



## Landscape Restoration and Ecosystem Management for Sustainable Food Systems

### Part I: Project Information

#### Name of Parent Program

Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program

#### GEF ID

10348

#### Project Type

FSP

#### Type of Trust Fund

GET

#### CBIT/NGI

CBIT

NGI

#### Project Title

Landscape Restoration and Ecosystem Management for Sustainable Food Systems

#### Countries

Ghana

#### Agency(ies)

World Bank

#### Other Executing Partner(s)

EPA (under MESTI) and MLNR

#### Executing Partner Type

Government

#### GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

**Taxonomy**

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Land Degradation, Land Degradation Neutrality, Sustainable Land Management, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Livelihoods, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Sustainable Agriculture, Sustainable Forest, Sustainable Fire Management, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Land Productivity, Productive Landscapes, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Grasslands, Biomes, Tropical Dry Forests, Tourism, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Communications, Awareness Raising, Strategic Communications, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Participation, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Integrated Programs, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Comprehensive Land Use Planning, Landscape Restoration, Integrated Landscapes, Smallholder Farming, Sustainable Food Systems, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Field Visit, Peer-to-Peer, South-South, Innovation, Knowledge Generation, Training, Workshop, Learning, Adaptive management, Theory of change

**Rio Markers****Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 0

**Submission Date**

4/27/2021

**Expected Implementation Start**

10/6/2021

**Expected Completion Date**

9/30/2027

**Duration**

72In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

1,148,119.00

**A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Focal Area Outcomes</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
IP FOLU	Transformation of food systems through sustainable production, reduced deforestation from commodity supply chains, and increased landscape restoration.	GET	12,756,881.00	129,500,000.00
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>			<b>12,756,881.00</b>	<b>129,500,000.00</b>

**B. Project description summary**

**Project Objective**

To strengthen integrated natural resource management and increase benefits to communities in targeted savannah and cocoa forest landscapes. (GEF financing is nested within the overall WB operation-GHANA LANDSCAPE RESTORATION AND SMALL-SCALE MINING PROJECT)

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Component Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)</b>
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Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Institutional Strengthening of Governance & Partnerships for Participatory Landscape Management	Investment	<p><b>Overall outcome: Strengthened sub-national level governance and partnerships</b></p> <p><i>Outcome 1.1: Integrated landscape management planning</i></p> <p><i>Outcome 1.2: Strengthened enabling environment for restoration activities, sustainable production, and value chains within the landscape</i></p> <p><i>This component contributes to PFD Component 1 on</i></p> <p><i>Development of Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) Systems.</i></p>	<p>10 multi-stakeholder coordination platform on sub basin land-use planning established and operational</p> <p>13 Integrated landscape level land-use plans adopted (including Pra River Basin)</p> <p>4 manuals elaborated /revised (Sub-basin planning within Cocoa landscapes; Manual; Cocoa Management System Manual; Cocoa extension Training Manual &amp; Guide; Farmers? illustrative guide)</p> <p>Partnerships with private sector, civil society to support integrated landscape level planning and implementation established</p>	GET	2,510,000.00	23,020,000.00

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Enhanced governance of artisanal and small-scale mining (No associated GEF funding)	Investment	Strengthened regulatory framework for ASM, with a focus on modernizing regulatory instruments and building the capacity of key government agencies	Support ASM formalization  Invest in improving capacity of ASM operators (trainings on sustainable mining techniques and enterprise skills)  Support establishment of cooperatives	GET		

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: Sustainable Crop and Forest Landscape Management	Investment	<p><b>Overall Outcome: Improved practices for crop management and production; enhanced incomes for farmers; restored forest landscapes</b></p> <p><i>Outcome 3.1: Strengthened planning, capacity, and implementation of SLWM in target micro-watersheds</i></p> <p><i>Outcome 3.2: Improved value addition, market access, and income diversification</i></p> <p><i>Outcome 3.3: Sustainable Forest management planning and investments in and around forest reserves</i></p> <p><i>This component contributes to</i></p>	<p>198 Community micro-watershed plans adopted and implemented</p> <p>Extension service networks for scaling up SLWM and crop mgt strengthened</p> <p>Demonstration plots established</p> <p>Sub-projects supported</p> <p>2,000 ha of Cocoa farms on moribund farms improved</p> <p>Post-harvesting structures set up (drying platforms and mats for proper drying of cocoa beans)</p> <p>3 Partnerships with private sector along the cocoa value chain</p>	GET	9,146,881.00	93,000,000.00



Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 4: Monitoring, Project & Knowledge Management	Technical Assistance	<p><i>Outcome 4.1 Effective and robust project management and implementation</i></p> <p><i>Outcome 4.2 Improved Land Use Monitoring (ASM)</i></p> <p><i>This component contributes to PFD Component 4 on Program Coordination, Collaboration, and Capacity Building.</i></p>	<p>Functional Monitoring system for sustainable Cocoa production</p> <p>Knowledge management and spatial planning tools</p> <p>Communication outreach and dissemination</p> <p>Participation in global and regional knowledge and learning activities, including FOLUR events</p> <p>Implementation and monitoring of the grievance redress mechanism</p>	GET	780,000.00	8,980,000.00
<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>					<b>12,436,881.00</b>	<b>125,000,000.00</b>

**Project Management Cost (PMC)**

**Project Management Cost (PMC)**

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GET	320,000.00	4,500,000.00
<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>	<b>320,000.00</b>	<b>4,500,000.00</b>
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>12,756,881.00</b>	<b>129,500,000.00</b>

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

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Investment Mobilized</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
Recipient Country Government	Government of Ghana	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,500,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	30,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	60,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	25,000,000.00
<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>				<b>129,500,000.00</b>

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

NOTE: The WB IDA Credit cofinancing is reflected as "Loan" owing to limited options of the GEF template. Investments mobilized include a combination of baseline and new projects upon which the project will build upon and draw synergies within the components. These support the focus to promote sustainable cocoa practices that will reduce deforestation, ensure sustainable management of forest reserves, and enhance carbon stocks in the cocoa forest landscapes. ? World Bank IDA Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small-scale Mining Project (US\$30 million of the total US\$75 M Credit), ? World Bank IDA Cocoa Value Chain Development Project (P172850) under preparation (US\$60 million) will complement and enhance focus on investments in sustainable production practices and support systems, governance processes to enhance participation in comprehensive land use and restoration planning, and environmentally sustainable food and commodity value chains focused on cocoa production. ? WB Ghana Forest Investment Program (G-FIP, P148183), a Forest Carbon Partnership Facility grant (US\$10 million grant of total US\$49 million), which will complement the FOLUR landscape restoration project in training and providing inputs to cocoa farmers for sustainable cocoa practices as well on alternative livelihoods in targeted areas to prevent/reduce further deforestation over its project duration (2020 to end of 2023). ? WB Emissions Reduction Program (ERP, P160339), a grant funding for Carbon Fund results-based payment ((US\$25 million grant of the total US\$50 M), is considered a direct complement to GEF intervention in the targeted forest landscapes and will support by contributing to its emissions reduction and community level support in the target areas over its remaining project duration (2020 ? 2025). In addition, investments to the tune of US\$10 million (as discussed during preparation) are expected to be leveraged through the Cocoa Forest Initiative (CFI) partnership during the implementation of the project.

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

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,830,275	344,725
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	880,734	79,266
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	3,766,055	338,945
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	4,279,817	385,183
<b>Total Grant Resources(\$)</b>					<b>12,756,881.00</b>	<b>1,148,119.00</b>

**E. Non Grant Instrument**

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

**F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

PPG Required

**PPG Amount (\$)**

275,229

**PPG Agency Fee (\$)**

24,771

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programmin g of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	87,156	7,844
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	36,697	3,303
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	87,156	7,844
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	64,220	5,780
<b>Total Project Costs(\$)</b>					<b>275,229.00</b>	<b>24,771.00</b>

Please provide justification

Not Applicable

## Core Indicators

### Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	81468.00	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)
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#### 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)
	81,468.00		

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	71870.00	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)
	28,970.00		

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

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

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	42,900.00		

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

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

Title	Submitted
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Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (direct)	0	23736711	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> 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 CO <sub>2</sub> e (direct)		23,736,711		



Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2021		
Duration of accounting		20		

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

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

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

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
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		25,114		
Male		37,830		
Total	0	62944	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.**

See Annex E for Maps

### 2. Stakeholders

**Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**

The project has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) as part of the projects social safeguards due diligence (see attached **Annex I of the CER-GEF Datasheet** for details). The project has been shaped by the extensive stakeholder consultations in all target districts as undertaken by the GoG teams ? these informed project design and also identification of relevant environmental and social risks. These included meetings with the district authorities, traditional leaders, and representatives of communities, and civil society. A majority of consultations had been initiated prior to the restrictions owing to COVID 19. Relevant engagement and consultations at all levels (communities, local authorities, local and national non-governmental actors, private sector, central government agencies, and members of parliament) have and will continue for remaining duration of project preparation and implementation.

The project SEP establishes an effective platform for productive interaction with potentially affected parties and persons with interest in the project. It also solicited feedback that has informed project design while simultaneously managing expectations of the beneficiaries and interested parties about project outcomes. The SEP also includes a Grievance Redress Mechanism that provides avenues for project-affected persons and stakeholders to raise concerns, questions, and complaints about the project for redress.

Stakeholder engagement will be part of the participatory planning approaches in community watershed planning, participatory resource management, participatory preparation of forest management and community management plans. Adequate stakeholder consultations will require effective timing and advanced planning. To ensure information is readily accessible to affected stakeholders, and adequate representation and participation of the different groups in the process, the project will adopt different methods and techniques based on an assessment of stakeholder needs. Methods for engagement are listed in the table below.

Engagement Technique	Description and use	Audience
Stakeholder meetings		

Focus group meetings	Facilitate discussion on Project's specific issues (e.g., GBV, child labour, grievances etc.), that merit collective examination with various groups of stakeholders using Focus Group Meetings.	Vulnerable groups and the voiceless in project communities
Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>? Present project information to a group of stakeholders;</li> <li>? Allow the group of stakeholders to provide their views and opinions;</li> <li>? Use participatory exercises to facilitate group discussions, brainstorm issues, analyse information, and develop recommendations and strategies;</li> <li>? Recording of responses.</li> <li>? Stock taking, review and forward planning</li> <li>? brainstorm issues, analyse information, and develop recommendations and strategies</li> </ul>	IAs, Government, NGOs, CSOs, FBOs, Social Investors, Service Providers
Community durbars/public meetings	To plan community activities , facilitate participatory discussions on sub-project activities as planned by the project, project environmental and social risks and mitigation measures, information on key project contacts, grievance redress procedures, Interactive Questions & Answers (Q&A) session with the communities.	Project beneficiaries
One-on-one interviews	To solicit views and opinions on project impacts and solutions	Project beneficiaries, Traditional authorities, Vulnerable individuals, CSO/NGOs/FBOs, etc.
<b>Written/visual communication</b>		
Reports	This will be summary of findings on project progress; concerns/issues resolved; engagement activities undertaken, and planned activities going forward.	Government officials, NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, FBOs, Development Partners, social investors, service providers, private sector players, project beneficiaries and other interest groups including PWDs
Surveys	Facilitate discussion on Project's specific issues (e.g. GBV, child labour etc.), that merit collective examination with various groups of stakeholders using Focus Group Meetings.	Project beneficiaries

Correspondence by phone/email/text and whatsapp messages/ written letters	Distribute or share project information; Invite stakeholders to meetings; receipt and provide feedback on enquires, complaints or grievances	Government officials, NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, FBOs, Development Partners, social investors, service providers, private sector players, project beneficiaries and other interest groups
Printed media advertisement	To disseminate and disclose project documents intended for general readers and audience (e.g. ESMF, RPF, SEP, RAP?/ARAP?s etc.)  Advertise project procurement documents	General public
Distribution of printed public materials: Project information leaflets, brochures, fact sheets, briefs etc.	To convey general information on the Project and to provide regular updates on progress and challenges	Local, regional and national stakeholders;  General public and Politicians
<b>Media</b>		
Mass media tools (Radio/TV adverts, billboards, documentaries)	Advance announcements of commencement of major project activities, project grievance redress mechanism, and other outreach needs of the project. Community and regional/nation radio and television are s a good medium to stimulate awareness and prepare stakeholders for larger events or refined communication to take place.	Project-affected stakeholders and communities and interested media stakeholders
Internet/ Digital Media	Use of the official websites of partnering and implementing Ministries and Agencies to promote various information and updates on the overall Project, impact assessment and impact management process, procurement, employment opportunities, as well as on the Project?s engagement activities with the public	Project stakeholders and other interested parties that have access to internet resources.
IA?s Websites	To provide information on the GLRSSMP PAD and other WB instruments i.e. PIM, ESMF, ESCP, SEP, procurement bids, employment opportunities, and general project information	Stakeholders and the general public
Information Centre and Information Boards	Advance announcements of commencement of major Project activities, project Grievance Redress Mechanism, advertisement for project beneficiaries and other interest groups	Local communities within the project areas

Social media (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram)	Online media will be used to monitor media coverage about GLRSSMP activities, identify industry trends and risks and to establish what current opinions are about the project. This medium can also be used to push positive messages out or to proactively address underlying issues identified through media monitoring.	General public
Other		
Project Coordinating Units	Project's designated venue for depositing project-related information that also offers open hours to the stakeholders and other members of the public, with Project staff available to respond to queries or provide clarifications.	All project affected parties Project interests? parties Other potential stakeholders

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

During implementation, the project will structure direct participation of key stakeholders to produce concrete, practical opportunities for dialogue. Some dialogue and consultation mechanisms exist already (at the PCU or line ministry) that allows selected stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of reforms. The project will use existing platforms where they exist to engage with stakeholders, and it is proposed that the implementing agencies will initiate and lead all processes to consult with stakeholders.

Timing and advanced planning of engagement is one key element that ensures that consultations are relevant, information is readily accessible to the affected public, and that facilitates informed participation. It is envisaged that the roll out of stakeholder engagement will align to the project cycle i.e., preparation and design phase, implementation phase, monitoring phase, completion and evaluation phase. The project will provide information in a language that different groups of stakeholders can easily understand. The consultations will be meaningful such that it will allow stakeholders the opportunity to express their views on project risks, impacts and mitigation measures while allowing the project team to consider and respond to them. All consultation activities will be documented and lessons from previous activities will inform subsequent activities.

The consultation activities will be based on the principle of inclusiveness, i.e., engaging all segments of the local people in the project communities and districts, including disabled persons and other vulnerable individuals. If necessary, logistical assistance would be provided to enable representatives from remote areas, persons with limited physical abilities, and those with insufficient financial and transportation means to attend public meetings scheduled by the project. In cases where vulnerable status may lead to people's reluctance or physical incapacity to participate in large-scale community meetings, the project will hold separate small group discussions with them at an easily accessible venue as a way for the Project to reach out to the groups who, under standard circumstances, may be

insufficiently represented at general community gatherings. Some strategies to be adopted to reach out to these groups include:

- ? Identify leaders of vulnerable and marginalized groups to reach out to these groups
- ? Employ traditional channels of communications (e.g., community announcement centers, TV, radio, and dedicated phone-lines) to reduce the exposure of vulnerable groups to COVID-19
- ? Use phone calls or dedicated WhatsApp group for information exchanges to reduce the exposure of vulnerable groups to COVID-19.
- ? Through the existing industry associations, maintain a database of marginalized groups, e.g., Ghana Federation of Disability Organisations.
- ? Leverage existing projects which include vulnerable populations who overlap with this project to use their systems to identify and engage them
- ? Engage community leaders, CSOs and NGOs working with vulnerable groups
- ? Organize face-to-face focus group discussions with these populations

All stakeholder engagement activities will be conducted in strict compliance with the Government and World Bank protocols regarding COVID-19. In line with World Bank guidance note on "Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings" issued in March 20, 2020 and national protocols on social distancing to deal with the pandemic, the project will adopt measures to minimize health risks while ensuring continuity of information flow. Where direct engagement with stakeholders or beneficiaries is necessary, the project will identify channels for direct communication with stakeholders via a context specific combination of email messages, mail, online platforms, or dedicated Whatsapp groups.

The implementation of the SEP will be mainstreamed into the established implementation arrangement of the project at the national, regional, district and community levels. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR), Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA), Forestry Commission (FC), Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) and Minerals Commission (MC) would be the main implementing Agencies for the GLRSSMP. EPA and MLNR will be the main coordinating ministries whilst MOFA, EPA, MC, COCOBOD, and FC will be implementing the activities on the ground. The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) will be represented at the district level by the Municipal and District Assemblies where project activities would be undertaken.

See summary of the key stakeholders and their roles in the table below.

Institution/Stakeholder Category	Responsibilities
<b>National Government Institutions</b>	
<b>Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) &amp;</b>	Responsible for ensuring the establishment of the regulatory framework and setting of standards to govern the management of the environment for sustainable development. Co-chairs the Project Steering Committee.

<b>Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR)</b>	Mandated to ensure the sustainable management and utilization of the nation's lands, forests, and wildlife resources as well as the efficient management of the mineral resources for socio-economic growth and development. Co-chairs the Project Steering Committee.
<b>Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA)</b>	Leads implementation of activities in the agricultural landscapes.
<b>Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</b>	Coordinates, administers, and reports on project implementation. Leads implementation of riparian restoration activities.
<b>Water Resource Commission (WRC)</b>	Leads sub-basin level planning activities which could serve as the basis for a more integrated action planning to address trade-offs of competing land uses and address water and land planning.
<b>Forestry Commission (FC)</b>	Leads activities in and around Forest Reserves (through its Forest Services Division) and in and around Protected Areas and in Wildlife Corridors, including CREMAs (through its Wildlife Division).
<b>Cocoa Board (COCOBOD)</b>	Leads engagement with cocoa farmers and along cocoa value chain.
<b>Local Government Institutions</b>	
<b>Local Steering Committees (LSC)</b>	Project oversight body responsible for strategic policy decisions and effective administration of project within project implementing regions.
<b>Technical Coordinating Offices (TCOs)</b>	Responsible for providing technical backstopping to project districts within their zonal areas of operation. TCOs will be hosted by the Ashanti and Upper East EPA Regional Offices.
<b>District Assemblies (DAs)</b>	Established by the Minister of Local Government and serves as the highest political authority in each district. Project will work in collaboration with DAs to implement activities.
<b>District Planning and Management Committee (DPMC)</b>	Responsible for coordinating project implementation at the district level. The DPMC is chaired by the District Chief Executive assisted by the District Coordinating Director who is the Technical and Administrative Head of the District Assembly.
<b>Community Watershed Management Team (CWMT)</b>	Leads watershed management activities at the community level and is responsible for mobilizing community members for project activities. It is the link between the community and the District level.
<b>Community Resource Management Committee</b>	The local unit of organization and forms at the level of each community, based on existing community decision-making structures. CRMC is responsible for mobilizing community members for the planning, development, implementation and monitoring of Community Resources Management Plans. CRMC is also responsible for the enforcement of by-laws governing natural resources within the jurisdiction of the community which is part of a CREMA. Membership of CRMCs is by election organized in the community and females are well represented.

<b>CREMA Executive Committee (CEC)</b>	The highest decision-making body of the CREMA, formed from the Community Resource Management Committees (or CRMCS) with technical support from the Wildlife Division. It is recognized by the District Assembly, Traditional authorities and any relevant local organization as the duly constituted Governance body for the CREMA. Its powers are derived from the constitution of the CREMA and the CREMA gazettment instruments. CEC is an umbrella executive of all CREMA communities within a CREMA establishment. CEC is responsible for facilitating the planning, development, implementation and monitoring of CREMA management plans. CEC is also responsible for liaising between the District Assembly and CREMA communities with respect to mobilizing support for the implementation of CREMA management plans and enforcement of by-laws governing the CREMA.
<b>Communities</b>	
<b>Local NGOs</b>	Experienced local NGOs will be mobilized to support community engagement in both corridors and agricultural lands, providing extra capacity for community planning and institutional development exercises, including discussion and drafting of SLWM agreements with Farmer Groups, and complementing the technical expertise of District and Regional staff.
<b>Small farmers and Local communities</b>	Beneficiaries of project activities.
<b>Private Sector</b>	
<b>Private Sector</b>	Project will partner with relevant private sector entities on cocoa and cashew value chains to support value addition.
<b>Development Partners</b>	
<b>World Bank Group</b>	Administers the IDA and GEF financing as well as the Agency for implementing the global FOLUR Program. Will support project implementation, through procurement, fiduciary, M&E and providing technical supervision support and assistance.
<b>World Resources Institute</b>	Provides technical support to project in elaborating spatial mapping and database.
<b>World Cocoa Foundation</b>	Supports engagement with private sector within the context of the Cocoa and Forest Initiative (CFI) to support sustainable cocoa practices for zero deforestation.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

**Consulted only; Yes**

**Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;**

**Co-financier;**

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

**Executor or co-executor; No**

**Other (Please explain)**



### 3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

#### **Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.**

In Ghana while 40% of agricultural land in rural areas is cultivated by women and they play a primary role in household food security, their land rights are limited by patriarchal norms in these customary systems. Similarly, compared with men, women are frequently disadvantaged for a range of interrelated cultural, social, economic and institutional reasons in their access to and control over forest resources, and in the economic opportunities available to them. Women have also always played key roles in different stages of the mining value chain in Ghana ? where women account for approximately 4 percent of the small-scale mining license holders, about 22 percent of the licensed artisanal and small-scale miners and about 50 percent of the galamsey population. However, women tend to hold the lowest paying and more precarious jobs in mining, have less access to formal training, have less access to credit, systematically face sexual abuse and harassment, which in turn exposes them to a range of serious risks, such as the contraction of sexually transmitted diseases. In addition, women?s health is disproportionately harmed because of lower levels of education, less access to protective equipment, and less access to information about safe working practices.

The project?s approach to mainstreaming gender considerations is fully consistent with the World Bank Group?s Gender Strategy and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming.[1]<sup>1</sup> As part of the project design, a gender assessment and gap analysis was conducted to outline the impact of the project interventions on women? livelihood, increasing their income and employment generation in the forest and ASM landscapes. This provided insight into existing gender disparities in the target areas and helped inform project design. These key gaps relate to (a) weak participation in decision making; (b) lack of access to credit and other productive resources; (c) poor access to training and capacity building activities; (d) lack of ownership in NTFPs; (e) difficulties acquiring licenses for ASM; (f) control over alternative livelihoods; (g) an absence of appropriate skills for the use of equipment and technology including value addition activities to gold and agricultural outputs and, (h) higher and disproportionate risks to women?s health (see **Annex H -CER-GEF Datasheet**).

The role of women in managing forests, trees, and agricultural landscapes has therefore been carefully considered in the project design. Participatory consultation, activity planning, skills training and decision-making processes will be designed to accommodate participation of women and other disadvantaged groups, It will take into account women?s concerns, differential access to resources and information. The selection of intervention locations and their formulation will be provided sustained attention during implementation to allow for flexibility in adapting to unanticipated situations. The project therefore places particular emphasis on greater involvement of women in participation in the

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planning and decision-making structures at community level (CWMTs) and Community Resource Management Committees (CRMC) and in the implementation of subprojects.

A Gender Action Plan has been prepared and includes key project-related gender gaps, actions to address them, and indicators to monitor progress (Annex H to the CER-GEF Datasheet provides the detailed GAP). The gender responsive measures are aligned with and contribute to the WB Gender Strategy objectives, 2: Removing Constraints for More and Better Jobs, 3: Removing Barriers to Women's Ownership and Control of Assets; and 4: Removing Barriers to Women's Ownership and Control of Assets.

Significantly, a project-specific gender-sensitive grievance redress mechanism will be established to respond to any potential complaints and conflicts that may arise during project implementation. The project GRM which will enable a broad range of stakeholders (including women and other vulnerable groups) to channel concerns, questions, and complaints to the various implementation agencies. The project will maintain a Complaints register to document all complaints and how they were resolved. A summary of the issues raised (with personal identifiers removed to ensure confidentiality) will be discussed each month at the project management meetings; such summaries will be included into regular reports to the World Bank.

The projects results framework captures the gender sensitive approach of the project. The PDO indicator on beneficiaries adopting sustainable land management practices and alternative livelihoods activities is disaggregated to track percentage of women. Four gender specific intermediate results indicators in the project's results framework are also included, namely:

- Women participating in decision making processes through membership in District Management and Planning Committees (Number)
- CWMTs established with project support that have at least one woman (Percentage)
- CREMA Executive Committees established with project support that have at least four women (Percentage)

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[1] World Bank Group. 2015. "World Bank Group Gender Strategy (FY2016-23): Gender Equality, Poverty Reduction, and Inclusive Growth."

**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.**

Cocoa sector is highly regulated by COCOBOD but has started to open the space for the private sector to directly purchase cocoa beans from farmers, import agricultural input (fertilizer and agrochemicals) and provide a number of services. COCOBOD controls critical activities, ranging from basic research and agronomy, provision of extension services to farmers, seed production, provision of subsidized input, and export of cocoa beans. The role played by COCOBOD in ensuring quality is acclaimed as the trademark of Ghana's cocoa, which has earned the country a quality premium. Currently, however private sector growth perspectives appear limited to the few areas where the private sector is allowed to operate. Significantly, CFI which is a government partnership with more than 34 leading cocoa and chocolate companies, was set up to end deforestation and forest degradation driven by cocoa production in Ghana. More harmonization is however currently needed in production and traceability of sustainable cocoa supply chains, as several different standards are in use.

Within the context of the GEF support, the role of CFI is critical as it builds off the Emissions Reduction Program design and implementation in the context of REDD+. WCF is the secretariat for CFI and together with the MLNR which is a key implementing agency, the project will maintain a close working partnership. Private sector engagement on cocoa is somewhat different compared to other cash crops and food crops and commodity value chains in Ghana. Project design interventions are expected to support mobilization of the private sector, essentially cocoa and chocolate companies (members of the WCF) who are by and large also signatories of the CFI, and some of them are already engaging in the pilot Emissions Reductions program in the high forest zone. In addition as the upcoming World Bank's Cocoa Value Chain Development Project led by the Agriculture Global Practice is developed, there will be additional opportunities for leveraging private sector engagement.

As cocoa production in Ghana is largely for export the private sector engagement focuses on production, quality aspects, and less so on marketing, and processing for chocolates. A critical gap emerging is having all licensed buying companies adhere to same production standards including on zero deforestation cocoa production and identification of hotspot intervention areas for cocoa to identify priority landscapes and opportunities for collective private sector investment. Therefore, private sector investments in implementation of activities will place emphasis on protection/restoration, productivity and livelihoods, centering on aspects of land governance and productivity. The project working with COCOBOD and WCF (which is the secretariat to the CFI) is expected to continue to support the building blocks to develop landscape agreements for collective action, including landscape assessments, developing governance structures, and management plans. The initial Frameworks for Action signed by companies are structured around three critical themes of (1) forest protection and restoration, (2) sustainable production and farmers' livelihoods, and (3) community engagement and social inclusion. Potential opportunity for co-investment in implementation such as landscape level agroforestry, and off farm reforestation areas such as those cocoa farms that have been subjected to galamsey and community based natural resource management will be explored. WCF is in the process of establishing a cocoa farm dataset into which companies will upload their farm level data. The

analysis of the data will inform amongst others, the prioritization of areas prone to deforestation and production of deforestation risk maps to guide future actions and investments. GEF support will be directed around updating of this data platform for purpose of tracking and updating deforestation maps on a regular basis. Farmer cooperatives are important avenue for channeling input support and trainings on sustainable cocoa practices. GEF support will align to structures at district and local levels that COCOBOD primarily uses with further strengthening as relevant in the context of holistic land management, and reducing the risk of frequent land use change from cocoa to mining, oil palm, rubber etc.

## 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
<b>High or Substantial</b>			

#### 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.

Please refer to the project Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The ESMF will serve as basis for screening and preparing detailed assessments and/or management plans. The ESMF will make use of the relevant World bank General and Sector-specific Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines to guide project implementation.

**COVID implications:** The COVID-19 pandemic ended a strong growth episode and a 2-year disinflation process in Ghana, via its impact on external demand (including for tourism), commodity prices (particularly of oil), and foreign direct investment. The crisis has had large repercussions on poverty and social wellbeing through job and income losses and puts pressure on the government to sustain higher expenditure, resulting in larger fiscal deficits and debt accumulation. Ghana's labor market has been hard-hit by the pandemic, leading to job losses, lower incomes, and increased poverty. Natural capital and its relevance for jobs and livelihoods will be more important than ever, especially during this time of crisis where urban workers who have lost their jobs and livelihoods have returned to villages. The same goes for rural populations who will increasingly depend on forests and agriculture due to loss of wages. At the same time, rural populations are increasingly vulnerable to the spread of zoonotic diseases such as COVID-19, as around three-quarters of all new human diseases emerge from animals. See also attached ? Ghana Country Program adjustments to COVID 19 for the overall context.

**Risks and mitigation approach:** COVID-19 brings new risk for the proposed project and is rated as Substantial. While the longer-term impacts from the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic remain hard to predict, they will significantly affect both the economic and social well-being of the nation, with impacts most acutely felt by the already vulnerable rural poor. Analysis of longer-term COVID-19 impacts in target landscapes will continue throughout the project duration to inform implementation. However, it is evident that as macroeconomic conditions worsen, the proposed interventions for strengthening the resilience of crop production and alternative livelihoods activities will help create safety nets for the most vulnerable rural communities, improve economic resilience of project beneficiaries, and contribute to the midterm agenda for post-COVID recovery. As part of COVID-19 recovery, support to improved productivity for agriculture (cocoa and food crops), ASM that delivers more sustainable benefits, and natural resource-based sustainable alternative livelihoods are directly relevant for mitigating future risks while providing meaningful support to efforts aimed at preserving biodiversity in the target areas and reducing human exposure to zoonotic diseases. For example, studies show that reliance on bushmeat harvesting for income provides a safety net function and is higher in communities during post cocoa season, or where on-farm productivity is low. The project will also invest in improving water infrastructure on community land (through construction of dugouts) to ensure that communities do not have to go deep into the forests to water their livestock and needlessly expose themselves to zoonotic diseases. The informal nature of ASM and the low barriers to entry mean that there is a potential for increased ASM activity in response to the economic impact of the virus on the formal economy; project support to strengthening the regulatory side and the alternative livelihood activities mitigates some of the COVID-19 risks already foreseen. The project will contribute towards a medium to long-term economic and social development during post-COVID recovery phase, focusing on elements of job creation and increased productivity

The social distancing measures put in place by GoG due to COVID-19 are already limiting the much-needed face-to-face frequent awareness sessions and multi-stakeholder consultations to obtain support and ownership of the project at the community level. In addition, GoG team may be hindered from implementing core activities due to country and local lockdowns; planned field trips may be delayed; diversion of government attention away from the environmental sector to urgent needs. The mitigation measures included in the project design are incorporated in various project documents including the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), PIM, and other safeguard instruments. These mitigation measures are in line with the *World Bank Group COVID-19 Crisis Response Approach*,<sup>[1]</sup> in particular Pillar 2 (Protecting Poor and Vulnerable People) and Pillar 4 (Strengthening Policies, Institutions and Investments for Rebuilding Better) as it contributes to enhancing livelihoods of poor rural communities, resilient recovery, and rebuilding better. And the GEF specific guidance paper *Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crises and the Mitigation of Future Pandemics?* as of August 27, 2020 and include ICT solutions at the local level to support project planning and implementation ? these would build on the ongoing pilot with 360 cameras and virtual

reality monitoring under the SLWMP as well as explore use of other up-to-date technologies for remote monitoring. The project will be implemented under specific COVID-19 prevention protocols based on the national and WHO prevention guidelines. Project specific COVID-19 protocol which is based on the WB guidance and Ghana government protocols is included in the ESMF and will be included in the PIM. As part of the ESMF, the Borrower has prepared Labor Management Procedure (LMP). The procedure spells out the types of workers that would be contracted and has provided details on basic occupational health and safety requirements.

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[1] World Bank. 2020. ?Saving Lives, Scaling-up Impact and Getting Back on Track: World Bank Group COVID-19 Crisis Response Approach Paper.?

**Supporting Documents**

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
<b>ESMF-GHLRSSM_P171933- April 27-2021</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement ESS</b>	
<b>ESRS-GHLRSSM_P171933-April 27-2021</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement ESS</b>	
<b>GH-Program Adjustments to COVID -19- Feb 2021</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement ESS</b>	
<b>ESMF-GHLRSSM_P171933- Feb 19-2021</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement ESS</b>	
<b>ESMF-GHLRSSM_P171933- Dec 9-2020</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement ESS</b>	
<b>ESRS-GHLRSSM_P171933- Dec 9-2020</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement ESS</b>	

**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).**

**1. Ghana Child project Alignment with the FOLUR framework:** The project supports GoG's participation under the GEF-7 Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program, through programming Ghana's GEF-7 resources to implement multi-stakeholder integrated landscape management approaches to mitigate impacts on ecosystems and their services. Specifically the project will contribute to: a) promotion of sustainable food systems through improving yields of staple food crops and produce for the market, resulting in increased food security and resilience to shocks; b) promotion of deforestation-free commodity supply chains, through improving cocoa productivity, investments in climate smart cocoa farm approaches, decreasing cocoa-driven deforestation and related emissions; and c) landscape -level restoration for production and ecosystem services through improving agro-ecosystem goods and services, addressing direct drivers of habitat destruction to protect habitats and monitoring of impacts of restoration on ecosystems and their services.

As a FOLUR child project, the activities are aligned with the FOLUR theory of change and framework for action:

(a) Strengthening policy and institutional frameworks for ILM and sustainable food systems that bring together multiple government, private sector and community stakeholders at landscape level to effectively plan and implement plans for sustainable agriculture value chains. Scaling-up climate-smart and gender-sensitive farming production practices to enhance sustainable value chains and products with reduced environmental impacts (IP Objective 1, Promoting sustainable food systems to meet growing global demand).

(b) Enabling small-holder women and men farmers to access incentives for sustainable cocoa production practices that can also increase land restoration. Facilitating restoration of degraded ecosystems and agrobiodiversity in cocoa forest landscapes through spatial planning and ILM to promote resilience (IP Objectives 1 and 3, Promoting restoration of degraded landscapes for sustainable production and to maintain ecosystem services).

The project's integrated design captures the alignment with the GEF, PROGREEN and IDA funding and its components and subcomponents contribute to their respective frameworks. In the context of FOLUR alignment:

- Project Component 1 aligns with FOLUR component 1 (Development of Integrated Landscape Management Systems), particularly participatory planning and mapping, national land use planning and strengthening governance systems.

- Project Component 3 aligns with FOLUR components 2 (Promotion of sustainable food production practices & responsible commodity value chains) and 3 (Restoration of natural habitats), particularly through scaling up sustainable land use practices and restoration activities; strengthening governance

and institutional capacity for landscape restoration; and support to policies at national level to promote & scale up restoration actions

•Project Component 4 aligns with FOLUR component 4 (Program Coordination, Collaboration, and Capacity Building particularly through supporting activities for implementing Strategic Knowledge Management & Communications effectively and regular engagement with value chain actors.

**2. Theory of Change:** The project's theory of change (see figure below) illustrates the integrative and adaptive approach in addressing the drivers of degradation, underlying drivers of unsustainable production systems, and barriers to scale up of restoration activities.



**3. Project Results Framework:** The monitoring and evaluation function of the project will facilitate the accountability towards achievement of the objective, activities and outputs based on the Theory of Change and Results Framework. The project Results Framework will guide day-to-day monitoring and evaluation, as well as evaluation analysis and reporting at mid-term and completion. Tables A and B below include the Project's Result Framework and a GEF Core Indicators Equivalency table



**Table A: Results Framework**

**Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small Scale Mining Project**

**Project Development Objectives(s)**

to strengthen integrated natural resource management and increase benefits to communities in targeted savannah and cocoa forest landscapes

**Project Development Objective Indicators**

RESULT\_FRAME\_TBL\_PDO

<b>Indicator Name</b>	<b>PBC</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>To strengthen integrated natural resource management</b>			
Areas for which land use planning has been undertaken under spatial sub-basin plans (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	12,440,931.00
Land area under sustainable landscape management practices (CRI, Hectare(Ha))		524,814.00	2,947,667.00
Area under conservation agriculture (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	110,400.00
Trees in production landscapes outside of forests (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	16,000.00
Area under collaborative, integrated and innovative management and with improved climate resilience (CREMAs) (climate indicator) (Hectare(Ha))		524,814.00	1,712,553.00
Area under improved catchment management (riparian vegetation) (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	5,800.00
Area under sustainable forest management as a result of the project (in FRs and wildlife PAs) (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	1,076,414.00
Abandoned mine areas restored (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	2,000.00
Licensed ASM operators (Number)		1,029.00	2,000.00
Environmental and social management system for ASM established and operational (Yes/No)		No	Yes

RESULT\_FRAME\_TBL\_PDO

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
<b>To increase benefits to communities</b>			
People in targeted areas with increased benefits as a result of the project (citizen engagement indicator) (Number)		0.00	257,296.00
Including sustainable land management practices (Number)		0.00	229,422.00
Including alternative livelihoods (Number)		0.00	27,080.00
including female (Number)		0.00	102,918.00
Including youth (Number)		0.00	37,143.00

PDO TableSPACE

**Intermediate Results Indicators by Components**

RESULT\_FRAME\_TBL\_IO

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
<b>Component 1: Institutional strengthening for participatory landscape management</b>			
Functional subnational (basin) level coordination platforms/structures (Number)		0.00	13.00
Integrated sub-basin landscape plans developed (Number)		0.00	13.00
Targeted landscapes where planning for mining incorporates nature-based solution to mitigate negative environmental impacts (Number)		0.00	5.00
People participating in consultations / decision-making on natural resources management (citizen engagement indicator) (Number)		0.00	557,154.00

RESULT\_FRAME\_TBL\_10

<b>Indicator Name</b>	<b>PBC</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End Target</b>
Including Female (Number)		0.00	278,577.00
Women participating in decision making processes through membership in District Management and Planning Committees (gender indicator) (Number)		0.00	39.00
Reforms in forest policy, legislation, or other regulations supported (Yes/No)		No	Yes
Planning tool/s developed and used for spatial planning and monitoring (Number)		0.00	5.00
<b>Component 2: Enhanced governance of artisanal and small-scale mining</b>			
Nationals trained in extractive industries skills (gender indicator) (Number)		0.00	10,000.00
Including Female (Percentage)		0.00	35.00
Formal categories of mineral license types available for registration (Number)		2.00	3.00
Gold purchase agents adopting gold trading tracking tool (Number)		0.00	10.00
Minerals Commission district and satellite offices refurbished (Number)		0.00	8.00
<b>Component 3: Sustainable crop and forest landscape management and restoration</b>			
Communities with endorsed micro watershed management plans consistent with the sub-basin plans and under implementation (Number)		0.00	582.00
Farmers adopting agroecological practices (Number)		0.00	133,738.00

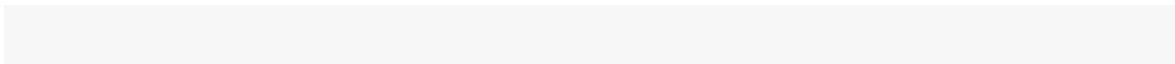
RESULT\_FRAME\_TBL\_IO

<b>Indicator Name</b>	<b>PBC</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End Target</b>
Share of land users adopting new practices in targeted landscapes (Percentage)		0.00	50.00
Functional infrastructure supported by the project (Number)		0.00	235.00
Post harvest structures (Number)		0.00	207.00
Water infrastructure established (Number)		0.00	28.00
CWMTs established with project support that have at least one woman (gender indicator) (Percentage)		0.00	100.00
Area under PES in production landscapes (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	10,000.00
Partnerships with actors along the sustainable value chain (Number)		0.00	6.00
For cocoa (Number)		0.00	3.00
For cashew (Number)		0.00	3.00
Forested land area under sustainable forest management practices (climate indicator) (Hectare(Ha))		524,814.71	2,788,967.00
Forest area brought under management plans (CRI, Hectare(Ha))		0.00	907,857.00
Management effectiveness according to METT score in target Protected areas (score, disaggregated): Gbele Resource Reserve, Mole National Park, Digya National Park (Number)		0.00	0.00
Gbele Resource Reserve (Number)		79.00	85.00
Mole National Park (Number)		64.00	70.00

RESULT\_FRAME\_TBL\_IO

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Digya National Park (Number)		45.00	55.00
CREMA Executive Committees established with project support that have at least four women (gender indicator) (Percentage)		0.00	100.00
Area under plantations and re- /afforestation ? reforestation in FRs and buffer zones (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	3,814.00
<b>Component 4: Monitoring and Project and Knowledge Management</b>			
Government institutions provided with capacity-building support to improve management of natural resources (Number)		0.00	11.00
Project M&E system providing required reports and data in a timely manner (Yes/No)		No	Yes
Government counterparts participating in global, national and regional forums and workshops (Number)		0.00	15.00
Including Female (Percentage)		0.00	30.00

IO Table SPACE



UL Table SPACE



**Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators**

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Data Source	Methodology Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
<p>Areas for which land use planning has been undertaken under spatial sub-basin plans</p>	<p>The areas for which the 13 targeted sub-basins have developed an integrated land-use plan, which has been approved locally by the basin committees. The development of these plans is critical for ensuring that land resources are used and managed in a way that enhances absorptive and adaptive capacity to climate change, promoting resilience broadly at the landscape level.</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Approved sub-basin plans.</p>	<p>Reported by the TCOs and captured as part of the regular M&amp;E reporting.</p>	<p>EPA / Water Resources Commission</p>

<p>Land area under sustainable landscape management practices</p>	<p>The indicator measures, in hectares, the land area for which new and/or improved sustainable landscape management practices have been introduced. Land is the terrestrial biologically productive system comprising soil, vegetation, and the associated ecological and hydrological processes; Adoption refers to change of practice or change in the use of a technology promoted or introduced by the project; Sustainable landscape management (SLM) practices refers to a combination of at least two technologies and approaches to increase land quality and restore degraded lands for example, agronomic, vegetative, structural, and management measures that, applied as a combination, increase the connectivity between protected areas, forest land, rangeland, and agriculture land.</p>	<p>Semi-annually</p>	<p>District reports</p>	<p>Reported by the Districts and responsible PA and FR management team through TCOs and captured as part of the regular M&amp;E reporting.</p>	<p>EPA with inputs by MOFA, WD, COCOBOD, MLNR, and FSD</p>
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<p>Area under conservation agriculture</p>	<p>This includes crops areas with sustainable practices. The target by financing source is as follows: IDA = 52,800 ha; GEF = 39,600 ha; PROGREEN=18,000 ha.</p> <p>This indicator measures the absorptive capacity for resilience.</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>	<p>MoFA</p>
<p>Trees in production landscapes outside of forests</p>	<p>The indicator refers to agroforestry system, which includes trees on cocoa, cashew, mango, and shea farms. The target by crop type and source of financing is as follows: Mango=2,000 ha (IDA); Cashew=3,000 ha (PROGREEN); Cocoa=1,000 ha + 1,000 ha (GEF+IDA); Shea=9,000 ha (IDA).</p> <p>This indicator measures the absorptive capacity for resilience.</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>	<p>MoFA, COCOBOD</p>



<p>Area under collaborative, integrated and innovative management and with improved climate resilience (CREMAs) (climate indicator)</p>	<p>This refers to Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) and excludes Forest Reserves within these areas.</p> <p>The target by source of financing is as follows: IDA=1,006,789 ha; GEF=28,970 ha; PROGREEN=676,794.</p> <p>This indicator is an indirect measurement of strengthened capacity (absorptive, adaptive, and transformative) in resilience through improved management and coordination.</p>	<p>Semi-annually</p>	<p>Approved CREMA management / action plans</p>	<p>Reported by the WD and captured as part of the regular M&amp;E reporting.</p>	<p>WD / EPA</p>
<p>Area under improved catchment management (riparian vegetation)</p>	<p>This includes communities within agricultural landscapes in the Northern Savannah region. The target by source of financing is as follows: IDA=1,300 ha; GEF=1,300 ha; PROGREEN=3,200 ha.</p>	<p>Semi-annually</p>	<p>District reports</p>	<p>Reported by the TCOs and captured as part of the regular M&amp;E reporting.</p>	<p>EPA</p>

<p>Area under sustainable forest management as a result of the project (in FRs and wildlife PAs)</p>	<p>This includes all targeted FRs plus the following Protected Areas (PAs): Mole, Gbele, Digya (gazetted areas where the project supports activities aimed at improving forest management, including preparation and implementation of management plans). These are the areas covered under SFM. It should be noted, for GEF attribution, SFM activities are also planned in the buffer areas around the FRs and account for 32,345 ha, these will be monitored separately outside of the results framework (refer to GEF equivalency table in the PAD Annex 4). The target by source of financing is as follows: IDA=862,000 ha (PAs) + 75,323 (FRs); GEF=49,123 ha (FRs); PROGREEN= 89,968 ha (FRs).</p> <p>This indicator is an indirect measurement of strengthened capacity (absorptive, adaptive, and transformative) in resilience through improved management and coordination.</p>	<p>Semi-annually</p>	<p>Activity reports</p>	<p>Reported by the FSD and WD and captured as part of the regular M&amp;E reporting.</p>	<p>FSD and WD</p>
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<p>Abandoned mine areas restored</p>	<p>Abandoned mine sites are areas which are determined to have depleted the recoverable mineral resources and which are not under any license arrangements.</p> <p>This indicator measures the absorptive capacity for resilience.</p>	<p>Semi-annually</p>	<p>District reports</p>	<p>Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&amp;E reporting.</p>	<p>MLNR</p>
<p>Licensed ASM operators</p>	<p>Licensed ASM licenses are permits awarded by the Minerals Commission to individuals or businesses as defined in the Minerals Act of 2006, or any preceding legislation.</p>	<p>Semi-annually</p>	<p>District reports</p>	<p>Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&amp;E reporting.</p>	<p>MLNR</p>
<p>Environmental and social management system for ASM established and operational</p>	<p>An IT system to regularly monitor performance of license holders on the basis of approved Environmental and Social Management Plans.</p>	<p>Semi-annually</p>	<p>District Reports</p>	<p>Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&amp;E reporting.</p>	<p>MLNR</p>

<p>People in targeted areas with increased benefits as a result of the project (citizen engagement indicator)</p>	<p>These include: (i) small-scale crop farmers investing in improved practices for crop production and landscape planning and management; (ii) those farmers that will benefit from alternative livelihoods support; (iii) people trained on sustainable ASM; (iv) number of legal workers/miners covered under ASM licenses (the average license comprises about 10 workers cooperative members). It also includes the rest of the community members in target communities who will be benefitting from the water and processing infrastructures supported by the project. It should be noted that adjoining communities are likely to benefit from these infrastructures as well. This number is not included in the EOP target but will be tracked, to the extent possible, during project implementation.</p> <p>The target by source of financing is as follows:</p> <p>IDA: 13 districts x 22 communities x 412 community members = 117,832; CREMA beneficiaries = 12,080; ASM beneficiaries=15,000</p> <p>PROGREEN: 5 districts x 24 communities (on average) x 412 community members = 49,440</p> <p>GEF: 8 districts x 22 communities x 350 community members = 61,600 ; Direct beneficiaries of</p>	<p>Semi-annually</p>	<p>District reports</p>	<p>Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&amp;E reporting.</p>	<p>EPA, MLNR, COCOBOD, MoFA</p>
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Including sustainable land management practices	These are the number of beneficiaries with increased benefits from sustainable land and water management project activities. This indicator measures the absorptive capacity for resilience.	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.	EPA, MoFA
Including alternative livelihoods	These are beneficiaries benefitting from increased benefits from alternative livelihoods (beekeeping, poultry, shea, etc.).  This indicator measures the transformative capacity of resilience as an outcome of increased benefits.	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.	EPA, MoFA, MLNR
including female	These are women beneficiaries with increased benefits from the project (40% of total).	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.	EPA, MLNR, COCOBOD, MoFA
Including youth	These are youth beneficiaries with increased benefits resulting from the project. According to Ghana's national youth policy (2010), youth is defined as those between 15 and 35 years of age.	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.	EPA, MLNR, COCOBOD, MoFA

ME PDO Table SPACE

**Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators**

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Dataproxy	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Functional subnational (basin) level coordination platforms/structures	This refers to sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination platforms on land-use planning that build on the existing Basin Management Board of the various basins where the project is operating to ensure that meetings are regularly held and that all key stakeholders are fully participating.	Semi-annually	Regional and District Reports	Reported by the Regions and the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&E reporting.	EPA/Water Resource Commission
Integrated sub-basin landscape plans developed	Integrated sub-basin landscape planning is conducted in a participatory fashion. The plans detail out management and use of sub-basins, outlining agreements to conserve and utilize the resources, and establishing by-laws for managing and implementing conservation activities and the distribution of benefits. The development of these plans is critical for ensuring land resources are used and managed in a way that enhances absorptive and adaptive capacity to climate change, promoting resilience broadly at the landscape level. This indicator measures the number of targeted sub-basins in the Project area that have developed a plan approved by the multi-stakeholder platform.	Annually	Regional and District Reports	Reported by the Regions and the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&E reporting.	EPA/Water Resource Commission

Targeted landscapes where planning for mining incorporates nature-based solution to mitigate negative environmental impacts	Integration of mining considerations into the PROGREEN five district development plans (PROGREEN indicator).  This indicator measures the absorptive capacity for resilience.	Annually	District reports	Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&E reporting.	EPA
People participating in consultations / decision-making on natural resources management (citizen engagement indicator)	Includes people consulted during micro-watershed planning, preparation of Protected Area and Forest Reserve management plans, CREMA formation, mining planning and restoration activities.	Semi-annually	District reports	Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&E reporting.	EPA
Including Female	Same as parent indicator.	Same as parent indicator.	Same as parent indicator.	Same as parent indicator.	Same as parent indicator.
Women participating in decision making processes through membership in District Management and Planning Committees (gender indicator)	This indicator measures women's representation at the decision-making level. Typically each CREMA EC includes 1 to 2 women. The project aims to increase women's representation as decision makers further.	Annually	District Reports	Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&E reporting.	EPA
Reforms in forest policy, legislation, or other regulations supported	Measures policy / regulatory reform supported under Component 1 (for landscape and ASM sectors). This indicator would also measure progress under PROGREEN indicator 'Countries with policy and institutional framework improved'.	Annually	Review of the policy/regulatory documents.	Monitoring concerned Bills, decrees, etc.	EPA

Planning tool/s developed and used for spatial planning and monitoring	These tools include: Forest, Cocoa and ASM Monitoring Systems, Tree registration/counting/carbon accounting system, relevant databases and maps, Participatory mapping tools, Monitoring of sustainable cocoa production through the use of this improved Forest Monitoring System.	Semi-annually	Review of the respective tools.	Validation of developed tools.	EPA
Nationals trained in extractive industries skills (gender indicator)	Beneficiaries of training include government staff, operators and other stakeholders.	Semi-annually	District reports	Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&E reporting.	MLNR
Including Female	Same as parent indicator.	Same as parent indicator.	Same as parent indicator.	Same as parent indicator.	Same as parent indicator.
Formal categories of mineral license types available for registration	Mineral licenses which are recognized and defined in Legal Instruments.	Semi-annually	District Reports	Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&E reporting.	MLNR
Gold purchase agents adopting gold trading tracking tool	Gold trading agents in possession of a valid license to purchase and sell gold products in Ghana.	Semi-annually	District reports	Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&E reporting.	MLNR



<p>Minerals Commission district and satellite offices refurbished</p>	<p>Offices which are recognized in the organizational structure of the Minerals Commission.</p>	<p>Semi-annually</p>	<p>District Reports</p>	<p>Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&amp;E reporting.</p>	<p>MLNR</p>
<p>Communities with endorsed micro watershed management plans consistent with the sub-basin plans and under implementation</p>	<p>The micro-watershed plans follow the sub-basin plans and aim at achieving better management of natural resources and sustainable food production practices and in implementation of SLWM and sustainable food production practices at the community level. The target by source of financing is as follows: IDA = 264; GEF = 198; PROGREEN = 120.</p>	<p>Semi-annually</p>	<p>District Reports</p>	<p>Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&amp;E reporting.</p>	<p>EPA</p>

<p>Farmers adopting agroecological practices</p>	<p>This indicator measures the number of users adopting sustainable land management practices in the targeted areas. Access to and adoption of agroecological practices improves resilience to climate change by increasing absorptive capacity, as well transformative capacity when these new practices result in a fundamental change in how land resources are used and managed. Adoption refers to change of practice or change in the use of a technology promoted or introduced by the project. Admissible land management and improved technologies refers to a range of locally appropriate physical activities such as soil and water conservation (SWC), agroforestry, and other sustainable land management practices.</p> <p>The target by source of financing is as follows:  IDA: 13 districts x 22 communities x 209 farmers = 59,774; CREMA beneficiaries = 11,550.  GEF: 8 districts x 22 communities x 209 farmers = 36,789; Farmers benefitting from rehabilitated 1000ha moribund farms = 550.  PROGREEN: a total of communities (in 5 districts) x 209 farmers = 25,080.</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>District Reports</p>	<p>Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&amp;E reporting.</p>	<p>EPA/MoFA</p>
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Share of land users adopting new practices in targeted landscapes	PROGREEN specific indicator. Data to be collected in 5 districts receiving PROGREEN support only. Of the total community, what is the % of all farmers that by the end of the project use new practices (goes beyond the direct beneficiaries and captures the spillover and improved extension effects).	Semi-annually	District Reports	Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&E reporting.	EPA/MoFA
Functional infrastructure supported by the project	This indicator measures infrastructure put in place for water management and value addition.  This indicator measures the adaptive capacity for resilience.	Annually	District Reports	Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&E reporting.	EPA/MoFA
Post harvest structures	These include storage and processing units for food and cash crops.	Same as parent indicator.	Same as parent indicator.	Same as parent indicator.	Same as parent indicator.
Water infrastructure established	These include boreholes, dugouts, weirs, check dams, small irrigation canal etc.	Same as parent project.	Same as parent project.	Same as parent project.	Same as parent project.
CWMTs established with project support that have at least one woman (gender indicator)	This indicator measures women's representation at the decision-making level.	Annually	District reports	Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&E reporting.	EPA

<p>Area under PES in production landscapes</p>	<p>This indicator measures the area farmed by the farmers that receive performance-based payments. These farmers elect to participate in the scheme through establishing tree cover in the catchment areas. As part of the inputs, the project will provide mango tree seedlings to farmers to augment their current land uses: agricultural production of maize, groundnut, and rice. Contingent on 75 percent of trees surviving after one year (based on field verification), the project will pay cash incentives calculated using the Environmental Index (up to US\$100 per ha) to participating farmers. The target by source of financing is as follows: IDA = 5,000; PROGREEN = 5,000.</p> <p>This indicator measures the absorptive capacity for resilience.</p>	<p>Semi-annually</p>	<p>Records for farmers participating in the PES scheme.</p>	<p>Reported by the TCOs and captured as part of the regular M&amp;E reporting.</p>	<p>EPA</p>
<p>Partnerships with actors along the sustainable value chain</p>	<p>This indicator measures the number of partnerships formed by the project with private sector companies working on cocoa and cashew to support farmers' to better access markets.</p> <p>This indicator measures the adaptive capacity for resilience.</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Progress reports</p>	<p>Reported by the PCU and captured as part of the regular M&amp;E reporting.</p>	<p>EPA, MoFA, COCOBOD</p>
<p>For cocoa</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>	<p>COCOBOD</p>

For cashew	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.	MoFA
Forested land area under sustainable forest management practices (climate indicator)	<p>This indicator measures total area of targeted CREMAs, Forest Reserves and Protected Areas that are under sustainable management practices.</p> <p>This indicator measures the absorptive capacity for resilience.</p>	Semi-annually	District Reports	Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&E reporting.	Forest Services Division/Wildlife Division of the FC
Forest area brought under management plans		<p>This indicator includes total area of targeted CREMAs, FRs and PAs and will be measured semi-annually.</p> <p>[N.B. Please note that the operations portal does not allow the insertion of definitions for CRIs, so we have inserted it here instead.]</p>	Review of approved forest management plans.	Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&E reporting.	FSD and WD

<p>Management effectiveness according to METT score in target Protected areas (score, disaggregated): Gbele Resource Reserve, Mole National Park, Digya National Park</p>	<p>This indicator measures ongoing management effectiveness in the three targeted wildlife protected areas (Gbele Resource Reserve, Mole National Park, and Digya National Park). It is expected that project investments in protected areas management will increase effectiveness of their management. This will be measured by applying the standard Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score. PAs management is considered to be improved when there is an increase in a PA's baseline METT score. The METT is widely used by the Bank and other organizations to assess how effectively protected areas are being managed. It comprises a detailed questionnaire that covers a broad range of management effectiveness issues, with the total score for each protected area ranging from 0 to about 100.</p> <p>This indicator measures the adaptive capacity of resilience as modification / improvement in the ecosystem.</p>	<p>Mid-term and end of project</p>	<p>Review of the METT scoring matrices.</p>	<p>Responsible staff in protected areas will complete the METT scoring matrices; these will be validated by HQ WD staff.</p>	<p>Wildlife Division of the FC</p>
<p>Gbele Resource Reserve</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>
<p>Mole National Park</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>	<p>Same as main indicator.</p>

Digya National Park	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.
CREMA Executive Committees established with project support that have at least four women (gender indicator)	This indicator measures women's representation at the decision-making level. Typically each CREMA EC includes 1 to 2 women. The aim is to increase that representation further.	Semi-annually	District Reports	Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&E reporting.	Wildlife Division (WD)
Area under plantations and re-forestation in FRs and buffer zones	This indicator includes:  Enrichment planting within FRs = 2,304 (IDA)  Green firebreaks establishment= 400 (PROGREEN) + 350 (IDA)  Modified Taungya System (MTS)= 150 (IDA)  Watershed and riverine planting within FRs=500 (IDA)  Boundary planting of admitted farms=80 (GEF)  This indicator measures the absorptive capacity for resilience.	Semi-annually	District reports	Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&E reporting.	Forestry Services Division (FSD)
Government institutions provided with capacity-building support to improve management of natural resources	Measuring Knowledge Management activities. Includes the following institutions: MESTI, MLNR, EPA, MC, MOFA, FC-FSD, FC-WD, FC-RMSC, Land Commission, GGSA, COCOBOD	Semi-Annually	Activity reports of respective knowledge management activities.	Reported by the Districts and captured as part of the regular M&E reporting.	EPA and MLNR

Project M&E system providing required reports and data in a timely manner	The indicator measures the functionality of the M&E system.	Semi-annually	Progress reports	Ensuring that data collection is happening in timely fashion and being aggregated accurately with verifications in place.	EPA and MLNR
Government counterparts participating in global, national and regional forums and workshops	This is also a FOLUR gender indicator. The idea is to involve women in national, regional and global events and Conference of Parties (COPs) as the project will be sponsoring people to attend these.	Annually	Progress Reports	Attendance list of participants to forums and workshops	EPA
Including Female	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.	Same as main indicator.

**Table B: Equivalency table for GEF Core indicators**

<b>GEF Core Indicator</b>	<b>Project RF Indicator</b>	<b>EOP target attributable to GEF</b>
<b>CI.3: Area of land restored (Hectares)</b>		<b>81,468</b>
<i>Sub-indicator 3.2- Area of forest and forest land restored</i>	<b>- Area under sustainable forest management as a result of the project (in FRs) (ha)</b> (PDO-Level sub-indicator) <b>- SFM activities in buffer areas outside FRs (ha)</b> (monitored outside RF)	49,123  32,345



<b>CI.4: Area of landscapes under improved practices</b> (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)		<b>71,870</b>
<i>Sub-indicator 4.1 - Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity</i>	<b>Area under collaborative, integrated and innovative management and with improved climate resilience (CREMAs) (ha) ;</b> (PDO-Level sub-indicator)	28,970
<i>Sub-indicator 4.3 - Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems</i>	- <b>Area under conservation agriculture (ha) ;</b> (PDO-Level sub-indicator)  - <b>Trees in production landscapes outside of forests (hectares)</b> (PDO-Level sub-indicator)  - <b>Area under improved catchment management (riparian vegetation) (hectares) ;</b> (PDO-Level sub-indicator)	39,600  2,000  1,300
<b>CI.6: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated</b> (tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	GHG emissions estimated using Ex-ACT (see Note)	<b>23,736, 711 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>
<b>CI.11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment</b>	- <b>People in targeted areas with increased benefits as a result of the project (Citizen engagement indicator) (Number)</b>	<b>62,944</b>  M: 37,830/ F: 25,114

## **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).**

The WB thanks all the Council Members and the STAP for their support to Ghana under the FOLUR. Most comments provided related to the PFD and were appropriately clarified at that approval stage of both the PFD and the FOLUR Global coordination grant. **There were no pending comments specific to the Ghana Child Project (CP).** Clarifications have been provided in support of the overall program in so far as they relate to the full project development of country projects.

**CP Relevant Council comments**

**Germany:** Furthermore, Germany would like to suggest stronger reference to Land Degradation Neutrality (SDG 15.3) targets and policies. The link of this PIF to the LDN conceptual framework (SPI/UNCCD) needs more systematic elaboration and should include an explicit reference to UNCCD as the custodian agency for SDG 15.3. The Economics of Land Degradation Initiative (ELD) and the Economics of Ecosystem Restoration by FAO should be taken into account in component 3

As a child project (CP) under the FOLUR, the project is aligned with Ghana's LDN targets. Ghana's national LDN target by 2030 includes: (i) reforestation of 882.86 km<sup>2</sup> of converted forest; (ii) reduced conversion of 45,079.72 km<sup>2</sup> of remaining forest to other types of vegetation and halt all illegal mining activities; (iii) increasing soil organic carbon of degraded crop lands and rangelands from 1.2% to 2%; (iv) restoration and sustainable management of 4,593.39 km<sup>2</sup> of degraded shrubs, grasslands and sparsely vegetated areas for improved productivity and reduction of fires; and (v) improving productivity and soil organic carbon stocks in 18,475.96 km<sup>2</sup> of cropland. Ghana CP will contribute to these targets since the identified LDN hotspots include areas in Northern Savannah and Transitional regions, where the Project will be implemented.

**US:** Gender. It is insufficiently clear how the program will incorporate actions that will address the institutional constraints on gender equity and women's economic empowerment on the part of implementing partners (government agencies) and key stakeholders (non-gender oriented CSOs). For example, although the program expresses an interest in providing greater training of women and in increasing their number in leadership roles within groups supported by FOLUR, there is no mention of how government policies and practices (at the national or decentralized levels) will continue to support these 5 initiatives upon the completion of the program cycle. There is also no mention of promoting gender sensitive procurement to encourage economic empowerment of women. Another concern is the gendered rates of literacy; if literacy rates are low, how will female small holder farmers be guided on how to read the labels of agro-chemical inputs so that applications can be applied in a safe and environmentally friendly manner? The issue of gendered literacy also extends to access to credit and land tenure (e.g. title deeds). What strategies are being considered to encourage best practices for measures to increase access to credit for female smallholder farmers and gender sensitive procurement? Finally, the sustainability/durability of interventions to incorporate gender equity and economic empowerment

An overall gender strategy has been developed at the Program level through the FOLUR Global Coordination project. Within the context of FOLUR as a child project a gender strategy has also been developed for the Ghana CP aligned with both the GEF and the WB policies which highlights gender gaps, actions to address the identified project-relevant gender gaps and indicators to measure them. Over the duration of the FOLUR implementation it is expected that the CP will both benefit from and contribute to the Global Platform as they relate to increasing inclusion, demonstrating the value of engaging women, and influence activities that can benefit women through landscape level work (access to training, access to finance etc).

Activities at the project level focus upon ensuring e.g. equal access to jobs in forest restoration activities for men and women (e.g. provide technical and vocational skills training); gender-sensitive inclusive planning and implementation of alternative livelihood activities that fosters role of women in decision making; adequate representation of women in subproject agreements signed with farmer groups and communities; support for provision of post-harvest storage facilities, including knowledge for better management and reduction in productivity loss, thus, reduce loss of income; targeted sensitization programs for women farmers on Village Savings and Loans scheme (VSLA) etc.

Ministry of Gender will be part of the steering committee for the project and project team will continue the dialogue to align with national strategies to extent possible.

**CP relevant STAP comments**

<p>The program structure aims to catalyze learning, capacity and global knowledge sharing through strategically selected Country Projects (promoting integrated landscape management, sustainable food production practices and restoration of natural habitats), synthesizing lessons from landscape / national to regional / global levels. Good visual depiction of linked global and national outcomes (Figure 1)</p>	<p>Thank you to STAP for supporting the selection of the Ghana CP. Following preparatory activities with the Government of Ghana, the project has now been developed and remains aligned with the global and national level outcomes of the FOLUR. It is important to emphasize that the GEF-7 resources programmed under FOLUR focus on the cocoa forest landscape in the Pra River Basin and have been developed in complement with IDA financing to foster an integrated sub-basin watershed management approach. The design of the project places emphasis on the integration and coherence of the WB's baseline efforts to bring visible transformations in Ghana's degraded landscapes, including the cocoa forest landscapes.</p>
<p>Climate resilience not addressed in detail, though mentioned in the section on risks. The proposed response to climate change is quite general at this level; more detail expected in development of country projects and in program-level monitoring and targeted capacity support functions.</p>	<p>In the context of the Ghana CP a climate screening as per the usual WB procedures has been conducted. Such climate assessments can strengthen the rationale for countries to invest, for example, in improved farmer training and extension on production and market opportunities for alternate crop production systems, research and development into more resilient seedstock, and application of incentives or safety net programs to assist farming communities with necessary transitions etc.</p>

The program is innovative in its concept, structure, and the combination of global and country-level engagements. Specific innovations are expected to emerge from CPs. Emphasis is on policy and institutional innovations. More thinking about possible technological, financing, and business model innovations would be desirable, from which each country and the IP as a whole could benefit.

The theory of change relies strongly on the interactions between innovations at landscape / country level and in regional / global value chains. Therefore, attention is needed during full program development to explicitly identify innovations at each of these levels. Given the broad geographic and value chain coverage of the program, a hallmark contribution may be innovative approaches to rapidly scale tested solutions ? working across countries and value chains. Moreover, a view on the different ways to scale (see notes on scaling out, up or deep in STAP priority criteria document)

Overall, within the context of Ghana, innovation lies in the various efforts to ensure the sustainability of the interconnectivity between conservation and production, to move in a direction where the uptake of sustainable practices continues to maintain the needed momentum. Specifically the Ghana CP contributes to the innovative nature of the FOLUR IP as a whole, by moving beyond conventional ?mainstreaming? approaches focused on individual crops (including cocoa) and farming systems of ecosystems, to address the synergistic links between food systems, markets and value chains, livelihood systems, and landscapes in an integrated and holistic manner. The project will focus on innovation by (a) promoting collaborative management of conservation and production landscapes; (b) promoting an integrated landscape approach for multiple benefits based on forest products, agriculture, conservation, mining, and the jobs and livelihoods from these; (c) leveraging private investors to partner with the Government and villages on commodity crops including cocoa, shea butter, (d) fostering partnerships through platforms (monitoring restoration and cocoa-driven deforestation); and, (e) promoting social inclusion through civil society/community engagement (including gender equality).

The GEF financing for the Ghana project is aligned with the GEF-7 focal area objectives and the proposed interventions in the cocoa forest landscapes are aligned with the FOLUR?s theory of change that emphasizes support to sub-basin development planning and landscape management approach which links to food production, biodiversity conservation, and restoration of degraded lands. The added-value of GEF financing would be to support zero-deforestation cocoa production in the targeted cocoa forest landscapes within the Transition Zones through COCOBOD and by working closely with the Cocoa Forest Initiative. Support would include promoting sustainable cocoa practices such as hand-pollination, shaded cocoa (trees on farms), mulching, rehabilitating moribund cocoa farms, improved seedlings, etc. Activities would be informed by the ongoing FIP and DGM projects which provide a strong baseline of investments and knowledge for stronger uptake. The objective here is to avoid extension of cocoa farms into forests, while increasing productivity and enhancing quality of cocoa beans, as majority of cocoa beans are meant for export.

<p>The program design brings the advantage of planned engagement with key industry platforms, partnerships and global initiatives that, collectively, bring a vast range of experience, including experience confronting barriers to scaling and system transformation. The PFD notes plans for in-depth consultation during full program development. This should offer an excellent opportunity to probe this experience, including participatory processes to surface emergent lessons that may not yet have been explicitly identified and documented.</p>	<p>The Ghana CP will specifically take advantage of the activities of the Global Coordination Platform which look at the cocoa sector partnerships and global initiatives as the project is rolled out. In Ghana the Cocoa sector is highly regulated by COCOBOD, but has started to open the space for the private sector to directly purchase cocoa beans from farmers, import agricultural input (fertilizer and agrochemicals) and provide a number of services. The role played by COCOBOD in ensuring quality is acclaimed as the trademark of Ghana's cocoa, which has earned the country a quality premium Collaborative efforts by private sector are needed for better impacts on sustainable cocoa production. Within the context of the Ghana FOLUR support, therefore the role of CFI is critical as it builds off the Emissions Reduction Program design and implementation in the context of REDD+ and can provide the needed space for regional and global dialogues. WCF is the secretariat for CFI and together with the MLNR which is a key implementing agency of the project, the project will maintain a close working partnership to deliver on both the national and the global agenda.</p>
<p>Moreover, it will be essential to show plans for ensuring that all child projects are appropriately engaged with the appropriate global and regional platforms during the period of full project design. If this is done in particular with an eye to testing and validating for each country project the barriers, planned innovations and theory of change, this can help bring critical insights to project design that will aid subsequent scaling at the program level.</p>	<p>It is important to emphasize that the FOLUR program is designed with a strong focus on linking and docking the child projects. As has been developed under the FOLUR Global coordination platform project, knowledge management (KM) is a key aspect. As a child project under the FOLUR, the project will engage with the FOLUR Global Platform (Pillar C on Strategic Knowledge Management and Communications) to share lessons learned outward and bring lessons, investment and good practice to Ghana. Knowledge sharing, learning and building partnerships is part of the Ghana CP's knowledge management approach and is budgeted under component 4. To achieve transformation in food systems and commodity production practices at a global scale, the country level efforts and global efforts need to work together. Knowledge management activities as defined for the overall project scope will aim to raise broad awareness on the project's outputs and emerging knowledge and innovations, in particular in-country, engage in dialogue and relevant roundtables and build the related capacities for both national, and regional transboundary cooperation. Transboundary dialogues on the cocoa sector can be strengthened with neighboring countries such as Cote d'Ivoire through the CFI and in the context of FOLUR's coordination and dialogue mechanisms which will allow exchange with partner projects to generate lessons for uptake and replication.</p>
<p>Gender: No hindrance indicated, but this merits deeper analysis during full program preparation, particularly regarding barriers to gender-equitable resource access and tenure rights, and to inclusive decision-making in landscape-level planning and policy formulation.</p>	<p>Within the context of FOLUR as a child project a gender strategy has also been developed for the Ghana CP aligned with both the GEF and the WB policies which highlights gender gaps, actions to address the identified project-relevant gender gaps and indicators to measure them. Please see responses to the <a href="#">US council comments</a> on details of the gender sensitive actions within the Ghana CP.</p>

<p>No climate impact assessment is presented; only the possibility of climate change impacts on productivity and resilience is alluded to. Since impacts will be region and location-specific, climate impact assessments and response strategies will need to be developed in the country projects.</p> <p>In addition, the Risk table mentions possible but significant social and environmental risks posed by the country projects but does not indicate what risks; only the Global Coordination Project is mentioned to undertake risk assessment and mitigation advisory service. More detail should be provided during full program development regarding systematic risk identification and assessment of risk management options and strategies.</p>	<p>While this comment pertains to the PFD and clarifications were provided at that program level, the Ghana CP has been screened for short and long-term climate change and disaster risks as per the usual WB process. Within the context of Ghana, climate change cause shifts in growing seasons, lower agricultural yields as a result of variability in rainfall and higher temperature patterns, and reduce local food availability. As the effects of climate change intensify, subsistence farmers in Ghana are expected to face increased food insecurity, due to their reliance on rainfed agriculture. The design of the project therefore focuses on making strategic shifts for better-managed natural resources to both improve climate resilience by reducing the risks to extreme vagaries of weather and climate change, improve food and water security, and provide sustainable income streams. In addition, it captures the measures and activities aimed at mitigating climate related risks and their impacts on forested and savannah ecosystems and the vulnerable populations.</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: US\$ 275,229 (does not include agency fees)			
<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>

Conduct Reconnaissance Survey in selected districts and field visits to identify the sub river basins and initial stakeholder consultations	20,2 29.00	18,676.39	1,552.61
Stakeholder mapping and engagement plan (including private sector)	70,0 00.00	49,912.61	20,087.39
Development of sub basin development plans	55,0 00.00	29,266.03	25,733.97
Project Preparation and Local Consultancy Services	130,0 00.00	52,297.81	77,702.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>275,2 29.00</b>	<b>150,152.84</b>	<b>125,076.16</b>

#### **ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates**

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

**Table 1: Coordinates Pra Basin Target Districts**

<b>Region</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>District Capital</b>	<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>
Eastern	Kwahu East	Abetifi	-0.813829	6.707879
Eastern	Kwahu West	Nkawkaw	-0.777619	6.517339
Eastern	Kwahu South	Mpraeso	-0.571471	6.629601
Ashanti	Asante Akim South	Juaso	-1.119007	6.476127
Ashanti	Bosome Freho	Asiwa	-1.362029	6.353211
Ashanti	Adansi South	New Edubiase	-1.656847	6.019861
Ashanti	Juaben Municipal	Juaben	-1.416515	6.789696
Central	Assin North	Assin Bereku	-1.377273	5.836695
Central	Twifo Ati-Morkwa	Twifo Praso	-1.598697	5.672550

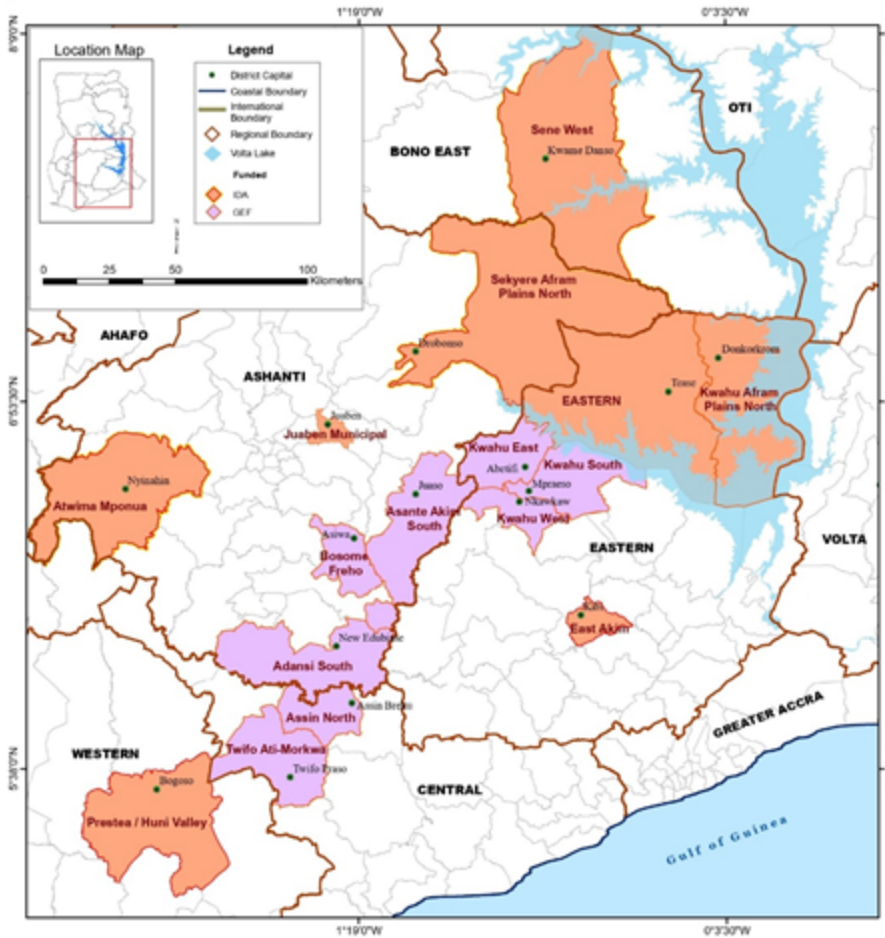
**Table 2: Coordinates GEF Target Forest Reserves**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Forest District</b>	<b>Reserve Name</b>	<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>
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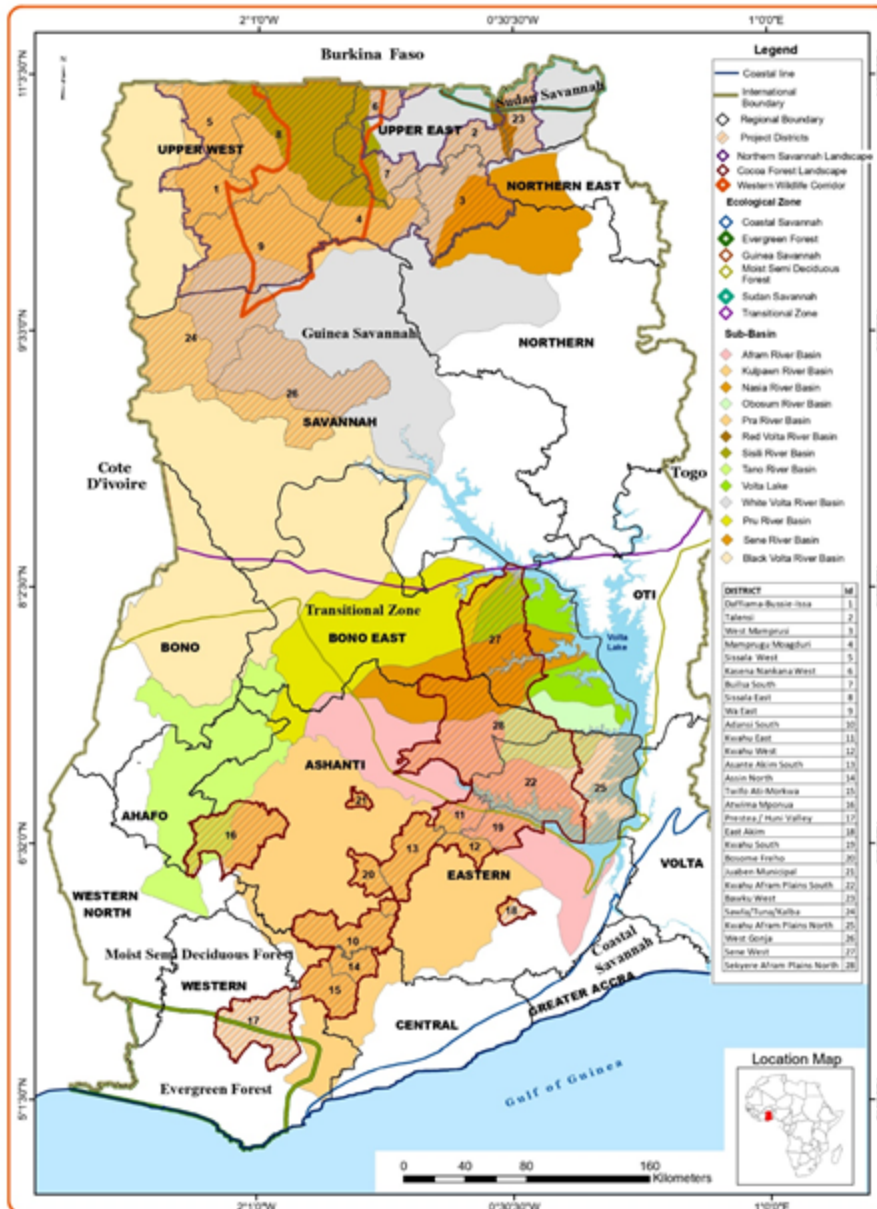
Eastern	Mpreaso	Southern Scarp	-0.876625	6.685165
		Northern Scarp West	-0.726936	6.721488
		Northern Scarp East	-0.578135	6.662318
	Akim Oda	Pra Anum	-1.174401	6.259320
Ashanti	Bekwai	Fum Headwaters	-1.328116	6.254494
	Juaso	South Fomangsu	-0.959831	6.577851
		Prakaw	-1.042490	6.489440
	Nkawie	Tano Offin	-2.136069	6.721403
		Offin Shelterbelt	-1.450592	7.009270
		Jimira	-1.922611	6.599158
		Asenanyo River	-2.134372	6.446810

**Map 1. Map showing the GEF FOLUR Focus (districts)**



**Map 2: Map of the overall project coverage (IDA, PROGREN and GEF)**

**GHANA LANDSCAPE RESTORATION AND SMALL-SCALE MINING PROJECT (GLRSSMP)  
ECOLOGICAL ZONES AND SUB-BASINS**



**ANNEX E: Project Budget Table**

**Please attach a project budget table.**

Please see attached GEF budget table.

**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).