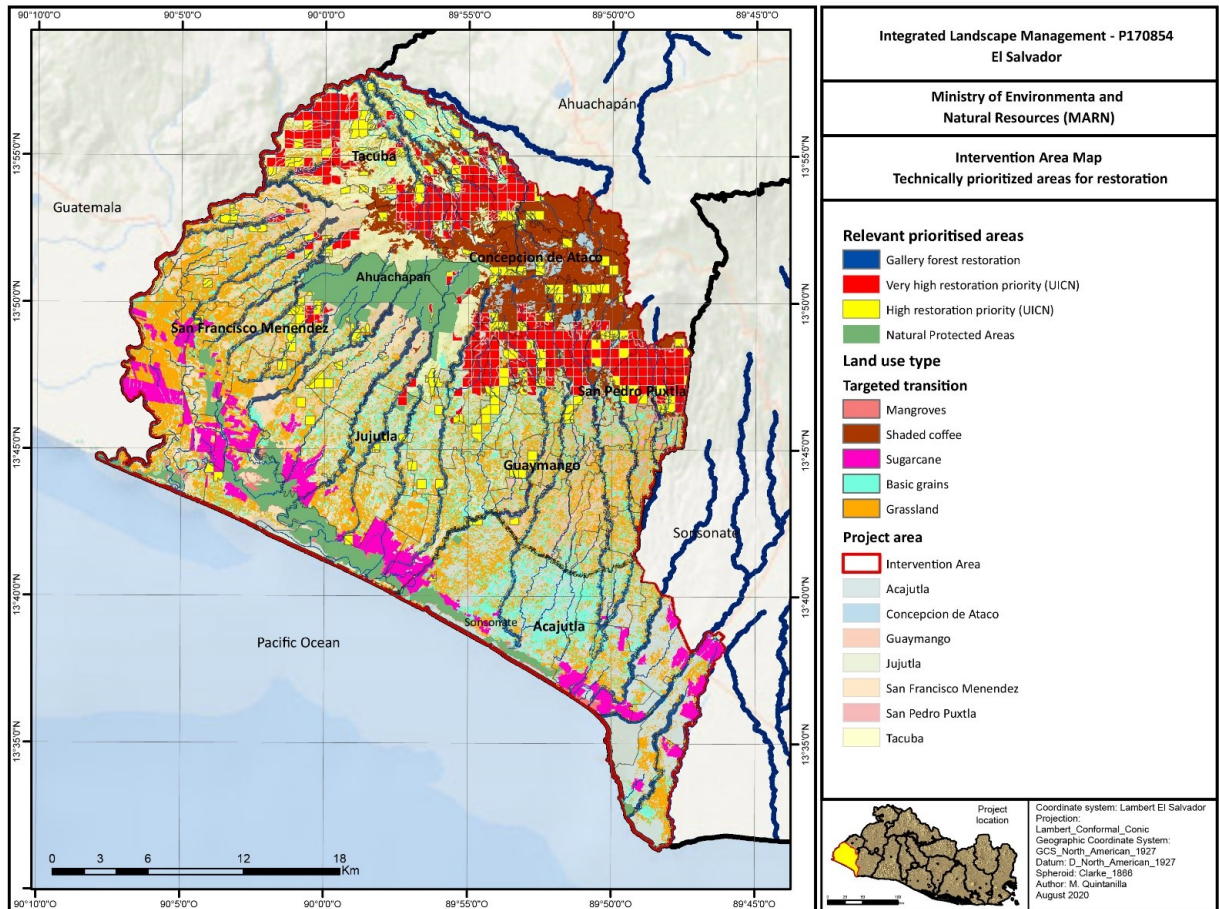
Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

The project will be implemented across selected areas in the El Imposible Barra de Santiago Conservation Area (EIBSCA). It is located in the ?Departamento? of Ahuachap?n, the second poorest of 14 *departamentos* in the country. The area contains a population of 198,556 concentrated in rural areas. The land's topography is mostly flat in the south, increasing altitude progressively towards the north, reaching a peak of 1844 meters. About 41 percent of the tree cover (28,690 ha) is in conservation areas, concentrated in southern mangroves, and dispersed as patches in the north. Annual precipitation ranges between 1455 and 1918 mm, with most rain concentrated in the north, feeding into the water basins' high areas.

The EIBSCA region is especially vulnerable to land degradation being one of the poorest in the country, contains steep (>35%) slopes and is especially prone to droughts. The use of unsustainable practices and continued deforestation to produce basic grains for subsistence has aggravated erosion in the high areas of the region. The pressure of recent droughts and extreme weather events that lead to landslides combined with these factors to exacerbate land degradation. The Government rates the area as ?highly vulnerable? to natural disasters (storms, floods and droughts). Meanwhile, in the lower elevations, traditional cultures have been lost to sugarcane, which is implemented at medium and large scales, and requires unique management approaches. The region is characterized for containing an entire water basin and connecting the practices of subsistence basic grain producers with sugarcane producers through water, requiring an integrated landscape management approach.

EIBSCA has been affected by Climate Change effects. Specifically, during the last ten years, the area has suffered the adverse impacts of extreme hydrometeorological events, in some years it experienced tropical depressions and hurricanes, impacting and causing damage to infrastructure, agriculture and crops, to the operation ecosystems, and in other years suffered severe meteorological drought affecting livelihoods and agricultural production and food security.

Specific municipalities and basins were selected based on a ROAM analysis and based on FIAES' experiences restoring land in the region. Component 1 will be implemented across the entire landscape, focusing on the municipalities of San Pedro Puxtla, Guaymango, Jujutla, San Francisco Men?ndez, and Ataco. Component 2 will be implemented in the municipalities of Acajutla, San Francisco Men?ndez, and Jujutla. These areas have been prioritized in collaboration with FIAES using the results of a ROAM analysis by prioritizing water recharge areas, riparian forests, and biological corridors. Similarly, areas in and around sugar cane plantation in the lower basin and coastal municipalities were prioritized on crop areas with degraded lands and targeting those close to fragile ecosystems.



2. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Yes, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed following a consultation process. The SEP is included as an attachment (uploaded in the Portal).

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

Consultations for the Project were carried out at different stages of preparation. The first round of consultations carried out in September 2019 was held between the World Bank Mission, MARN officials and local actors from the El Imposible Barra de Santiago region, whose objective was to socialize the Concept Note of the project, learn the opinions of local actors and gather their contributions. These consultations were attended by leaders of local organizations working on

environmental sustainability, members of organizations of the Nahua Indigenous People, cooperatives of small agricultural producers, associations of rural women linked to agricultural activity, associations of community development (ADESCOs), representatives of municipal mayors, members of the RAMSAR Barra de Santiago committee, NGOs executing Sustainable Local Development Plans, FIAES and FONAES. The main concerns expressed by the participants were focused on the access to project resources, the nature of the restoration actions and environmental issues. A second round held on October 2019, was attended by leaders of the National Indigenous Environment Board "MNIMA", MARN and MAG technical staff, and representatives of the World Bank. The meeting addressed the process of participation of the MNIMA in the REDD+MbA initiative and reported on the project proposal that the MARN was carrying out for ACEIBS restoration initiatives that seeks to implement conservation and ecosystem restoration actions, which requires processes of dialogue and consultation with the various sectors of the territory. During August and September of 2020, MARN engaged through virtual meetings due to COVID-19 restrictions. Consultations were carried with ten sectoral groups most of which attended the 2019 consultations. These meetings included sharing project-specific information, communicating the project's objectives and specific interviews with relevant actors. The participation lists is annexed in the Project's SEP, below is a list of the comments received from them during consultations:

1. Leaders of local organizations working on environmental sustainability issues. Organizations mentioned the importance of having clear communications about the project's objectives, particularly during implementation. Strong, constant messaging.
2. Leaders of the National Indigenous Environment Table "MNIMA": Strengthen the process of participation of the MNIMA in the REDD+MbA initiative and the project proposal that the MARN was making for ACEIBS restoration initiatives.
3. Members of organizations of the Nahua Indigenous Peoples. Organizations see a territorial office needed for the project, or at least constant focalized outreach to engage with local communities and beneficiaries.
4. Representatives of FUNDZUCAR, Management of the mills of the CASSA group: Socialization of advances in the application of BONSUCRO standards in CASSA group activities.
5. Representatives of cooperatives of small agricultural producers. It was observed that FIAES selection process is not suitable for land tenants.
6. Representatives of the Business Foundation for Social Action (FUNDEMÁS). They promote agriculture projects under the "Resilient Central America" (ResCA) approach and work together with FUNDZUCAR. They support stronger cross-support with MARN.
7. Members of Ramsar committee for Barra de Santiago and El Imposible/Barra de Santiago: Priority must be given to the environmental education of the population. Mangrove forest losses are mostly basin and non-riparian.

8. Representatives of community development associations (ADESCOs), Youth groups: There is a high social organization in the conservation area which should be acknowledged.

9. Representatives of Municipal Mayors of Tacuba, Guaymango, Jujutla, San Francisco Menéndez, San Pedro Puxtla, Acajutla: The environmental unit of each municipality agrees that the main problem of the region is deforestation. The strengthening of the 7 municipalities is required for coordinated work.

10. Representatives of rural women's associations linked to agricultural activity: They are consolidated groups that have worked on agricultural projects driven by: GIZ, FIAES, MARN. Inter-project coordination is seen as a priority.

11. Sugarcane producers: They do not qualify to apply BONSUCRO standards individually but it was evident that they have implemented good practices of collection of agrochemical containers, workers have been provided with protective equipment and have tried to protect wildlife and water sources.

12. Water boards, ADESCOS, NGOs, COAL, women's groups, native peoples, young people, farmers, sugarcane growers of the municipality of San Francisco Menéndez: Representatives of 5 organizations of indigenous peoples of Tacuba and Ataco: Indigenous organizations have an interest in strengthening indigenous governance for the benefit of the family and the indigenous community.

Below is the list of stakeholders and their relationship with the proposed project:

TABLE 1. STAKEHOLDERS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PROJECT

Stakeholders	Description	Expected interaction with project (outcome)	Means of engagement
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture, including CENTA and DGFCR	Receive training and improved capacities. Will support activities in both components.	Through a direct collaboration agreement with MARN, as part of the Restoration Roundtable and direct work with the PIU
Farmers	Small and medium-scale farmers, mostly for subsistence. Includes family farms and farming communities.	Receive training, demonstration activities, participate in CES negotiations and restoration projects.	Restoration Roundtable, direct engagement as beneficiaries through NGOs, environmental education plan.
Sugarcane producers	Small and medium-scale farmers, individually or as associations.	Receive training for improved practices based on BONSUCRO standard. Demonstration activities. Participate in CES negotiations.	Restoration roundtable, direct engagement as beneficiaries through FUNDEMAS and FUNDAZUCAR, environmental education plan.
Wetland (mangroves) and river fishers	People dedicated to fishin moluscs, crustaceans, and other species in mangroves or estuaries.	Raise awareness and prepare plans for sustainable management of their resources (PLAS)	Direct contact from PIU and MARN teams, environmental education plan.

Water boards	Local irrigation committees	Receive training, support for governance instances and technical assistance for resource management.	Direct contact from PIU and MARN teams, consultants to provide training, environmental education plan.
Local Advisory Committee (COAL) and Ramsar Committee	Participative governance instances to manage the landscape and its resources.	Receive training, support for governance instances and technical assistance for resource management. Also support some planning activities as part of component 1.	Direct contact from PIU and MARN teams.
Local Governments	Municipalities, specifically the environmental units.	Receive training and participate in activities.	Autoridades locales de los siete municipios del ACEIBS
Local NGOs	NGOs that are working locally to improve natural resource management, restore, or similar objectives. Some examples are FIAES, FONAES, FUNDAZUCAR, FUNDEMAS.	These will be hired and provide in-kind technical assistance for the implementation of restoration activities, demonstrative plots, capacity trainings and management monitoring activities.	Direct contact through PIU, contracts with MARN for implementing activities.
Indigenous peoples	Indigenous farmers	These will receive the same benefits as farmers (see first row), but will be prioritised during selection process.	Restoration Roundtable, direct engagement as beneficiaries through NGOs, environmental education plan.
Women	Women farmers	These will receive the same benefits as farmers (see first row), but will be prioritised during selection process.	Restoration Roundtable, direct engagement as beneficiaries through NGOs, environmental education plan.
Youth	Young farmers	These will receive the same benefits as farmers (see first row), but will be prioritised during selection process.	Restoration Roundtable, direct engagement as beneficiaries through NGOs, environmental education plan.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

A Gender Analysis was part of the consultation process for project design. The consultation process developed to prepare the Stakeholder Engagement Plan was carried out during the months of August and September 2020 and engaged through virtual meetings due to COVID-19 restrictions. Consultations were carried with the ten sectoral groups, including Women Groups and Associations and national and local leaders. These meetings included sharing project-specific information, communicating the project's objectives and specific interviews with relevant actors. Out of 111 people consulted, 47 were women (42.34%) and 64 men (57.36%). Four women organizations participated. The feedback received from these consultations contributed to the development of the project's Gender Action Plan. During the process, a sector-by-sector approach was carried out, in order to stimulate dialogue and promote a common framework of experiences that would strengthen the concepts and ideas of the group with greater confidence and experience. The purpose of the Project, its components, scope and proposed actions or results, were socialized to obtain inputs and feedback, including the groups' identification of environmental and social impacts, the grievance mechanism, and participation or communication strategies necessary to address the concerns. It should be mentioned that, in some cases, associations and groups replicated the process and information to members of their association who did not have the technological capacity to link up in virtual meetings, as was the case of the Association of Women in Coffee of El Salvador (AMCES).

In addition to the results and information of the consultation process with stakeholders, groups of women and local leaders, the preparation of the Gender Action Plan took into consideration work done during the implementation of the REDD Readiness Preparation Project and the preparation of the National REDD+ MbA Program (MARN/World Bank/FCPF). This provided basic statistics, gender data, an evaluation and analysis of opportunities, existing capacities, needs and obstacles in the participation of women in decision-making and development of activities. Similarly, the experiences and lessons learned from various initiatives with influence in the Project area were taken into account, in particular those obtained from: (i) the Regional Coastal Biodiversity Project with the Analysis and Gender Strategy of the Cuenca Baja del Río Paz (MARN/IUCN/USAID); (ii) the RECLIMA Project - Upscaling climate resilience measures in the dry corridor agroecosystems of El Salvador (GOES/FAO/Fondo Verde del Clima); and (iii) in the REDD Regional Program (MARN/GIZ/CCAD), which included the preparation of a Local Sustainable Development Plan for the El Imposible Barra Conservation Area of Santiago and the Indigenous Women's Group Action Plan and the Strategic Agenda of the Network of Indigenous Women of Mesoamerica. In addition, the needs raised by the Association for the Integral Development of Communities in the Western Zone of El Salvador

(ADICOS) and the Association of Women in Coffee of El Salvador (AMCES) were taken into consideration when developing the Gender Action Plan.

The Gender Action Plan was embedded into the project design, including the Results Framework, where indicators are disaggregated by gender whenever possible and one gender specific indicator was specified. Additionally, a summary of relevant activities that are part of the Gender Action Plan is included in Table 2 below.

Differences in gender roles in rural communities have led male and female jobs to have considerably different wages, leadership, and safety conditions. El Salvador has made significant efforts to recognize and advance women's rights by signing and ratifying major international treaties and including them in domestic legislation. However, improvements in the legal framework have not resulted in comparable progress in gender equality of endowments, such as health, education, economic opportunities, family dynamics, voice, and agency. Females also face limited participation in rural organizations and access to land. In addition, males are significantly more likely to migrate than females. Females in households that receive remittances have lower labor force participation rates, making young women dependent on income support from male partners living abroad (remittances).

Gender analysis in agricultural and forestry productive sectors. In rural El Salvador, women's economic empowerment and participation in economic activities are challenged by land rights, meaningful involvement in unpaid activities, and low access to education. Women often do not obtain or enjoy the benefits of their participation in agricultural production, which partly leads them to rely on additional income and take care of other responsibilities (household chores, family care, food, etc.). In addition to attending to household chores, many rural women perform unpaid work alongside men on farms and livestock farms: planting, weeding, harvesting, raising livestock, feeding and caring for sick animals, as well as cooking for other agricultural workers. Some women also work outside the home making clothes, or as employees or owners of specific stores (such as supermarkets or kiosks), or as administrative assistants, among other activities.

The gender gap is present throughout the life cycle of women and men, reflected in indicators that measure choices and opportunities, including health, education, labor, seats in parliament, time employment, and social protection. Overall, there are more men in poverty (35 percent) than women (32 percent). An analysis of equity relationships in water use and management in rural populations in southern Ahuachapán (municipalities of Ataco, Guaymango, Jujutla, San Francisco Menéndez, San Pedro Puxtla y Tacuba) indicates; 368 men (88.67 percent) and 47 women (11.33 percent) from different parts of the Basin of the Cara Sucia-San Pedro watershed are engaged in forestry and agrosilvopastoral activities. The water distribution service's property by basin areas, disaggregated by sex, showed 43% women and 57 percent men. Regarding water use, women use it mainly for domestic work and personal grooming, with an average consumption of 408 liters per year. In contrast, men use it for personal grooming and agriculture, consuming 117 liters per year.?

In the municipalities of the El Imposible-Barra de Santiago Conservation Area, the rural population predominates. In the area, men have a higher percentage of income than women (6% percent), and years of study increase the gender gap. Women are employed in commerce, hotels and restaurants, the

manufacturing industry, domestic services, and; communal, social, and health services. In men's case, jobs predominate in Agriculture and Livestock production, commerce, hotels and restaurants, manufacturing industry, and construction. There are active 1,301 cooperatives legally registered, with a universe of 604,108 people associated, of which 51.5 percent are women (INSAFOCOOP, 2020). Women predominate in Savings and Credit Associations, Craft Production, and Housing Cooperatives. In EIBSCA, 58,471 jobs were demanded 2007. 91.6 percent of men, and 8.4% for women. Permanent positions are occupied by 97.3 percent by men and only 2.7 percent by women; in temporary contracts, 91.3% are for men and 8.7% for women. Agricultural production controlled by 21,236 farmers, 88 percent of which are men and 12% women.

The project will be implemented with a focus on social and gender equity. This social management process will be facilitated by considering the specialized instruments for gender inclusion and equity analysis with an emphasis on equitable stakeholder participation, including for the preparation of ESMF documents of the Project, to identify inclusive and affirmative actions that strengthen and improve women's active and substantive participation, recognize their role in landscape and land management, while reducing gaps in inequalities with respect to men, enhancing their environment and quality of life concerning the current situations encountered in equity relationships in water use and management, women's socio-economic empowerment, associativity, opportunities for quality jobs in the labor market.

In its final version, the GAP will include indicators to monitor the progress of specific activities in addition to the gender-sensitive indicators already included in the Project Results Framework. These indicators will be included in the POM to ensure regular monitoring and control. Analytical activities are also planned to understand women's participation in project-supported production activities.

Table 2. Gender Action Plan Summary

Results	Activities
Strategic line 1. Strengthen environmental governance for resilience to climate change.	

Results	Activities
<p>1.1. Strengthening coordination between public sector institutions.</p> <p>1.2. Strengthening local governance structures, water boards and territorial alliances.</p>	<p>Implementation of an Environmental Education Plan with Water Boards that includes a gender approach.</p> <p>Promote the inclusion of women's and youth organizations in the COAL advisory wetland committee and in the RAMSAR bar of Santiago.</p> <p>Promote the participation of women's and youth organizations in the private sector restoration roundtable.</p> <p>Local governance organizations, such as water boards, are trained for their operation with women, youth and indigenous communities as a priority.</p> <p>The ecosystem services communications plan in the landscape promotes gender equity for sustainable development.</p> <p>Establish partnerships with local universities to coordinate a training plan that promotes women's rights and duties.</p> <p>Promoting associativity as a key factor for productive development and value chain.</p>
<p>Strategic line 2. Strengthen knowledge, skills and capabilities across staff for the effective implementation of the gender-focused program.</p>	
<p>1.3. Developed the technical capabilities in terms of gender within the program and the creation of tools and tools of monitoring and monitoring disaggregated by sex evaluating performance in women and men.</p>	<p>Define the project's gender approach strategy in a participatory way.</p> <p>Training workshops for technical staff in gender strategy.</p> <p>Definition of tools for measuring gender indicators in plans and projects, linked to the evaluation of institutional performance.</p>
<p>Strategic line 3. Improve awareness of integrated landscape management and restoration of degraded land.</p>	

Results	Activities
<p>1.4. To facilitate women's access to new improved technologies for production and information according to their priorities.</p> <p>1.5. Women informed and implementing new technologies based on increased production and resilience to climate variability.</p> <p>1.6. Study of the value of ecosystem service per se and dissemination of results with local and institutional actors.</p>	<p>Technical training and education in promoting sustainable practices prioritize women as beneficiaries to provide them with skills that improve their productive opportunities.</p> <p>Empower women and young people to participate in governance structures, biodiversity conservation activities.</p> <p>Integrate Women, poor households, people with disabilities, the rural sector and women's organizations, into public consultations.</p> <p>Coordination with gender units of relevant institutions and ministries in the generation or new policy regulations.</p> <p>Facilitate access to appropriate technologies and demanded by the protagonists to contribute to food production and food and nutrition security in homes.</p> <p>Implement demonstration plots with agroecological approach, promoting women's knowledge for increased yield, use of organic inputs, low costs and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Prioritize basic grain restoration incentives and sustainable sugarcane pilot projects for vulnerable beneficiaries such as women, young people and indigenous people.</p>

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

Yes

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

Private sector engagement and linkages. The private sector is engaged in the first two project components as stakeholders and contribute to the execution of Subcomponent 2.2. Under Component 1, the private sector will participate in the development of the governance structures, alongside government agencies and civil society representatives. It will participate in the new Achuahapan

Restoration Roundtable. The project also will support specific private sector dialogue on restoration, including commodity related stakeholders. Hence the private sector will actively be involved in local, participatory planning exercises (Sustainable Local Development Plans (PDLS) at territorial scale, and more specific Sustainable Local Exploitation Plans (PLAS)). The private sector will also be involved in the development and negotiations on the proposed Ecosystem Services Compensation mechanism. In Component 2, small and large producers will receive training on improved productive practices, and their participation will be essential for validating sustainable management practices and disseminating results. As stakeholders, private producers of basic grains, sugarcane, coffee and cocoa have a vested interest in reducing production costs and increasing profitability. Under Subcomponent 2.2, sugarcane industries will support the project's activities to help producers implement improved and more sustainable productive practices. The main company involved will be Ingenio Izalco, which concentrates the sugarcane purchase power from most small and medium-scale producers in the project area. Ingenio Central Izalco will participate in Subcomponent 2.2 by receiving training for implementing improved practices, which the ingenio will then transfer to the farmers it works with. Ingenios Izalco and neighbouring ingenio Magalena will be invited to the Restoration Roundtable and will participate in Compensation for Environmental Services agreements.

Below is a description of each kind of stakeholder from the private sector involved in the project, their links, and how they will engage in and benefit from the project support.

1. Farmers. This category includes producers of basic grains, cacao, agrosilvopastoral systems, and agroforestry systems. Under Component 1, farmers would be stakeholders of the Restoration Roundtable, participating in local participatory planning exercises. As stakeholders of the water boards they would also receive information and technical support on environmental services, which could potentially lead to their participation in negotiations of compensation for ecosystem services agreements. Under Component 2, farmers will participate in workshops and demonstrative restoration activities and sustainable land-use and agriculture practices. They would also receive financial support from the project to engage in land restoration activities. These stakeholders would interact with cattle farmers and sugarcane producers in the private forum to explore their potential participation in compensation for environmental services agreements.

2. Forest farmers. Under Component 1 these landowners will receive support to participate in local governance structures such as water boards or the Ramsar Committee. They will participate in the Restoration Roundtable and the private forum. These stakeholders will receive technical and financial support from the project to implement forest and mangrove restoration practices.

3. Sugarcane producers: These are individual owners of small or medium scale farms or cooperatives partners of the Ingenio Central Izalco, the country's largest sugarcane facility. Under Component 1, individual producers and cooperative members would participate in the private sector forum to receive information on ecosystem services and land restoration; they would also participate in the Restoration Roundtable to provide inputs to participatory planning processes. Under Component 2, the project will select 20 farms in mangrove buffer areas and gallery forests around rivers to implement SLM practices to improve connectivity through native patches of forests and control soil erosion and sedimentation. Farm owners will receive technical and financial support for three years including from FUNDAZUCAR and the Ingenio Central Izalco. Other producers will participate in workshops and demonstrative restoration activities and sustainable practices.

4. Ingenio Central Izalco. The company will receive technical assistance from the project to develop a road map for implementing the BONSUCRO standard as well as a plan for advising and generating technical capacity of sugarcane producers associations who will support implementation of sustainable practices and biodiversity criteria in sugarcane production. The Ingenio Central Izalco will also participate in the Restoration Roundtable and the private sector forum.

5. NGOs. They will provide technical support to implement the project. Also, some NGOs may participate as stakeholders in the Restoration roundtable, as well as capacity building on relevant topics for the project.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Environmental Risk Rating Moderate

The environmental risk rating for the project has been determined as Moderate. The project will promote the adoption of more sustainable and resilient land-use practices that will contribute to forest restoration and conservation in ecological sensitive areas with potential for biodiversity connectivity or water recharge that are currently degraded due to unsustainable agricultural practices. The project will also promote good agricultural practices, including the reduction of agrochemical and pesticide use and the promotion of water efficiency practices in agroforestry systems, as well as sustainable production processes for sugar cane production through the promotion of the employment of green harvest techniques (e.g., abandonment of burning and use of stubble) and organic fertilizers. The project

includes technical assistance and investment activities in restoration of degraded landscapes within the EIBSCA region. Technical assistance aims to manage in a sustainable manner the EIBSCA landscape through local governance strengthening, capacity building activities, and the development and establishment of reciprocal agreements between sugarcane producers and upstream farmers as Compensation for Ecosystem Services (CES). Investment activities consist of sustainable sugarcane production demonstration plots and land restoration activities including sustainable agroforestry systems (cacao and basic grains), agrosilvopastoral systems, reforestation of gallery forests, and mangrove restoration. Possible negative impacts are expected to be site-specific, short-term, and reversible. Key environmental risks and impacts of the project, include (i) loss or conversion of natural and seminatural vegetated land to other types of land cover classes (if good practices in land restoration are not applied correctly); (ii) water overuse for seedling production in nurseries; (iii) introduction of invasive species through reforestation and/or agroforestry activities; (iv) potential contamination due to the use of agrochemicals and pesticides; (v) improper waste management of cleared vegetation from green cane harvesting; and, (vi) occupational health and safety (OHS) hazards for the workforce due to the careless use of machinery and equipment. The ESMF prepared for the project includes measures to manage these risks and impacts in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy and in an appropriate manner to the scale and nature of the activities. In addition, the ESMF includes an exclusion list of activities that are not eligible for finance.

Social Risk Rating Substantial

The social risk classification for the Project is Substantial at this stage. The proposed project is generally expected to have social benefits that derive from: strengthened governance capacity for natural resource management at the landscape scale; an increase in resources for ecosystem conservation and increased provision of ecosystem services from agricultural lands; increased sustainability of sugar cane fields in intervention areas from the adoption of green harvesting practices and biodiversity criteria. Rural populations and agricultural producers are expected to benefit the most from reduced erosion, ecosystem services and improved productivity through the adoption of more efficient production practices. Sugar cane producers, mainly medium and small holders, will benefit from direct technical assistance and incentives. It is also expected that at least 1000 landowners will receive support in adopting restoration practices and key ecosystem conservation, and that the population in the entire landscape will benefit from improved ecosystem services (mainly hydrological), reduced erosion and reduced contamination. Nevertheless, the project is being implemented in the region with the highest poverty rates in the country, and will rely on multi-stakeholder engagement in a context of multiple stakeholder groups with different interests and degrees vulnerability and dependence with respect to ecosystem services and agriculture, including Nahua-Pipil People, which are the IP communities inhabiting in the western part of El Salvador . Additionally, tensions exist at present between communities and sugar cane producers due to water usage and expansion of sugar cane fields. The COVID-19 pandemic has accentuated existing social vulnerabilities across the country, and are expected to have a significant impact on the poorest sectors of the EIBSCA, limiting people's earning capacity due to limited mobility and slow economic recovery. Possible social risks associated with this project include: (i) failure to meaningfully engage

local, ecosystem-dependent communities in efforts to coordinate with the private sector and strengthen governance of integrated landscape management, thus leading to elite capture and the exacerbation of existing inequalities for vulnerable ecosystem/agriculture-dependent communities, particularly IPs and other excluded groups (e.g. poor households, persons with disabilities, LGBTI/SOGI people, women, youth); (ii) potential for economic displacement of local communities as a result of restricted access to irrigation water, natural resources and ecosystem services within the degraded lands and critical ecosystems targeted by project interventions; (iii) possible increase in existing tensions between sugarcane producers and local communities over water usage, which could escalate into local social conflicts; (iv) impacts on subsistence agriculture for food insecure households, particularly those living in extreme poverty compounded by a dependence on informal modes of subsistence; (iv) potential child labor implications, especially in the sugarcane plantations; (v) inadequate management of the health risks brought by COVID-19 and the impact it can have on vulnerable groups? capacity to access the benefits brought by project activities; (vi) the latent risk of crime and violence and limited capacity for integrated citizen security in the EIBSCA region; and (vii) limited capacity to manage the social risks in accordance with the ESF, along with the complexity to monitor certain topics (like exacerbated inequalities and child labor), which may pose a challenge during the project's implementation stage.

Other project risks and mitigation are described in Annex J. Additional information.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
ESRS	CEO Endorsement ESS	

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

Results Framework

COUNTRY: El Salvador
El Salvador Integrated Landscape Management and Restoration

Project Development Objectives(s)

The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to promote integrated landscape management and restoration in targeted areas of El Salvador.

Project Development Objective Indicators

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_PDO

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
To restore degraded land in El Imposible ? Barra de Santiago Conservation Area							
Land area under sustainable landscape management practices (CRI, Hectare(Ha))		0.00	0.00	15,150.00	28,310.00	44,500.00	52,005.00
Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	0.00	15,000.00	28,000.00	44,000.00	51,285.00
Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	0.00	150.00	310.00	500.00	720.00
Restored land area (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	0.00	175.00	450.00	860.00	1,040.00
Area of degraded agricultural land restored (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	0.00	150.00	350.00	720.00	900.00
Area of forest and forest land restored (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	0.00	20.00	70.00	100.00	100.00

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_PDO

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	0.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	40.00
Share of targeted community members with rating ?Satisfied? or above on project interventions, disaggregated by gender (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	70.00
Of whom, women (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	70.00

PDO Table SPACE

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_I

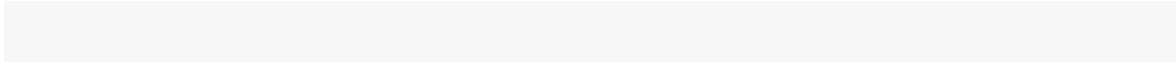
O

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
Enabling conditions for integrated landscape management							
Updated or new local sustainable development or exploitation plans (Number)		0.00	0.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Public servants trained for monitoring and evaluating land restoration (Number)		0.00	10.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Women public servants trained for M&E of land restoration (Percentage)		0.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
Area monitored using the updated Landscape Restoration Index (ISR) (Hectare(Ha))		0.00			67,655.00		67,655.00

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_1
O

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
Compensation for Ecosystem Services agreements signed (Number)		0.00			3.00		3.00
Local communication actions (Number)		0.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	20.00
Women participating in strategic dialogue processes (Percentage)		10.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	25.00
Ecosystem restoration to secure the flow of ecosystem services within the productive landscape							
Producers receiving project assistance and resources to restore degraded lands disaggregated by gender. (Number)		0.00	100.00	510.00	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,040.00
Women producers receiving project assistance and resources to restore degraded land (Number)		0.00	0.00	100.00	255.00	255.00	255.00
Farmers adopting sustainable sugar production technologies promoted by the project (Number)		0.00	0.00	50.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
Women adopting sustainable sugar production technologies (Number)		0.00	80.00				80.00
Greenhouse gas emission mitigated through restoration practices (CO2 equivalent) (Metric ton)		0.00			70,000.00		444,851.00
Average yield increased in food crops by participating Households (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00		20.00

IO Table SPACE



UL Table SPACE

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

Annex B Response to GEF Comments

El Salvador Integrated Landscape Management And Restoration Project (P170854)

GEF ID 10346

RESPONSE MATRIX, December 2020

- 1. STAP Comments 30 Nov 2020**
- 2. GEF Council Comments 30 Nov 2020**

#	Comments	Task Team Response
	STAP Comments 30 Nov 2020	

1	<p>STAP acknowledges the World Bank's proposal "El Salvador Integrated Landscape Management and Restoration". The project aims to address environmental degradation by restoring land productivity and ecosystem services. STAP recognises the difficult tasks of balancing productivity with conservation initiatives. The project will work with sugarcane producers as the main stakeholders. The project also will build on El Salvador's land degradation neutrality (LDN) target setting. To strengthen cohesiveness with the UNCCD's LDN efforts, STAP recommends applying the LDN scientific framework and STAP's LDN guidelines. The LDN framework also will be a valuable tool for organizing and planning landscape management activities. In addition, STAP recommends building climate resilience actions into the project design. El Salvador is already experiencing climate stressors (increased temperatures; increased drought and reduced rainfall; or increased frequency of intense precipitation), which are impacting land productivity and ecosystem services. Thus, STAP recommends conducting a climate risk assessment to inform the project development, and assessing for resilience, adaptation and transformational change needs. STAP also recommends the project considers external and internal factors in the theory of change which could require adaptation of project activities to ensure effectiveness in the delivery and durability of the outcomes. STAP congratulates the team for including capacity building for farmers in the form of extension services, and for developing interventions at a landscape scale.</p>	<p>The project team consulted the mentioned LDN scientific framework, STAP's LDN guidelines and other resources, which were also shared with El Salvador's technicians, and the project now builds on these. Climate resilience actions were incorporated to the project design by providing resilience and adaptive management training to the beneficiaries and extension services, as well as aligning with projects that can support the sustainability of the activities in the future. Also, as recommended, a climate risk assessment of the project region was conducted using the World Bank's Climate Risk Screening tool (https://climatescreeningtools.worldbank.org/), and the resulting information was incorporated into the project design and the risk section. The resulting Climate Risk Screening Report is attached to the project as an annex. The Theory of Change was further expanded to include the following factors that may alter the project activities: Extended impacts of COVID-19 and increased poverty due to the restrictions imposed, extreme climate events and political instability.</p>
2	<p>The project relates outcomes to the Aichi Targets. STAP recommends this be revised given that these targets expire in June 2020. STAP recommends project outcomes be mapped against other international environmental agreements like the SDGs, the UNCCD, the Paris Agreement, and the post 2020 Biodiversity Framework.</p>	<p>The project outcomes now relate to Sustainable Development Goals, UNCCD Land Degradation Neutrality objectives and the Paris Agreement. These are detailed in the early section of the Project Paper on Relevance to Higher Level Objectives. Post 2020 biodiversity goals were not included as these were not yet defined/ approved.</p>

3	<p>Area with increased Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is mentioned as a 'key result'? NDVI per se is not indicative of improved landscape management. STAP Recommends the key results be reformulated to be a proper expression of 'a product' that can be linked to the expected outputs and outcomes envisaged for the project.</p> <p>The key results of Area of restored land in the prioritized Conservation Area, and Area under sustainable landscape management practices cannot be estimated given that the project has not defined intended area of intervention. To use these indicators as key result, a table should be included in the situation analysis with information on current agricultural areas (e.g. sugar cane), current degraded areas, current areas under sustainable land management (or lack of it), etc. STAP recommends the inclusion of the 3 core indicators of LDN, and additional indicators (e.g. revise other projects that have used ROAM) of sustainable land management that are context-specific to La Barra de Santiago y el Imposible.</p>	<p>NDVI is no longer a key result in the Results Framework. The Results Framework has significantly been reviewed.</p> <p>Intended areas have been defined in Table 1 of the Project Paper with information on current land uses based on the results from the ROAM analysis with IUCN support (See Table 1. Annex 2 in the Project Paper).</p> <p>The team has not considered the LDN indicators to be the most relevant to monitor this project as, for instance, there could be significant attribution issues. However, LDN criteria will be used to update the PDLs. Also, the project does plan to contribute to monitoring changes in the area. MARN decided to utilize existing monitoring infrastructure through the enhancement and implementation of the Restoration Sustainability Index, which was developed by MARN, the World Resources Institute (WRI) and PRISMA foundation in 2018. It incorporates variables on Water Quality, River Flow, Soil Quality, Landscape Biodiversity, Carbon Uptake, Additional Work, Climate Vulnerability Reduction, and Landscape Governance.</p>
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4	<p>STAP suggests that problem statement can use national drivers of land degradation, but it also needs to include drivers specific to the selected sub-national project area, as drivers and pressures are context-specific. In this case, there is a very good appraisal of drivers, pressures, state of the environment of THE COUNTRY, though very scarce information on the project area (parque nacional el imposible y la barra de santiago conservation area).</p>	<p>Information regarding the project area has been developed in the project paper. Relevant local drivers of land degradation in the EIBSCA region were included in the PP (Project/area description in Annex 2 and Economic Analysis in Annex 7).</p> <p>Indeed, the EIBSCA region is especially vulnerable to land degradation being one of the poorest in the country, contains steep (>35%) slopes and is especially prone to droughts. The use of unsustainable practices and continued deforestation for the production of basic grains for subsistence has aggravated erosion in the high areas of the region. The pressure of recent droughts and extreme weather events that lead to landslides combined with these factors to exacerbate land degradation. Meanwhile, in the lower elevations, traditional cultures have been lost to sugarcane, which is implemented at medium and large scales, and requires unique management approaches. The region is characterized for containing an entire water basin, and connecting the practices of subsistence basic grain producers with sugarcane producers through water, requiring an integrated landscape management approach.</p>
5	<p>Yes, the PID includes a narrative baseline of the country current situation, with an emphasis on the selected project area. A critique of STAP is the lack of land use maps of the project area, a lack of a good map showing the geographic boundaries of the study area; and scarce information on the amount of degraded land 'in the project area'. All significant statistical information provided is at national scale.</p>	<p>Several maps of the project area, including boundaries and land uses, degraded areas have been added. A new table has been added with information on current land uses in the area based on the ROAM analysis.</p>
6	<p>Draft indicators are mentioned, and will be solidified during project design. STAP suggest res other projects that have used ROAM as a methodology, as they include good sets of indicators that could be transferred and adapted as needed to this project. For land degradation, LDN indicators (land use, land productivity and soil organic carbon) could be used. See the UNCCD's LDN framework and STAP's LDN guidelines: https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/2019-06/LDN_CF_report_web-english.pdf; http://www.stapgef.org/guidelines-land-degradation-neutrality</p>	<p>Indicators have indeed been further specified as part of the Results Framework, while balancing them with the resources available for project M&E. Land use and land productivity related indicators have been adopted.</p>
7	<p>The situational analysis of the project area needs improvement. As mentioned above, the literature cited refers mostly to national scale.</p>	<p>Maps and specific information on the project area have been added in the project paper.</p>

8	<p>STAP recommends that indicators of success also include metrics on 'success of extension services'. STAP recommends the team revises the proposed indicators for Outcome for land degradation focal area (LD-2-5), to include indicators proposed in the Checklist for Land Degradation Neutrality Transformative Projects and Programmes (https://www.thegef.org/documents/checklist-land-degradation-neutrality-transformative-projects-and-programmes-draft)</p>	<p>The indicators were revised as per comments 2 and 6 above, taking into consideration lessons learned from other GEF projects within the Bank and the indicated Checklist, as well as the potential synergies and capacities of the country. The situational analysis was improved as explained earlier (comments 1, 4 and 5).</p>
9	<p>The lessons do not appear to be described. STAP suggests describing projects in the target area which can play a role in scaling-up lessons and best practices.</p>	<p>A section on lessons learnt from experience has been developed in the project paper. Relevant lessons learned from previous international organizations implementing projects with MARN, and the experiences obtained from FIAES, FONAES, FUNDAZUCAR and FUNDEMAS, as well as those from previous Bank, GEF, UNDP, GIZ, GCF and FAO interventions are now explicitly included.</p>
10	<p>STAP suggests the project identifies early the key stakeholders that can help driving the contribution of the private sector, and the key stakeholders that will support the innovation (that is vaguely stated) the project will apply.</p>	<p>The project team developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) as part of the E&S Framework. Specific private actors such as the Ingenio Izalco, the sugarcane industry foundations FUNDAZUCAR and FUNDEMAS, and national-scale NGOs such as FIAES and FONAES have been incorporated in the design of the project. Specifically, information from the SEP is now incorporated as part of the Theory of Change, Component 1, Subcomponents 2.1 and 2.2 (especially regarding the sugarcane industry), Risk, Implementation arrangements, and sustainability sections.</p>
11	<p>In addition to the narrative, STAP recommends adding a figure on the theory of change. The figure is useful to illustrate the causal analysis between variables.</p>	<p>Figure 2. Theory of Change of the integrated landscape management and restoration for El Imposible ? Barra de Santiago conservation area project was incorporated to Annex 2, Theory of Change in the Project Paper.</p>
12	<p>STAP recommends identifying the assumptions required to achieve the outcomes, and on which the theory of change depends on. The latter is of importance for intended activities the project mentions such as : building capacity for integrated land management, and supporting small and mostly poor farmers with extension systems. STAP congratulates the team for including extension systems as a form of building enduring capacity on the ground, though sustainability of such outcome requires clarity in the assumptions.</p>	<p>New text was added to Annex 2 in the Project Paper ?The success of these activities in achieving the ultimate outcomes will be dependent on the following assumptions: (i) The agricultural producers in the project area will be willing to engage in activities and governance bodies (such as the MRdR); (ii) the area will not face a significant outbreak of violence on top of the present security conditions; (iii) the relevant policies and programs established by the government will remain stable; and (iv) COVID-19 pandemic restrictions will cease, allowing on the fieldwork in the region.?</p>

13	<p>STAP recommends applying systems thinking and developing further the theory of change. STAP recommends to also identify internal and external factors that may affect the intended project outcomes (in a positive or negative manner). These processes will enable to identify the project's needs to adapt.</p>	<p>The Theory of Change has been improved accordingly. Potential factors influencing the project have also considered as part of the risk analysis as well as the sustainability analysis.</p>
14	<p>Global environmental outcomes are provided in the description of the components. STAP suggests adding a section on global environmental benefits and link it to the section on "Value added of the GEF". Doing so, will strengthen the project's incremental reasoning rationale.</p>	<p>A new section on Global Environmental Benefits has been added. It incorporates the implications to international conservation objectives and specific conservation area priorities such as national parks, Ramsar sites and Key Biodiversity Areas, and IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.</p>
14	<p>The project is innovative on policy by strengthening coordination across government agencies and governance levels. The project also seeks to establish a "restoration roundtable" with a focus on sugar cane production and water management. Financial mechanisms for restoration is another form of innovation the project seeks to implement. STAP encourages the project developers to consider further forms of innovation as they may induce scaling and transformation - elements that influence enduring outcomes and long term sustainability. STAP recommends referring to STAP's paper on enduring outcomes: http://www.stapgef.org/achieving-enduring-outcomes-gef-investment. STAP recommends the team considers market-based instruments such as PES, or similar in the securing of financial resources. Recent publications of the Science Policy Interface of UNCCD contain valuable information on 'enabling environment' to address land degradation (avoid, reduce, reverse) that can enhance the innovation aspects of this project. https://knowledge.unccd.int/publication/creating-enabling-environment-land-degradation-neutrality-and-its-potential</p>	<p>This recommendation was discussed with MARN. However, during the first stakeholder consultation process the sugarcane industry did not want to commit to PES. However, the project considers supporting, as a pilot, the creation of agreements between stakeholders on Ecosystems Services Compensation, which may eventually include payments for ecosystem services. This is a minor activity in the project, with a budget of only USD 50.000 under Component 1 but this experience may pave the way for future Payment for Ecosystem Services schemes in the area or in other parts of the country.</p> <p>Figure extracted from UNCCD (2019). Results from the survey: perceptions of the most important policies, procedures and incentives that can help implement land degradation neutrality (% of respondents in each rank; n=204)</p>
15	<p>The proposal articulates briefly its vision for scaling - combining technical assistance on natural resource management and biodiversity conservation with restoration incentives, among other factors, at the landscape level. The assumption is that these efforts will generate the financial and institutional conditions to scale across temporal and spatial scales. STAP recommends its paper on durability - where it lists principles that need attention to achieve scaling.</p>	<p>Consideration from STAP's paper has been incorporated into the project design towards scaling the project. Specifically, the project has gone through a peer review process that allowed for revised risk management and expectations; a more realistic Theory of Change, defined scalable interventions in alignment with other projects in the region (e.g. RECLIMA) and national programs (e.g. PAR); maximized Global Environmental Benefits by further focusing on mangroves and riparian forests; and secured monitoring and evaluation capacities by providing further training and implementing the ISR across the landscape.</p>

16	<p>Several geo-referenced maps are provided - all of which have useful information (e.g. protected area information, land use types.) Map 3 is the only project-specific map, and it lacks a representation of areas that are degraded. This information is crucial to understand the level of intervention and proposed indicators to measure outcomes.</p>	<p>New maps added to the Project Paper are project specific. Map 4 shows the expected transitions produced by project activities based on restoration opportunity mapping (IUCN-ROAM, WRI-ISR and other inputs). Map 5 depicts priority areas based on IUCN-ROAM analysis. Map 6 shows the priority areas based on a basin approach and stakeholder consultation. Map 7 shows the basins in the project area.</p> <p>The degraded areas being targeted by the project are the same labeled as Targeted Transition Under Subcomponent 2.1.</p>
17	<p>Some key stakeholders have been identified while others will be defined once a stakeholder mapping exercise takes place. STAP recommends the project conducts a stakeholder analysis, to define phases where key stakeholders need involvement; a power-influence diagram could also help to ensure equity of representation of stakeholders. STAP also recommends describing the actors' roles in relation to how they will contribute (individually and collectively) to achieving the global environmental outcomes.</p>	<p>A stakeholder analysis and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) were undertaken as per World Bank Operational Policies regarding safeguards and will be attached to the project package. The project document was updated to better reflect the results from these studies (see GEF recommendation 9). A new figure depicting a power-influence diagram was indeed developed but, due to length requirements, not included in the Project Paper. An explanation of the contribution to GEB was also be incorporated to the Project Paper.</p>
18	<p>STAP welcomes the World Bank's efforts to assess gender differentiated risks and opportunities through its Environmental and Social Framework. When it goes through the process of assessing gender issues, STAP recommends considering whether the full participation of an important stakeholder group is hindered as a result, and describing how will the project address these obstacles.</p>	<p>As per World Bank's Operational Policies regarding safeguards, which are aligned with GEF's Environmental and Social Framework, these considerations are already included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS) and other related documents.</p>

19	<p>The proposal includes a summary of the risks the project may have on the environmental and social sectors. The project plans to deal with these risks through an environmental and social assessment, and through stakeholder dialogue processes. STAP welcomes these planned efforts. However, climate risks to the project appear absent in this preliminary assessment. Based on the World Bank's Climate Change Knowledge Portal, El Salvador has seen a steady increase in extreme events (storms, floods and droughts) during the last 30 years, impacting the population and economy. STAP recommends describing the climate change context influencing the project. This includes describing climatic trends, and providing climate projection data for temperature and rainfall in the target area. If a climate risk assessment will not be conducted as part of the project design, STAP recommends doing so. STAP advises using the questions in this section as part of this assessment. The assessment results should be used to improve project design. For example, the project will need to consider how sugar cane production will be influenced by changes in temperature and rainfall - and what adaptation, or transformations will be required as a result of key climate impacts on agricultural production and biodiversity. In addition to the Climate Change Knowledge Portal, the project developers may wish to use: U.S. AID's Climate Risk and Management tool: https://www.climatelinks.org/resources/climate-risk-screening-management-tool; STAP's guidance on climate risk assessment: http://www.stapgef.org/stap-guidance-climate-risk-screening; or World Resource's Institute climate watch data: https://www.climatewatchdata.org/; among other sources.</p>	<p>A climate risk assessment of the project region was conducted using the World Bank's Climate Risk Screening tool (https://climatescreeningtools.worldbank.org/), and the resulting information was incorporated into the project design. Specifically, the results from the assessment were incorporated to the design of Component 1 and training activities, the prioritization of restoration activities, the risk section and the Theory of Change.</p> <p>As a result, the description of the climate change context has been improved in the Project Paper. The selection of restoration practices considers the results of sensitivity analysis that explores changes in discount rates, prices, and productivity (using the ROAM methodology). The selection also integrates lessons from existing projects on best practices and adoption rates.</p>
20	<p>Resilience measures have not been considered. STAP recommends applying the durability principles which support resilience measures by asking for systems thinking, a theory of change, an analysis of the barriers, and enablers, of scaling, adaptation, and transformational change. The project developers also may wish to rely on the guidelines for the Resilience, Adaptation Pathways, and Transformation Framework: https://research.csiro.au/eap/rapta/</p>	<p>Improving resilience is an important aspect of the project as it will be promoting SLM, restoration, ecosystems restoration, across landscape and sectors, with strong community participation and multi-stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>The following considerations were incorporated into the project design in alignment with RAPTA V2 guidelines: Consideration of diverse potential scenarios (including with and without project), which contributed to the design of the restoration interventions, prepare the GEF Incremental analysis, GHG analysis and the sustainability of the project.</p>

21	<p>The project will build on knowledge acquired through other current and previous projects that have been implemented by key partners in the region (e.g. REDD+ initiatives; ROAM; green cane harvest). STAP recommends a thorough research to identify and describing other projects (WB-funded, GEF and non-GEF) that are important for the scaling of outcomes, including new knowledge on management of sugarcane crops and innovative financial mechanisms for land restoration and conservation of these production landscapes.</p>	<p>New information on relevant projects that will be relevant for the proposed GEF project were incorporated, including lessons learned from these that are incorporated into project design. The team would like to highlight that the Ahuachap?n Coordination Roundtable, which incorporates relevant national stakeholders such as FONAES and FIAES, and also international (GIZ, CRS, UNDP, IUCN, UNEP, etc.) among other relevant stakeholders, is the basis for the collaborative implementation of the project. This will ensure that relevant new knowledge is incorporated into the project through its adaptive management approach. The project description now further details the relevance and connection with the Ahuachap?n Coordination Roundtable.</p>
22	<p>STAP recommends developing fully the brief theory of change that is described in the proposal. The theory of change can be used to monitor project outcomes, and it can be revised, or adjusted, to reflect learning during the project implementation. Adaptive management should also feature in the project's third component.</p>	<p>The theory of change has been further developed and the knowledge management approach beefed up. The project team will, with World Bank support and guidance, adapt implementation and management with the expected outcomes in perspective. Hence, Component 3 now features <i>adaptive</i> management as a key approach for implementation.</p>
22	<p>STAP welcomes the knowledge strategy the project will develop to systematize lessons learned. As the strategy is developed, STAP recommends considering knowledge management metrics, and specifying how the knowledge generated will influence scaling of results. The knowledge strategy should be linked to component 3, and to the project's theory of change.</p>	<p>A knowledge management (KM) strategy has been now developed, and KM is captured in the ToC. While it has elements under Component 3, activities under each of the other components will also contribute to it (e.g. training and dialogue actions). No new metrics have been added since these aspects were already captured by the indicator on ?Local communication actions?.</p>
23	<p>The team states that the project will develop a strategy to systematize and disseminate lessons learned from the project implementation will be developed during the project development stage to ensure ownership and continuity. STAP recommends the team reaches out to global databases such as WOCAT or the UNCCD knowledge Hub to disseminate lessons beyond the project geographic area.</p>	<p>El Salvador?s MARN has decided to use WOCAT to contribute ot the dissemination of lessons beyond the reach of the knowledge management strategy and the communication plan.</p>
	<p>Comment by Sylvia Schmidt, Deputy Head of Unit Climate Finance, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Council.</p>	
24	<p>Germany requests for the following projects that the Secretariat sends draft final project documents for Council review four weeks prior to CEO endorsement</p>	<p>This request is noted.</p>

25	<p>Germany requests that the following requirements are taken into account during the design of the final project proposal:</p> <p>Germany calls attention to the fact that several chapters of the PIF are missing or incomplete. Despite the additional information provided in the Project Information Document (PID), Germany requests to add/complete chapter 1. Baseline Scenario and Projects, 5. Risks, 6. Coordination, 7. Consistency with National Priorities, and 8. Knowledge Management.</p>	<p>As the World Bank Project Information Document follows a specific (short) format and doesn't provide certain types of information (e.g. risks analysis), the sections requested in the comment have been added/annexed to the Data Sheet (see annex H).</p>
26	<p>Review the co-financing figures provided. The PIF describes (p. 6) inaccurately a co-investment by GIZ of USD 6,5 Mio. The correct information is: ?EU: \$ 3,3 Mio, BMU: \$ 550.000?.</p>	<p>The co-financing amounts have been revised with MARN during project appraisal. Some of the co-financing items are no longer relevant, such as the REDD+ Readiness project, now closed. The revised co-financing figures are indicated in the GEF Data Sheet. They were confirmed by signed letters from each organization, including GIZ.</p>
27	<p>Furthermore, Germany would like to stress the need for meaningful and effective coordination of ongoing projects in the area (GIZ, CRS, UNDP, IUCN, UNEP, etc.) and their Coordination Roundtable in Ahuachap?n. Already existing platforms for cross-sector landscape governance (Mesa de Coordinaci?n de Socios (MCS) de Ahuachap?n and Local Advisory Committee of the Conservation Area) should be strengthened instead of creating new structures to avoid double funding and missing potential for synergies.</p>	<p>The project design considers the Ahuachap?n Coordination Roundtable, which brings together international and national organizations implementing projects in the area, as a key structure for advising implementation and building synergies with other projects.</p> <p>Nevertheless, MARN noted through interviews and consultations during the conceptualization of this GEF project that Ahuachap?n's Coordination Roundtable doesn't provide an instance for the encounter of private sector players, farmers and communities. Therefore, in collaboration with the Coordination Roundtable, MARN plans to support the creation of a Restoration roundtable that would bring together a broader spectrum of local stakeholders on this agenda. In addition, MARN also plans to promote specific private sector dialogue instances. In addition, the project will indeed support/involve the Local Advisory Committee of the Conservation Area (COAL) as well as the Ramsar Committees.</p> <p>Also, based on interaction initiated during appraisal, the project plans to collaborate specifically with relevant other projects that have similar goals in the area or the country, specifically the GCF/FAO supported Reclima project (e.g. on Component 2) and the IKI supported project (on Component 1).</p>

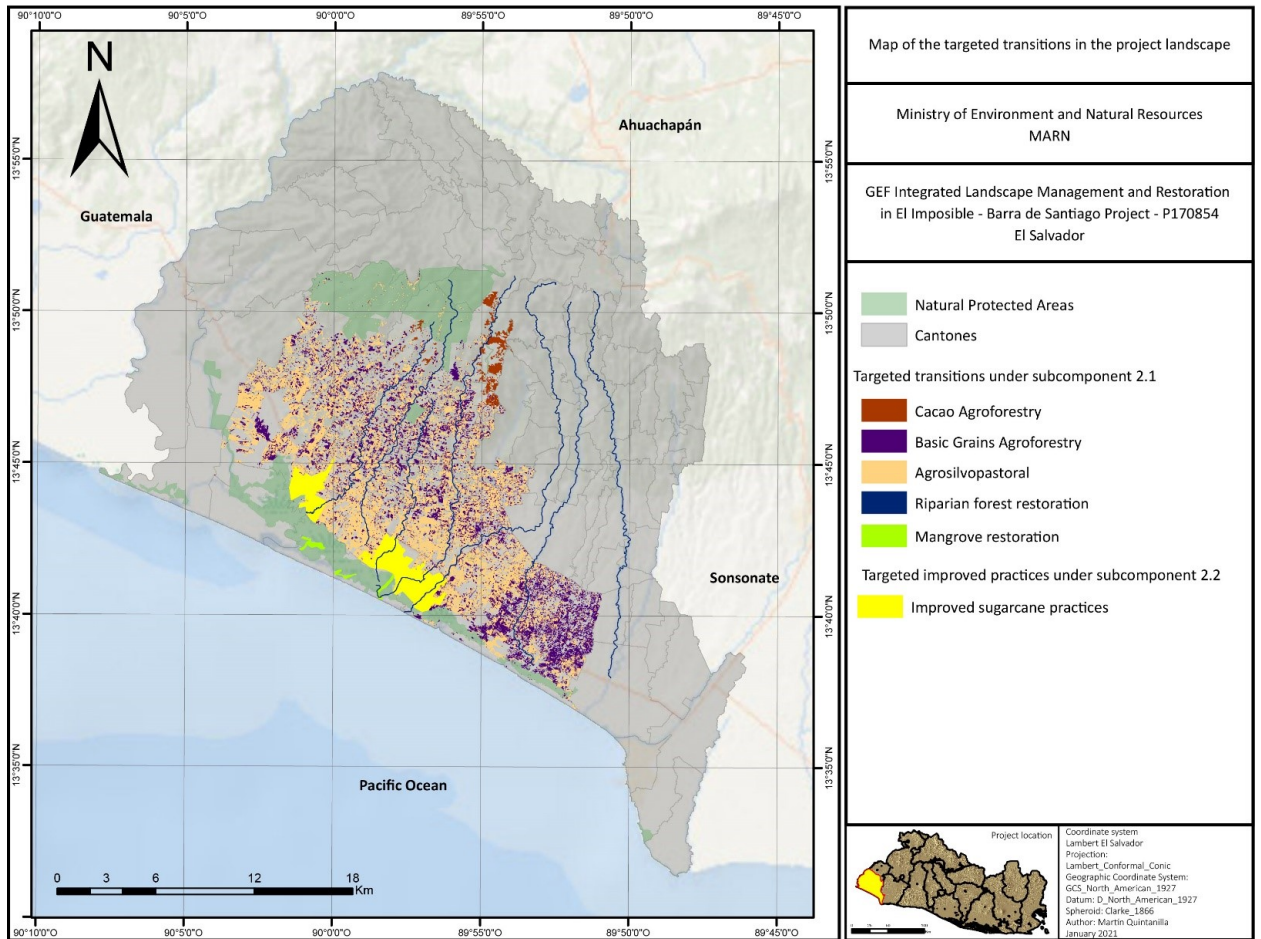
28	<p>Germany also strongly recommends seeking further synergies with existing capacity building initiatives. GIZ is already building capacities in MARN to monitor restoration activities in the same project area. These processes should be used as a base for upscaling rather than developing a new strategy for monitoring.</p>	<p>While the project will indeed strengthen monitoring capacities and tools, as related needs never go away, this will not be its main emphasis. The majority of the project's limited resources will be dedicated to actual restoration and sustainable land management changes on the ground (Component 2). Under Component 1 (Governance), the focus will essentially be on local integrated planning, multi-stakeholder collaborations, increasing awareness and developing an ecosystem compensation mechanism.</p>
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**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status
in the table below:**

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: \$ 91,324			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Preparation of Procurement Documentation (Consultant)	9,000	0	0
Preparation of Environment and Social Standard Documentation	1,500	0	0
Study to establish the baseline of grain producers and water boards in the middle basin of the project area.	14,500	0	0
Study to define production diversification models with economic feasibility for the restoration of degraded land on sugarcane farms.	14,000	0	0
Technical assistance to perform the diagnostics for the Landscape Restoration Index monitoring, including upgrading the computer application and strengthening related technical capacity.	14,625	0	0
Design and application of a software to support stakeholder consultations and development queries.	8,000	0	0
Acquisition of software and hardware to facilitate management of information gathered under activities 1 to 4 above.	22,375	0	0
Implementation of stakeholders consultations.	7,324	0	0
Total	91,324	0	0

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Appendix A: Indicative Project Budget Template								
Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$eq.)			Sub-total	PMC	Total (US\$eq.)	Responsible Entity <small>[Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency][1]</small>
		1 - Enabling conditions for integrated landscape management	2 - Improved management and restoration of degraded	3 - Project monitoring and coordination				
Works					-	-	-	NA
Goods	Component 1 will finance de acquisition of equipment for monitoring water quality and other relevant environmental landscape variables, office equipment for the local governance bodies and the restoration roundtable meetings, and computers and office equipment for the implementation of the Restoration Sustainability Index. Component 2 will finance seeds, tools and materials for demonstrative restoration and improved practices plots.	185,000	150,000	-	335,000	-	335,000	Ministry of Environment (MARN)
Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Grants/ Sub-grants	Component 2 will finance subgrants for local NGOs to implement the restoration activities under subcomponent 2.1 in support of local beneficiaries/communities and the demonstrative plots for sugarcane under subcomponent 2.2.	-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	Ministry of Environment (MARN)
Revolving funds/ Seed funds / Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Sub-contract to executing partner/ entity		-	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Contractual Services – Individual		-	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Contractual Services – Company	Component 1 will finance the preparation and dissemination of the environmental education plan, as well as the implementation and monitoring of the ISR (two contracts, one at the beginning, another at mid-term). Component 2 will finance the preparation of a participative process for the design of the restoration training and technology transfer plan, and the knowledge dissemination plan for the project. PMC will finance yearly financial audits.	416,000	35,000	-	451,000	50,000	501,000	Ministry of Environment (MARN)
International Consultants		-	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Local Consultants	Technical/specialized consultants will be hired to support the implementation of the components, including an ecosystems management and governance expert, a land restoration expert, and a social standard expert. As part of Comp. 1, it also considers the preparation of work plans for the municipalities, technical and administrative support for the restoration roundtable and the local planning processes, the study of the value of ecosystem services, and technical support for the Compensation for Ecosystem Services activity. As part of Component 2, this includes extensionists to train communities, the design of the monitoring plan for the restoration activities. Component 3 will finance the mid and final evaluations, the early implementation of the M&E framework, and implementation of the communication plan.	154,078	576,920	190,000	920,998	-	920,998	Ministry of Environment (MARN)
Salary and benefits/ Staff costs	It considers the PIU coordinator's and the administrative staff's contributions to managing and administering the project.	-	-	-	-	69,602	69,602	Ministry of Environment (MARN)
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Component 1 considers logistical support to the meetings of the different committees and roundtables, Component 2 considers trainings in demonstration plots, as well capacity building on E&S Standards	-	25,000	-	25,000	-	25,000	Ministry of Environment (MARN)
Travel		-	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Office Supplies	Various office supplies for the PIU (equipment, offices and others will be provided by MARN), including E&S Standards supervision of field operations (Comp 2), as well as for the different partner institutions, committees and roundtables under Comp 1.	10,000	20,000	-	30,000	15,000	45,000	Ministry of Environment (MARN)
Other Operating Costs	Logistical needs of the different partner institutions, committees and roundtables under Comp 1, and the PIU under Comp. 3	70,044	60,000	-	130,044	35,000	165,044	Ministry of Environment (MARN)
Grand Total		835,122	2,366,920	190,000	3,392,042	169,602	3,226,644	

As for execution, Terms of Reference for specific activities are reviewed by GEF Secretariat

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on

Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).