Consolidating biodiversity and land conservation policies and actions as pillars of sustainable development

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10081

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
- ☐ CBIT
- ☐ NGI

Project Title
Consolidating biodiversity and land conservation policies and actions as pillars of sustainable development

Countries
Uruguay

Agency(ies)
UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s):

National Environment Directorate (DINAMA) / Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and the Environment (MVOTMA)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Influencing models, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate resilience, Biodiversity, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Mainstreaming, Certification -National Standards, Tourism, Infrastructure, Financial and Accounting, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Conservation Finance, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Biomes, Wetlands, Grasslands, Rivers, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Ecosystem Approach, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Pasture Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Productivity, Land Cover and Land cover change, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Demonstrate innovative approache, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Type of Engagement, Participation, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Communications, Education, Public Campaigns, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Knowledge Exchange, Peer-to-Peer, Learning, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

4/8/2020

Expected Implementation Start

10/1/2020

Expected Completion Date

10/1/2025

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee($)

250,731

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	1,102,590	6,266,448
BD-2-7	Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate	GET	1,102,589	6,266,447
LD-1-1	Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	GET	434,090	2,467,105
		Total Project Cost($)	**2,639,269**	**15,000,000**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To strengthen the systemic, financial and institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management, enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of protected area management, stewardship of private lands and human well-being

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
1. Enabling legal, financial, and institutional environment for biodiversity conservation and Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)	Technical Assistance	1.1. Governance framework and financial structure strengthened for biodiversity conservation, the effective management of protected areas (PAs) and the provision of ecosystem services measured through the following: a. At least five (5) updated or drafted laws and policies to enhance the effective management of PAs) and the provision of ecosystem services (1. Biodiversity Law drafted; 2. Decree No. 150/007 [Articles 67 to 70] updated: exemptions refunds on corporate income tax; 3. Departmental-level regulation drafted for partial or total exemption of territorial taxes; 4. Regulation drafted to simplify procedures and reduction of national and departmental taxes; 5. Decree No. N° 150/007 [Article 116] updated: removal of potentially	1.1.1 Regulatory and policy framework strengthened through approval of legislation (e.g., laws, regulations, decrees, ministerial resolutions, Strategic Plan for the SNAP 2021-2025) for: a) protection of vulnerable ecosystems within and outside PAs (forests, natural grasslands, wetlands, dunes, coastal lagoons, scrublands and psamophile forest, palm groves); b) financial sustainability of the SNAP; c) use of financial mechanisms for biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation in production lands; and d) SNAP effectiveness. 1.1.2 Public and private institutional capacities enhanced with a gender focus to: a) incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation into land use planning and strategic environmental assessments; b) implement actions for conservation, restoration, monitoring and control on the ground; and c) put in place political and technical agreements for restructuring MVOTMA to facilitate biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation and administration of the SNAP. 1.1.3 Specific priority actions for achieving LDN goals agreed based on validation of baselines for LDN over	GET	371,486	2,111,300

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
2. Implementation of biodiversity and land conservation measures in pilot areas	Technical Assistance	2.1. Management of 266,000 ha improved in the three pilot areas (Santa Lucía River Watershed, Eastern Coastal Zone, and Serranías del Este and Quebradas del Norte) to maintain ecological integrity as measured by: a. 16,000 ha of land restored (5,000 ha of degraded agricultural land; 2,000 ha of forest and forest land; 8,000 ha of natural grass and shrublands; 1,000 ha of wetlands); b. 244,000 ha (224,750 of grasslands under sustainable cattle ranching; 18,000 of sustainably produced annual crops; 1,250 of sustainably produced fruit and vegetable mixed crops) under sustainable agricultural production inside and outside PAs; c. At least one (1) environmental mitigation and/or compensation	2.1.1. Economic and non-economic incentives, including low-value grants, are adopted to promote private conservation initiatives, restoration of ecosystems and degraded lands, sustainable agriculture, and sustainable provision of ecosystem services, while promoting gender equality. 2.1.2. Mechanisms for environmental mitigation and/or compensation are used to achieve zero net loss and positive net impact from development projects and production activities in the pilot areas. 2.1.3. Biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation strategy is implemented in production lands and in private lands outside and within PAs and includes: a) Priority actions for ecosystem protection and restoration of the Santa Lucía River Watershed Action Plan for the Protection of Water Quality; b) Measures for the protection of vulnerable ecosystems in areas of tourism, urban, and agricultural development in the Eastern Coastal Zone; c) Agreements with private landowners outside and within PAs for the conservation and restoration of vulnerable ecosystems and sustainable land use include	GET	1,655,012	9,406,082

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
3. Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Learning	Technical Assistance	3.1. Awareness among key stakeholders increased about the value of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and LDN, and knowledge and lessons learned disseminated among key stakeholders measured by: a. Level of awareness among key stakeholders about the value of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and LDN (measured with Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice [KAP] Index): i. Rivera Departmental Government: from 47 to 55; ii. Montevideo Departmental Government: from 30 to 45; iii. Montevideo Municipal Government: from 30 to 40; iv. San José Departmental Government: from 32 to 45;	3.1.1 Communication and environmental education strategy with a gender focus is implemented, promoting dialogue between public and private stakeholders and increasing public awareness about the value of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and LDN. 3.1.2. Knowledge and lessons learned are systematized and disseminated, contributing to institutional knowledge, adaptive management, and supporting the use of biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation and LDN best practices, as well as gender equality in other landscapes and sectors beyond the pilot areas. 3.1.3. Project's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Gender Action Plan are implemented, ensuring the achievement of the planned goals	GET	510,296	2,900,212

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
				Sub Total ($)	**2,536,794**	**14,417,594**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	102,475	582,406
				Sub Total($)	**102,475**	**582,406**
				Total Project Cost($)	**2,639,269**	**15,000,000**

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($)
Government	MVOTMA	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	4,000,000
Government	MVOTMA	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000
Government	MVOTMA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000
Government	Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP)	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,000,000
Government	Ministry of Tourism (MINTUR)	Grant	Investment mobilized	750,000
Government	Ministry of Tourism (MINTUR)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	250,000
Others	Sanitary Works of the State (OSE)	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000
Government	Department of Canelones	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	250,000
Government	Department of Montevideo	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000
Government	Department of Rivera	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	250,000
Government	Department of Rocha	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000
			Total Co-Financing($)	**15,000,000**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Footnote for Table B; 1 Sum of 244,000 ha under sustainable agricultural production inside and outside of PAs (Indicator 10 in the Project Results Framework, Annex A); and 6,000 ha of land managed sustainably through private reserves that contribute to fill the gaps in conservation and improve ecosystem connectivity (Indicator 12 in the Project Results Framework, Annex A; and Core Indicator 4.2). a Funds for Project Coordinator, design and implementation of construction works, installation of infrastructure and acquisition of equipment (vehicles, tools, others). b Rural Production Development Program (2019-2023) with IADB funding. See paragraph 14 for more details. c Improved investments and

improved use of existing financial mechanisms associated to tourism in and outside PAs. d Improved investments and biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation in the Santa Lucia River watershed and environmental mitigation and/or compensation related to the construction of a dam by OSE in the Casupá Creek watershed (Río Santa Lucía Watershed). Note: Efforts were conducted during the PPG to secure private sector cofinancing, particularly from the forestry sector (i.e., UPM Uruguay); however, this cofinancing was not considered relevant for the project since there are no large forestry operations in the pilot areas. Efforts will continue during the implementation of the project to secure private sector cofinancing; the greatest contribution to the project from the private sector will undoubtedly come from the cattle ranchers and farmers who will participate in the project to implement sustainable production practices; estimates indicate that their contribution could amount to $6.1 million dollars over the life of the project.

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($)	Fee($)
UNDP	GET	Uruguay	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,205,179	209,492
UNDP	GET	Uruguay	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	434,090	41,239
				Total Grant Resources($)	**2,639,269**	**250,731**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

☐

PPG Amount ($)

136,987

PPG Agency Fee ($)

13,013

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNDP	GET	Uruguay	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	114,456	10,873
UNDP	GET	Uruguay	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	22,531	2,140
				Total Project Costs($)	**136,987**	**13,013**

Please provide justification

The total amount of the GEF project is 3,040,000 and a PPG amount of $150,000 is being requested. In addition to the standard PPG assessments that will be undertaken, baseline data that are not yet available need to be collected in four production landscapes. In addition, the feasibility of the proposed incentives for the production landscapes need to be assessed in order to determine which ones are most feasible for the Uruguayan context.

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)
229,495.00	229,495.00	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)
35,000.00	35,000.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	
Akula National Park Arequita	**125689** 306	**Select**Others	1,000.00	1,000.00			
Akula National Park Laguna de Castillos (extension)	**125689** 4729	**Select**Others	10,000.00	10,000.00			
Akula National Park Laguna Negra (extension)	**125689** 555542453	**Select**Others	10,000.00	10,000.00			
Akula National Park PA in the Arroyo Casupá watershed	**125689** TBD	**Select**Others	14,000.00	14,000.00			

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)
194,495.00	194,495.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA 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 Cabo Polonio (land area)	**125689** 478062	**Select**National Park	4,653.00	4,653.00			76.00			
Akula National Park Cerro Verde (land area)	**125689** 478063	**Select**Habitat/Species Management Area	1,684.00	1,684.00			46.00			
Akula National Park Laguna de Castillos	**125689** 4729	**Select**Others	8,000.00	8,000.00			34.00			
Akula National Park Laguna de Rocha (land area)	**125689** 478064	**Select**Protected Landscape/Seascape	24,022.00	24,022.00			59.00			

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA 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 Laguna Garzón (land area)	**125689** 555624150	**Select**Habitat/Species Management Area	9,596.00	9,596.00			30.00			
Akula National Park Laguna Negra	**125689** 555542453	**Select**Others	12,000.00	12,000.00			59.00			
Akula National Park Paso Centurión	**125689** 555542454	**Select**Protected Landscape/Seascape	28,000.00	28,000.00			24.00			
Akula National Park Quebrada de los Cuervos	**125689** 478065	**Select**Protected Landscape/Seascape	20,000.00	20,000.00			59.00			

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA 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 Santa Lucía wetlands (land area)	**125689** 555542447	**Select**Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	57,254.00	57,254.00			43.00		
Akula National Park Valle del Lunarejo	**125689** 478059	**Select**Protected Landscape/Seascape	29,286.00	29,286.00			54.00		

Indicator 2 Marine 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)
95,319.00	95,319.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total 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	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
95,319.00	95,319.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total 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 Cabo Polonio (marine area)	**125689** 478062	**Select**National Park	21,167.00	21,167.00			43.00		
Akula National Park Cerro Verde (marine area)	**125689** 478063	**Select**Habitat/Species Management Area	7,284.00	7,284.00			76.00		

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total 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 Laguna de Rocha (marine area)	**125689** 478064	**Select**Protected Landscape/Seascape	10,273.00	10,273.00			59.00			
Akula National Park Laguna Garzón (marine area)	**125689** 555624150	**Select**Habitat/Species Management Area	27,332.00	27,332.00			76.00			
Akula National Park Santa Lucía wetlands (marine area)	**125689** 555542447	**Select**Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	29,263.00	29,263.00			43.00			

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
16000.00	16000.00	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)
5,000.00	5,000.00		

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)
2,000.00	2,000.00		

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)
8,000.00	8,000.00		

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)
1,000.00	1,000.00		

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)
250000.00	100000.00	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)
0.00			

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)
6,000.00			

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)
244,000.00	100,000.00		

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

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

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

Title	Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	66643	62541	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	0	111045	0	0

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	66643	62,541		
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)		111,045		
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indicator 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	1,170	1,170		
Male	1,170	1,170		
Total	2340	2340	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

*** 35,000 ha of new terrestrial PAs; 194,495 ha of PAs under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (50,495 ha for conservation only and 144,000 under improved practices/sustainable use). ** 10,000 ha of ecosystems to be restored are within PAs. *** To avoid double counting only 106,000 ha of landscapes under improved practices (excluding PAs; Core Indicator 4) are considered, as 144,000 ha of landscapes under improved practices inside PAs are already included under terrestrial PAs created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Core Indicator 1). **** Direct climate change mitigation benefits are expected as a result of the implementation of restoration activities in 16,000 ha and stinted for a 20-year period. Calculations of GHG emissions mitigated were developed by the Directorate of Climate Change - MVOTMA based on Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, IPCC 2006. Please refer to Annex 11 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document for details on calculations. ***** 500 farms with sustainable production practices that benefit 2,000 people (50% women); 30 families that carry out sustainable small-scale fishing practices and benefit 80 people (50% women); a women-based initiative (food services within the Laguna de Rocha AP) that benefits 10 women; 20 sustainable tourism companies that benefit 100 people (50% women); 150 people from public institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector trained (50% women). 1. The project will contribute to achieving Aichi Targets 1 (Awareness of the values of biodiversity), 3 (Incentives harmful to biodiversity are eliminated), 4 (Sustainable production and consumption), 5 (Reduce habitat loss), 7 (Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, forestry), 9 (Invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated), 11 (Terrestrial and inland water areas are conserved through effectively managed PAs), 12 (Conservation of threatened species), 14 (Restore essential ecosystem services), and 15 (Enhance ecosystem resilience and carbon stocks).**

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) The global environmental problem, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description).

1. The global environmental problem, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed are in alignment with the PIF. The only change to be noted is that more detailed information was included regarding Uruguay's vulnerability to climate change, please refer to the UNDP-Project Document, Section II. Development Challenge (paragraph 10).

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects.

2. Information regarding the baseline scenario and the associated baseline projects was updated as follows. The associated baseline projects are valued at USD $193,000,000 for a 5-year period. These are listed below:

· *Environmental Planning*: The National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development 2030 is currently being developed as a strategic and adaptive instrument. The plan seeks to: a) identify through a participatory manner the main environmental challenges the country faces to guide future policies and actions; b) maximize existing capacities and complement past and current actions at the national level; c) make progress in the country's integrated environmental management and enhance cooperation between the government and society.

· *Institutional Strengthening*: MVOTMA will implement an institutional strengthening project financed through a USD $5,000,000 loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and USD $2,000,000 of national financing. The general objective of the program is to help improve management of environmental quality and sustainability through strengthening of the MVOTMA and through the framework of the National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development (PANDS) and the watershed action plans. The program has two specific objectives: (i) to strengthen the functions of strategic planning, evaluation, control, and environmental monitoring within the MVOTMA; and (ii) to strengthen integrated management of priority watersheds, with emphasis on reducing pollutant load from agricultural sources.

· *Ecosystems Division, DINAMA*: USD $7,500,000 will be invested in the next 5 years in PA management and to include new PAs in the SNAP; USD $6,000,000 will be used in the implementation of actions prioritized within the framework of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP); and USD $1,100,000 will be invested for coastal marine management. Departmental governments will invest USD $4,000,000 in PA management.

· *Territorial Planning*: In line with the Land Use and Sustainable Development Law (No. 18.308/2008) DINOT/MVOTMA supports territorial planning throughout the country. DINOT allocates USD $50,000 per year to each one of the eight departments that are included in the project's pilot areas to develop Land Use Planning Instruments; this totals USD $2,000,000 during the 5 years of the project. This will include setting conservation priorities in public and private lands as part of the land use plans, including the expansion of existing PAs and identifying areas of biodiversity value that could be established as private reserves making use of financial incentives.

· *Climate Change Actions.* As part of the National Climate Change Policy, coordinated by the Climate Change Division/MVOTMA, actions will be conducted to restore native forests, wetlands and grasslands, to promote sustainable production and consumption, and to include climate mitigation and adaptation strategies in the management plans of PAs.

· *Regulation of Water Uses*. Within the context of the National Water Policy actions for the regulation of water uses in basins and sub-basins will continue. The State Water Utility (OSE) will construct a reservoir to store water in the Santa Lucía watershed that will include ecosystem compensation and protection of its supply area with a total investment of USD 80,000,000. This will include working collaboratively with the SNAP to establish a new PA, the restoration of riparian wetlands, and actions to reduce the contamination of rivers and streams.

· *Sustainable Production Systems*: Three projects will be executed by MGAP in coordination with MVOTMA: a) *Climate-smart Livestock Production and Land Restoration in the Uruguayan Rangelands* (2018-2022) to mitigate climate change and restore degraded land. The total cost of the project is USD $16,000,000 with funding from the GEF (USD $2,100,000; GEF Project ID 9153); b) *Rural Production Development Program* (2019-2023), to increase the income and productivity of small/medium agricultural producers, promote sustainable land management, reduce of erosion, and maintain ecosystem services by adopting new technologies, with IADB funding (USD $25,000,000); and c) *Development and Adaptation to Climate Change* (2018-2021) with funding from the World Bank USD ($47,000,000) will support Uruguay's efforts to promote farmer adoption of improved environmentally sustainable agricultural and livestock practices that are climate smart, including the use of incentives and benefiting farmers in the Santa Lucia Watershed. The MAGP is a key partner of the project and a co-financier. Its role in the project will allow for the promotion of incentives for the implementation of sustainable production practices in agricultural and cattle ranching lands in the three pilot sites.

· *Nature-based tourism*: MINTUR will implementing a program for the development of emerging tourist destinations. This project (2020-2024) will financing from the IADB with a total cost of USD 7,250,000 and USD 1,250,000 of national financial will support tourism in emerging destinations (including the Lower Santa Lucía River Watershed Corridor), and will increase spending and contribute to the improvement of employment and income at the local level.

3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project.

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

PIF Outcomes/Outputs (Component 1)	CEO Endorsement Outcomes/Outputs (Component 1)

1.1 Regulatory and policy framework strengthened through approval of legislation (e.g., laws, regulations, decrees, etc.) for: a) protection of vulnerable ecosystems within and outside PAs (forests, natural grasslands, wetlands, dunes, coastal lagoons, scrublands and psamophile forest, palm groves); b) financial sustainability of the SNAP; c) use of financial mechanisms for biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation in production lands; and d) Strategic Plan for the SNAP 2021-2025.	1.1.1. Regulatory and policy framework strengthened through approval of legislation (e.g., laws, regulations, decrees, ministerial resolutions, Strategic Plan for the SNAP 2021-2025) for: a) protection of vulnerable ecosystems within and outside PAs (forests, natural grasslands, wetlands, dunes, coastal lagoons, scrublands and psamophile forest, palm groves); b) financial sustainability of the SNAP; c) use of financial mechanisms for biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation in production lands; and d) SNAP effectiveness. The wording was adjusted to indicate that the Strategic Plan for the SNAP 2021-2025 will be approved as part of the regulatory and policy framework that will be strengthened and that will contribute to enhance the effectiveness of the SNAP.
1.3 Framework for achieving LDN goals agreed based on validation of baselines for LDN over 250,000 hectares and definition and agreement of lines of work with key agencies	1.1.3 Specific priority actions for achieving LDN goals agreed based on validation of baselines for LDN over 250,000 hectares (in the pilot sites) and definition and agreement on priority actions with key agencies. The wording was adjusted to indicate that specific priority actions for achieving LDN goals will be define rather than a more general framework.
1.6 Communication and environmental education strategy with a gender focus is implemented, promoting dialogue between public and private stakeholders and increasing public awareness about the value of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and LDN.	This output was moved to Component 3 as it is more in line with knowledge management and learning. This change resulted in a decrease in the GEF funds allocated to Component 1 at the time of the PIF (from $628,398 to $371,486).
PIF Outcomes/Outputs (Component 2)	CEO Endorsement Outcomes/Outputs (Component 2)
2.1.1. Economic and non-economic incentives are adopted to promote private conservation initiatives, restoration of ecosystems and degraded lands, sustainable agriculture, and sustainable provision of ecosystem services, while promoting gender equality.	2.1.1. Economic and non-economic incentives, including low-value grants, are adopted to promote private conservation initiatives, restoration of ecosystems and degraded lands, sustainable agriculture, and sustainable provision of ecosystem services, while promoting gender equality. The wording of the output was adjusted to indicate that incentives will include low-value grants.
2.2. Improved use of existing financial mechanisms in 5 PAs, generate income through public use, tourism, etc.	2.2.1. Improved use of existing financial mechanisms in 5 PAs, generating income through public use, tourism, etc. Although this output was not changed, it is now associated to the project outcome for increased management effectiveness of PAs.

2.5. The SNAP is consolidated and its management effectiveness is enhanced through: a) 2 new PAs included in SNAP and 2 PAs expanded; b) 3 PA management plans updated and/or approved through a participatory process and with a gender focus, including strategies to face climate change, the development of infrastructure and equipment to support public use and tourism; and c) Monitoring plan of vulnerable species and ecosystems executed in 6 PAs.	2.2.2. Progress in the consolidation of the SNAP is achieved and its management effectiveness is enhanced through: a) 2 new PAs included in SNAP and 2 PAs expanded; b) 4 PA management plans updated and/or approved through a participatory process and with a gender focus, including strategies to face climate change, the development of infrastructure and equipment to support public use and tourism; and c) Monitoring plan for assessing the effectiveness of 6 PAs implemented, including the conservation status of vulnerable species and ecosystems. This output was updated to indicate that four PA management plans will be updated and/or approved rather than three as originally indicated in the PIF. In addition, it is now specified that the monitoring plan for 6 PAs will include assessing conservation status of vulnerable species and ecosystems.
PIF Outcomes/Outputs (Component 3)	CEO Endorsement Outcomes/Outputs (Component 3)
	3.1.1 Communication and environmental education strategy with a gender focus is implemented, promoting dialogue between public and private stakeholders and increasing public awareness about the value of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and LDN. This output was moved from Component 1 as it is more in line with knowledge management and learning. This change resulted in an increase in the GEF funds allocated to Component 3 at the time of the PIF (from $251,360 to $510,296).

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies.

4. The alignment with GEF focal areas are consistent with the PIF; there are no changes to be reported.

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF and co-financing.

5. There are no changes in the incremental/additional cost reasoning of the project, or the GEFTF and co-financing.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF)

6. Global environmental benefits related to greenhouse gas emissions mitigated were revised as follow: 62,541 tCO_2-eq mitigated over a 5-year period (direct benefits); 250,165 tCO_2-eq mitigated over a 20-year period; 111,045 tCO_2-eq indirectly mitigated over a 5-year period; 852,720 tCO_2-eq indirectly mitigated over a 20-year period. Please refer to Annex 11 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document for details on calculations. All other global environmental benefits remained the same.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

7. The project is innovative in that for the first time the country will adopt a multifocal strategy for delivering GEBs that simultaneously considers biodiversity conservation and the reduction of land degradation. In addition, an integrated land management approach will be adopted that considers PA management and the mainstreaming of biodiversity into production lands in a spatial context that goes beyond the PAs' buffer zones, thereby reducing threats to vulnerable ecosystems and species and improving

connectivity between the PAs. The project will use environmental compensation mechanisms to compensate for adverse impacts to biodiversity that are caused by unsustainable production activities, development projects, and use of natural resources; few examples of their application exist in the country. Institutional sustainability will be achieved by strengthening the regulatory framework for biodiversity conservation and SNAP management, through the restructuring of MVOTMA, and institutional capacity building. New regulations and financial instruments to support the financial sustainability of the SNAP and to incentivize biodiversity conservation on private lands and mechanisms to increase revenue for PAs and improve administration of funds will contribute to the financial sustainability of outcomes beyond project completion. Strengthened capacity of public and private stakeholders at the national and local levels through improved tools for planning and participatory monitoring of PAs, and increased access to information; agreements with landowners to conserve and restore ecosystems outside of PAs; promotion of sustainable agricultural production, and new private reserves, as well as the incorporation of new PAs in SNAP, expansion of existing PAs, and PAs with management plans will reduce threats to biodiversity and achieve LDN, for environmental sustainability.

8. Scaling-up will be enabled through the development of a knowledge management information system that will allow the systematization of best practices, lessons learned, and innovations regarding biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation and LDN within and outside of PAs. Information will be made available for use in other landscapes, other watersheds, other PAs, and in other production sectors in the country. Scaling-up will also be facilitated through the development of knowledge products including technical documents, scientific publications, videos, or webinars, among others, which will be made available to key stakeholders outside the project pilot areas, such as PA managers, landowners, agriculture extension officers, and CSOs, among others..

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Geospatial Coordinates	East	West	North	South
1- Santa Lucía River Watershed	-54.98846712	-57.10699151	-33.69359168	-34.84862155
2- Eastern Coastal Zone	-53.30875927	-54.66252013	-33.69137226	-34.89841922
3a- Serranías del Este	-53.63611548	-54.64155801	-31.99202801	-33.2030631
3b- Quebradas del Norte	-55.56095545	-56.37352423	-30.83828557	-31.88165641

1c. Child Project?

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

N/A

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above,please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

11. The key national and sub-national stakeholders include MVOTMA (DINAMA, DINOT, National Water Directorate [DINAGUA], Ecosystems Division, and Climate Change Division); MEF (Macroeconomic Advisory Unit); MGAP; MINTUR (National Tourism Directorate); Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and the Departmental Governments (Canelones, Cerro Largo, Maldonado, Montevideo, Rivera, Rocha, San José y Tacuarembó); among others. Municipalities, local residents, and organizations are among the direct stakeholders. Among the private sector, associations of farmers, farmers, and organized tourism, among others, will play an active role in the implementation of sustainable production practices that will contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as to sustainable land management. The project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan is included in Annex 7 of the UND-GEF Project Document, and includes information summarizing the main PPG workshops convened, stakeholder meetings and consultations conducted, and grievances mechanism.

12. The stakeholder consultations and engagement that began during the PPG phase will be continued throughout project implementation. To achieve this, the project will make use of several mechanisms, including: a) Project Inception Workshop: the project will be presented to both direct stakeholders and the public; b) Project Board: comprised of representatives of the government agencies and representatives of direct project beneficiaries, it will be responsible for approving the work plans, participating in the recruitment processes, and providing overall strategic guidance to the project; c) Project Management Unit (PMU): responsible for the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan, gender action plan, grievance redress mechanisms, and M&E; d) Communication and Information Management: DINAMA/MVOTMA will be responsible for maintaining fluid communication with the stakeholders through traditional means and new informational technologies. This communication will be duly recorded on a monthly basis in scorecards that indicate the type of communication, the reason, and the responsible parties; e) Governance role for project target groups: project target groups will be represented on the Project Board; f) Gender Action Plan: will secure the involvement of both genders, especially women; a Gender Expert will be hired to review and update the implementation of the Gender Action Plan on a periodic basis; g) Grievance Mechanism: addressing the complaints and grievances will be the responsibility of a team comprising a representative of UNDP, a representative of DINAMA/MVOTMA, a representative of the project technical staff, and a representative of the farms participating in the project. The grievance mechanism will be published so that all stakeholders are aware of its existence, documenting any potential grievances and ensuring they are addressed in a timely manner; h) Opportunities to increase the participation of interested parties at the local level: by facilitating knowledge, awareness-raising, and dissemination of information about the importance of biodiversity conservation, PAs, the value of ecosystem services, and LDN; and i) Decentralized M&E: this will include meetings and interviews with direct beneficiaries, and meetings with special groups such as women to verify gender –based indicators.

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

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

13. Civil society will participate in biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation in production landscapes and private lands within and outside of PAs, including promoting best agricultural and agroecological practices. In addition, civil society will provide support for the implementation of best practices for LDN, the implementation of incentives for private conservation and restoration initiatives, the implementation of financial mechanisms for PAs sustainability, and the consolidation of the SNAP including PA management, implementation of management plans and M&E, among other project activities. In addition, civil society will be a direct beneficiary of training and environment education activities and may include environmental NGOs (Red Uruguaya de ONGs Ambientalistas [ROA], Asociación Nacional de ONGs Orientadas al Desarrollo [ANONG], Centro Latinoamericano de Ecología Social [CLAES], Centro Uruguayo de Tecnologías Apropiadas [CEUTA], Vida Silvestre, Organización para la Conservación de Cetáceos [OCC], Coendú, Julana, Karumbé, Aves del Uruguay, Averaves, Grupo Palmar, Grupo Guayubira, Grupo para la protección ambiental activa [GRUPAMA], Asociación Uruguaya de Guadarparques [AUG]); technical and professional associations; feminist and women's organizations; and youth organizations; and neighborhood and community-based groups, including neighborhood councils.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

15. The Gender Action Plan is a management tool that seeks to guide and promote that men and women to have the same opportunities for involving themselves in the activities of the various project components and to benefit from its outcomes. The Plan corresponds to the GEF and UNDP gender policies and guidance and indicates that key

aspects regarding the needs, opportunities, priorities, status, and relationships between men and women in relation to the project have been identified and incorporated into the process of design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the project, specifically through the following actions:

- Promote the equal participation of men and women in the project, especially at the decision-making level and in carrying out activities.
- Incorporate into the project document the contributions of women who participated in the activities during the project preparation phase.
- Establish indicators that help to measure the effective execution of the Gender Action Plan during the life of the project.
- Strengthen the capacities of the stakeholders involved in the project, promoting equality among men and women in all project components.

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 Yes

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.

17. Private sector includes businesses present in the pilot areas, rural producer associations (first and second level), small and medium-sized enterprises (SME), agricultural landowners and leaseholders, and service providers. During the PPG, discussions were held with representatives from forestry businesses and rural producers in the Valle del Lunarejo in the Serranías del Este and Quebradas del Norte pilot area, among others. Private sector engagement will continue during the implementation phase of the project regarding participation in agreements to implement best practices for LDN, participation in actions for environmental mitigation and/or compensation, implementation of production practices geared towards environmental protection, participation in agreements as part of the strategies for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services in production landscapes and private lands inside and outside of PAs, among other planned activities. In addition, efforts will continue during the implementation of the project to secure private sector cofinancing; the greatest contribution to the project from the private sector will undoubtedly come from the cattle ranchers and farmers who will participate in the project to implement sustainable production practices; estimates indicate that their contribution could amount to $6.1 million dollars over the life of the project.

5. Risks

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

18. During the PPG, the project risks were updated and mitigation measures were proposed based on UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and other risks identified at the time of the PIF, including climate change. The project has been classified as moderate risk; the project activities are designed to ensure minimal or no risks of adverse social or environmental impacts. The risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved are as follows: a) lack of commitment to implement incentives for conservation and environmental compensation; b) the development of a regulation to protect vulnerable ecosystems could entail restrictions in terms of land use and productive activities; c) lack of buy-in from non-environmental government agencies for mainstreaming biodiversity and achieving LDN; d) the creation of new PAs and private reserves could be associated with restrictions for private landowners and for both women and men in terms of permitted land uses and productive activities; e) proposed project activities will take place within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas and may inadvertently affect them negatively; f) during the restoration of ecosystems, which may include reforestation, the project could unwittingly lead to the introduction of IAS; g) the project outcomes in terms of strengthening the conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services and land within and outside of protected areas are vulnerable to the potential impacts of climate change; h) the project activities to create new protected areas may inadvertently affect areas of historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious importance; i) there are groups and civil society organizations that include individuals who identify as of indigenous descent and may be present in the project area and not consulted about the project; j) lengthy time needed to achieve regulatory and legislative change; and k) due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there may be delays in the execution of some project activities, particularly in the field, and low budget execution in the early stages of project implementation until the crisis is under control. Risks and risk management measures have been fully incorporated into UNDP's Risk Register (please see Annex 5 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document for details), as well as risk monitoring mechanisms. As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Coordinator will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office, which will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risk mitigation measures are also addressed through the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, a Gender Action Plan, and an Indigenous Peoples Framework developed during the project design, and a Livelihoods Plan that will be developed during project implementation. In addition, the SESP is included as Annex 4 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

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

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

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

20. Uruguay ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on February 3, 1994 (Ratification Law: 16048/93). The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2016-2020 sets forth the national policy for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and considers an ecosystem service-based approach as the basis for human and social well-being, and addresses the main threats to biodiversity. In line with the NBSAP, the project will contribute to biodiversity conservation, mainstreaming biodiversity into sectors, conservation education, generation and management of knowledge, updating of the regulatory framework, and mobilization of resources. In addition, Uruguay ratified the UNCCD on February 17, 1999 (Ratification Law: 17026/98). Uruguay has recently secured funding from UN Environment to set national targets for LDN. FAO-Uruguay through the project Alignment of National Action Program with the UNCCD 10-Years Strategy and reporting process (EP / URU / 036 / UEP; 2019-2020) will be responsible for the execution of these funds. A specialist in natural resources and NDT is being hired to lead this process in coordination with MVOTMA and the inter-institutional group that provides follow-up to the country's progress within the UNCCD. The project is consistent with the LDN Target-Setting Programme within the framework of the UNCCD and will contribute to its implementation. The project is also in line with the Action Plan for Protecting the Environmental Quality of the Santa Lucía River Watershed, Second Generation Measures (2018-2030) to improve the water quality in the watershed and to ensure potable water storage. The project will contribute to three areas of the Action Plan: a) ensure potable water quality; b) reduce point and nonpoint source pollution; and c) ecosystem restoration. Uruguay ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on August 18, 1994. In line with the activities from the agricultural sector to mitigate the effects of climate change identified in the country's Fourth National Communication to the Conference from the Parties to the UNFCCC (2018) and the Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) - 2019 to the UNFCCC, the project will promote sustainable agricultural production, will contribute to the reduction of emissions by improving productivity, and will reduce carbon loss from soils and will increase their stocks.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

21. The project will develop a knowledge management information system that will allow the systematization of best practices and lessons learned regarding biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation and LDN best practices within and outside of PAs. Information will be made available for use in other landscapes and in other production sectors in the country. The information system will include data disaggregated by sex that will be updated on a regular basis and that will allow the project team and interested stakeholders to assess how men and women use information differently and how they participate in conservation efforts and use the financial mechanisms to be put in place by the project according to their needs. The project will include a gender specialist who will be responsible for updating and analyzing gender-based data, working closely with local stakeholders and other members of the project team. Knowledge products to be developed include at least three technical documents, scientific publications, videos, or webinars, among others. Knowledge management will be the responsibility of the project team and typically will be conducted annually and its cost is represented in their salaries and those of the DINAMA/MVOTMA staff through cofinancing. In addition, $3,750 for knowledge management have been included as part of the project budget (Component 3).

22. To present opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through global on-going South-South and global platforms such as South-South Galaxy and the Panorama Portal "Solutions for a Healthy Planet." Learning opportunities and technology transfer from other countries will be further explored during project implementation.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

23. The projects' M&E strategy is included in Section VII: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan of the UNDP-GEF Project Document. The budgeted M&E plan is presented below.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	**Responsible Parties**	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner PM/Coordinator/ CTA	2,400	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	PM/Coordinator/ CTA	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project M&E Specialist, PM/Coordinator/ CTA	20,000	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	RTA UNDP Country Office[1][1] PM/Coordinator/ CTA	None	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	UNDP Country Office PM/Coordinator/ CTA	Covered through the salary of the Project Coordinator (PMC)	Ongoing
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	Project Coordinator Gender and Participation Specialist	Covered through the salary of the Project Coordinator (PMC) and Gender and Participation Specialist (Component 2)	Ongoing
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None**[2]**[2]	Annually

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	**Responsible Parties**	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Oversight missions	RTA and BPPS/GEF	None	Troubleshooting as needed
Mid-term GEF Core indicators and METT	DINAMA (SNAP Division) M&E Project Specialist	Covered through the salary of the Project Coordinator (PMC) and Gender and Participation Specialist (Component 2)	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	Independent evaluator	25,000	Add date included on cover page of Project Document
Terminal GEF Core indicators and METT	DINAMA (SNAP Division) M&E Project Specialist	Covered through the salary of the Project Coordinator (PMC) and Gender and Participation Specialist (Component 2)	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Independent evaluator	20,000	Add date included on cover page of Project Document
TOTAL indicative COST		**$67,400**	

[1] Or equivalent for regional or global project

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

10. Benefits

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

24. The socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national level will consist of enhancing capacity of staff from public institutions (e.g., MVOTMA, MGAP, and MINTUR) for incorporating biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation into strategic land use planning and environmental assessments, as well as for implementing conservation, restoration, and monitoring and control actions on the ground. At the local level, local governments will also participate in this training, which will benefit 150 to 200 people. Also at the local level, private stakeholders, including women groups, will benefit from economic and non-economic incentives to promote private conservation initiatives, restoration of ecosystems and degraded lands, sustainable agriculture, and sustainable provision of ecosystem services, inside and outside the PAs. Incentives will include payment

for restoration services to landowners (palm communities, coastal micro-watersheds); these payments will be made possible through low-value grants by the project to local formalized organizations, following UNDP guidelines for low-value grants and with a criterion for disbursement tied to the results. Local stakeholders (cattle ranchers, agricultural producers, CSOs, technicians) will also benefit from training in ecosystem restoration and improved production practices, including agroecology and adaptive management of cattle ranching. The socioeconomic impact of the interventions will be evaluated to estimate the benefits from restoration and conservation activities conducted by the project. The results will be analyzed jointly with the local stakeholders through participatory processes. The project will train PA staff and other relevant stakeholders (CSOs, producers, departmental staff, and staff from other state agencies) in monitoring, and data collection and interpretation as part of the implementation of monitoring plan for assessing the effectiveness of six PAs in protecting vulnerable ecosystems and endangered and/or vulnerable species. In total, the project will directly benefit 2,340 people (50% women and 50% men).

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).

please refer to **Annex A: Project Results Framework**

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).

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion: 10/18/2018		
Comment	**Response**	**Reference in CEO Endorsement Document**
1. Is there a preliminary geo-reference to the project's/program's intended location? Yes. At the time of CEO endorsement, please provide more detailed maps of the four sites currently identified only with circular markings on the map. Please ensure the coordinates are accurate as well.	As suggested, a more detailed map has been included and the coordinates were verified.	Annex E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

2. Is the institutional arrangement for project/program coordination including management, monitoring and evaluation outlined? Is there a description of possible coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects/programs and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project/program area? Yes. By the time of CEO endorsement please clearly explain the coordination mechanisms that will be employed and supported by the projects implementation structure and how this will be financed as necessary. Please also clarify by the time of CEO endorsement how the previous GEF project on protected areas implemented by UNDP and funded in GEF-6 has informed the theory of change and final design of this project.	The institutional arrangement for project management and the composition of the Project Management Unit are described in the Governance and Management Arrangements Section 8 of the ProDoc. Project governance and management arrangements, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) include the participation of consultation groups such as the Environmental Protection Technical Support Committee (COTAMA), a supportive platform within the MVOTMA, whose members include representatives from other ministries such the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, (MGAP) currently implementing a GEF funded project (GEF Project ID 9153), the Office of Planning and Budget, the administrative congress, the University of the Republic (Udelar), and various stakeholders of environmental NGOs, the National Advisory Committee (CNA) of the SNAP, and local stakeholders (including private landowners, local community members, and local officials) through the Specific Advisory Commissions (SACs) of the PAs prioritized by the project. These groups will have a role complementary to the Board to discuss more technical themes, as well as provide support to the MVOTMA for project implementation, including coordination with other relevant GEF projects. In addition, the SACs are also envisioned as participants in the co-management of PAs and related M&E processes; the importance and roles of the SACs is highlighted in the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (Annex 7 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document). The project considers the lessons learned from the GEF Project *Strengthening the effectiveness of the National Protected Area System by including a landscape approach to management* (GEF Project ID 4841). The final design of the project proposed herein was informed by the results of the of the above-mentioned project, in particular in regard to the need to further solidify the foundation for the financial sustainability of the National Protected Areas System (SNAP), implementing incentives for private conservation, and strengthening the Protected Areas Fund (PAF). All of these elements have been considered as part of the proposed actions to strengthen the regulatory and policy framework, the financial sustainability of the SNAP (Output 1.1.1), the development of financial mechanisms for the financial sustainability of policies for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation within and outside of PAs (Output 1.1.4), and for making economic and non-economic incentives available that promote private conservation initiatives (Output 2.2.1).	UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section VIII - Governance and Management Arrangements, and Section V. Results and Partnerships

STAP Comments; Date of Screening: December 3, 2018		
Comment	**Response**	**Reference in CEO Endorsement Document**
1. Is the objective clearly defined, and consistently related to the problem diagnosis? Somewhat, though a bit generic and wordy. Maybe just use the second half (i.e. "Enhance the effectiveness….")	Thank you for your suggestion; however, the original wording of the objective was kept the same after consultation with multiple stakeholders, including the MVOTMA, and it was felt to accurately cover the scope of the project	B. Project Description Summary
2. A brief description of the planned activities. *Do these support the project's objectives?* Overall, the project components are logical. However, the outcomes and outputs are too numerous and ill defined. In addition, the project is much stronger on biodiversity than land degradation. The latter would benefit greatly from taking advantage of guidance in the Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation (Orr et al., 2017) developed by the UNCCD, ensuring that all relevant elements are included in Ecuador's LDN Framework to enable achievement of LDN.	The number of outcomes and outputs was kept the same after consultation with multiple stakeholders, including the MVOTMA, and it was agreed that these are clearly in line with the country's priorities regarding biodiversity conservation through protected areas and in production landscapes, as well as NDT goals. The only change made to the initial structure of outcomes and outputs was that Output 1.6 in the PIF (Componente 1) was moved to Component 3 as it is more in line with knowledge management and learning. Details on the project's outcomes and outputs are provided in the UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section V. Results and Partnerships. The fact that the project places a heavier emphasis on biodiversity than land degradation has largely to do with the fact that biodiversity focal area funds allocated to the project greatly exceed the funds allocated to the land degradation focal area (5 to 1). However, the project has been designed in such a way that the use of resources is complementary, generating biodiversity and land degradation environmental benefits. The definition of land degradation/LDN activities was done following STAP's Guidelines For Land Degradation Neutrality, GEF/STAP/C.56/Inf.02, June 4, 2019, and is in line with Uruguay's report to the UNCCD, 2018 and SDG indicator 15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (sub-indicators: SO1-1 Trends in Land Cover, SO1-2 Land Productivity, and SO1-3 Carbon Stocks).	UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section V. Results and Partnerships Results and Partnershi

3. A description of the expected short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention. *Do the planned outcomes encompass important global environmental benefits?* They probably do, but this is not clearly stated.	The planned outcomes encompass important global environmental benefits as follows, and these were verified or updated during the PPG: a) 35,000 ha of new PAs incorporated into the SNAP. b) 289,814 ha of PAs under improved management effectiveness (Terrestrial PAs: 194,495 ha; Marine PAs: 95,319). c) 16,000 ha of ecosystems restored. e) 6,000 ha of private reserves. f) 100,000 ha under sustainable land management in production systems. g) 62,541 tCO2-eq mitigated over a 5-year period (direct benefits); 250,165 tCO2-eq mitigated over a 20-year period (direct benefits), and 852,720 tCO2-eq mitigated over a 20-year period (indirect benefits). Note: Calculations of the greenhouse gas emissions mitigated are included in Annex 11 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document.	E. Project's Target Contributions to GEF 7 Core Indicators; Annex A: Project Results Framework UNDP-GEF Project Document, Annex 11 PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS
4. Are the global environmental benefits likely to be generated? A description of the products and services, which are expected to result from the project. Is the sum of the outputs likely to contribute to the outcomes? No. The project is complex and lacks technical specifics.	Technical specifics on project outputs that will contribute to the outcomes have now been included in the UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section V. Results and Partnerships.	UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section refer to Section V. Results and Partnerships
5. Is the problem statement well-defined? Yes. The PIF provides a lot of information on the threats to biodiversity and main factors contributing to land degradation. However, the data and information is not supported by scientific or other literature (no citations).	As suggested, citations regarding the information about threats to biodiversity and the main factors contributing to land degradation have been included, as well as the citations for other project-related information.	PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION. 1a. Project Description. 1) The global environmental problem, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)
6. Are the barriers and threats well described, and substantiated by data and references? Barriers and threats are well described and supported by data but no references	Please refer to the response to Question 5.	PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION. 1a. Project Description. 1) The global environmental problem, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

7. Is the baseline identified clearly? Does it provide a feasible basis for quantifying the project's benefits? Does it provide a feasible basis for quantifying the project's benefits? Yes but for LDN, STAP recommends using Trends.Earth to quantify land cover, NDVI and soil carbon (see below).	Activities for LDN are in line with Uruguay's report to the UNCCD, 2018 and SDG indicator 15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area, which used Trends.Earth to estimate indicator 15.3.1. The project will use Trends.Earth to quantify land cover, NDVI, and soil carbon during project implementation as suggested.	UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section refer to Section V. Results and Partnerships, paragraph 34
8. For multiple focal area projects: are the multiple baseline analyses presented (supported by data and references), and the multiple benefits specified, including the proposed indicators. STAP recommends that for the LDN component, the project consider using Trends.Earth to quantitatively examine indicators for land degradation prior to and after the project is implemented.	Please refer to the response to Question 7.	UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section refer to Section V. Results and Partnerships, paragraph 34
9. Are the lessons learned from similar or related past GEF and non-GEF interventions described; and are the lessons learned from similar or related past GEF and non-GEF interventions described; and how did these lessons inform the design of this project? Yes, under "Coordination" the project describes how it with other initiatives and specifically what can be learned from past projects (e.g. GEF Project ID 4841); but, how did these lessons inform the design of this project is not specified.	The project considers the lessons learned from the GEF Project *Strengthening the effectiveness of the National Protected Area System by including a landscape approach to management* (GEF Project ID 4841). The final design of the project proposed herein was informed by the results of the above-mentioned project, in particular in regard to the need to further solidify the foundation for the financial sustainability of the National Protected Areas System (SNAP), implementing incentives for private conservation, and strengthening the Protected Areas Fund (PAF). All of these elements have been considered as part of the proposed actions to strengthen the regulatory and policy framework, the financial sustainability of the SNAP (Output 1.1.1), the development of financial mechanisms for the financial sustainability of policies for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation within and outside of PAs (Output 1.1.4), and for making economic and non-economic incentives available that promote private conservation initiatives (Output 2.2.1).	UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section refer to Section V. Results and Partnerships
10. What is the theory of change? No formal TOC is presented.	A formal TOC is now presented in the UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section IV. Strategy.	UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section IV. Strategy, paragraph 18 and Figure 1

11. What is the sequence of events (required or expected) that will lead to the desired outcomes? Component 1 sets the stage by focusing on the enabling environment. Component 2 follows on with technical assistance for implementation and Component 3 wraps up with MEL. The sequence is comprehensive and logical. The problem is not the sequence but the lack of underlying technical specifics.	Technical specifics on project outputs that will contribute to the outcomes have now been included in the UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section V. Results and Partnerships.	UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section refer to Section V. Results and Partnerships,
12. What is the set of linked activities, outputs, and outcomes to address the project's objectives? See above	Please refer to the response to Question 11.	UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section V. Results and Partnerships
13. Are the mechanisms of change plausible, and is there a well-informed identification of the underlying assumptions? Not really	The mechanisms of change are now presented in the description of the TOC, including the underlying assumptions. Please refer to the UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section IV. Strategy.	UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section IV. Strategy, paragraph 18 and Figure 1
14. Is there a clearly-articulated vision of how the innovation will be scaled-up, for example, over time, across geographies, among institutional actors? No	Scaling-up will be enabled through the development of a knowledge management information system that will allow the systematization of best practices, lessons learned, and innovations regarding biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation and LDN within and outside of PAs. Information will be made available for use in other landscapes, other watersheds, other PAs, and in other production sectors in the country. Scaling-up will also be facilitated through the development of knowledge products including technical documents, scientific publications, videos, or webinars, among others, which will be made available to key stakeholders outside the project pilot areas, such as PA managers, landowners, agriculture extension officers, and CSOs, among others.	PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION. 1a. Project Description. 7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.
15. Project Map and Coordinates. Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place. A map is provided and each of the project sites are georeferenced. The map could be improved by adding an inset, which shows where this area is relative to the greater region.	As suggested, a map has been included with an inset that shows where the project pilot areas and the country are relative to the larger region (i.e., South America).	Annex E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

16. How will the project's objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately? The impacts of climate change are discussed; however, specific information on future projections is not specified. STAP recommends that the project consult with the CI SPARC project to see if there is any additional information that is relevant to proposed project sites.	According to Uruguay's Fourth National Communication to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (2018) and UNDP-UN Environment National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP. 2017), climate change projections indicate that the temperature in Uruguay could increase by 0.5 degree Celsius (°C) by 2030 (RCP 4.5; RCP 8.5), 1°C to 1.5 °C by 2050 (RCP 4.5; RCP), and by 2°C to 3°C by 2100; in addition, precipitation levels may increase by an average of +0.10/day to +0.15/day by 2030 (RCP 4.5) and +0.15/day to +0.2 day by 2050 (RCP 8.5). The CI SPARC project (GCMCOMPARER TOOL*; Year 2070, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5) confirmed these projections with no additional information relevant to the proposed project sites (Santa Lucia River Watershed, Eastern Coastal Zone, and Quebradas del Este and Serranías del Norte). * Fajardo, J, Corcoran, D., Roehrdanz, P, Hannah, P, Marquet, P (in press). GCM compareR: A web application to assess differences and assist in the selection of General Circulation Models for climate change research. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*.	PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION. 1a. Project Description. 1) The global environmental problem, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description), paragraph 10.

17. Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed? No	According to Uruguay's Fourth National Communication to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (2018), the country's biodiversity and ecosystems are vulnerable to climate change. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) includes strategies to respond to climate change and variability; the project proposed herein is fully aligned with the NBSAP. In addition, the 2015-2020 Strategic Plan for the SNAP established as one of its goals to minimize the impact of climate change on species most vulnerable through the protection of a set of natural areas; progress has been made in incorporating adaptation measures into the management plans of some PAs. The project will develop the 2021-2025 Strategic Plan to improve the management effectiveness of the SNAP in alignment with the NBSAP and will include strategies to reduce the vulnerability of key species and ecosystem to climate change and variability. The new Plan will be articulated with the Project's Gender Action Plan (Annex 8 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document), which is in line with the objectives prioritized in the National Climate Change Response System Gender Strategy and which will ensure gender mainstreaming in agreement with the National Environmental Plan. On the other hand, the project will update and/or develop four (4) PA management plans, which will include strategies to build resilience to climate change including the restoration of vulnerable ecosystems in coastal areas, will establish two new PAs and will expand two existing PAs, which will also contribute to building the resilience of vulnerable species and ecosystems (e.g., wetlands and palm communities). The project will include climate change considerations as part of strategic land use planning in the pilot areas, which is in line with the country's effort to build resilience to climate change locally as stated in the Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC (2018) and will provide training to local stakeholders for the incorporation of climate change considerations into land use plans. Finally, the project will strengthen information management capacities including collecting, inputting, and processing data on the status of vulnerable ecosystems, biodiversity, ecosystem services, and the potential impacts of climate change and variability. This is in response to an institutional capacity analysis that was performed during the PPG phase (using the capacity development tool indicators for GEF-funded project) that showed that information management is the lowest-scoring capacity among all of the institutions evaluated.	UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section IV. Strategy

18. Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with? No, apart from assumption that project results (e.g. improved connectivity) will improve species ability to adapt to changing conditions. More specificity is needed on impacts and mitigation measures.	Please see the response to Question 17.	UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section IV. Strategy
19. What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures? See above	Please see the response to Question 17.	UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section IV. Strategy
	US Council Member Comment: December 2018 Work Program	
Comment	**Response**	**Reference in CEO Endorsement Document**
A key feature of the project activities centers on advancing pilot sustainable production systems to combat land degradation on private livestock production lands, yet the PIF suggests that 'land degradation in Uruguay is mainly due to intense rainfall', which seems an incomplete explanation of the issue. Could the agency clarify their understanding of the drivers of land degradation in this system, so that Council members can adequately understand how the proposed activities plan on reversing or mitigating those drivers	Land degradation in Uruguay is due to much more than to intense rainfall as was reported in the PIF. According to the Uruguay 2018 report to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), it was estimated that 26.4% of the land in Uruguay is degraded, and the main diver is the change in land use between 2000 and 2015, which was mainly due to an increase in the coverage of crop fields on land that was previously covered by natural grassland. Additionally, 6.8% of the land in the country suffers from erosion of moderate intensity and 2% suffers from severe intensity. In regions where there has been an intensification of cattle ranching activities, the structure of the soil, the levels of organic material, and the soil's ability to retain water have been altered, which reduces its productivity; 30.1% (5 million ha) of cattle ranching land presents some degree of degradation, and 2.4% (400,000 ha) presents severe degradation. Project activities around land degradation have been designed to reverse or mitigate the impacts of land use change, particularly the expansion of agriculture and the intensification of cattle ranching.	PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION. 1a. Project Description. 1) The global environmental problem, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description). UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section V. Results and Partnerships (paragraph 11)

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: **136,987**

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	*GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)*		
	Budgeted Amount	*Amount Spent To date*	*Amount Committed*
Project preparation grant to finalize the project Consolidating Biodiversity and Land Conservation Policies and Actions as Pillars of Sustainable Development	136,987	87,977	49,010
Total	**136,987**	**87,977**	**49,010**

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

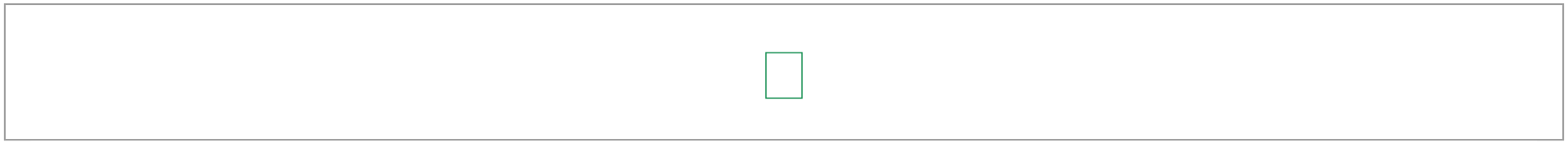
Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

ANNEX E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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

please refer to **Annex E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates**



Submitted to GEF Secretariat Review

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