GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION 3

Indicative Project Overview 4

PROJECT COMPONENTS 4

PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION 6

Core Indicators 14

ANNEX A: PROJECT FINANCING TABLES 16

GEF Financing Table 16

Project Preparation Grant (PPG) 16

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation 17

Indicative Action Area Elements 17

Indicative Co-financing 18

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS 18

GEF Agency(ies) Certification 18

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s): 18

General Project Information

Project Title:	
Strengthening Biodiversity in Agriculture, Restoring Ecosystem Resilience, and Empowering IPLCs in Lao PDR	
Region:	GEF Project ID:
Lao PDR	11793
Country(ies):	Type of Project:
Lao PDR	GBFF
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Project ID:
FAO	11605
Anticipated Executing Entity(s):	Anticipated Executing Type:
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Government
GEF Focal Area (s):	Submission Date:
Biodiversity	9/30/2024
Project Sector (CCM Only)	
Mixed & Others	
Taxonomy	
Land Degradation, Focal Areas, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Sustainable Land Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Livelihoods, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Beneficiaries, Private Sector, SMEs, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Awareness Raising, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity Development, Knowledge Exchange, South-South, Field Visit, Learning, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management	
Type of Trust Fund:	Project Duration (Months)
GBFF	48
GEF Project Financing: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
1,739,954.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)
165,296.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing:
1,905,250.00	700,000.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

50,000.00	4,750.00
PPG total Amount: (e+f) 54,750.00	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 1,960,000.00

Project Tags:

GBF Target 2, GBF Target 5, GBF Target 9, GBF Target 10, GBF Target 14, GBF Target 15, GBF Target 20, GBF Target 21, GBF Target 22, GBF Target 23

Indicative Project Overview

To enhance biodiversity conservation and sustainable use by restoring degraded ecosystems and applying biodiversity-friendly and One Health practices in agricultural landscapes, with active IPLC engagement.

Project Components

1: Enhancing national frameworks for biodiversity conservation and sustainable management

Component Type Technical Assistance	Trust Fund GBFF
GEF Project Financing ($) 389,670.00	Co-financing ($) 140,000.00

Project Outcomes:

1.1 Strengthened national policy, institutional frameworks, and capacities for biodiversity conservation, and sustainable management across agricultural sectors

GEF core indicator 4: Areas of landscapes under improved practices. Target: 9,000 hectares

Project Outputs:

1.1.1 national policy reforms for biodiversity mainstreaming across agricultural sectors scaled up, with an IPLC-inclusive approach[1]

1.1.2. National One Health coordination framework established, linking biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health through an IPLC-inclusive approach

1.1.3. Incentive framework for sustainable financing of biodiversity conservation, improved

2: Innovations and scalable solutions to protect globally important biodiverse landscapes

Component Type Investment	Trust Fund GBFF
GEF Project Financing ($) 800,000.00	Co-financing ($) 300,000.00

Project Outcomes:

2.1

Agricultural landscapes improved with biodiversity-friendly practices, promoting ecosystem resilience and sustainable agricultural production.

GEF Core indicator 4.3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Target: 9,000 hectares

GEF core indicator 3:

Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Target: 3,000 hectares

GEF core indicator 11: at least 10,000, at least 50% women

Project Outputs:

2.1.1 Enhanced capacities of IPLCs and adoption of technologies and biodiversity-friendly practices to protect agricultural, and forest ecosystems

2.1.2. Biodiversity-friendly technologies and sustainable agricultural value chain adopted with target small-scale farmers and IPLCs

2.1.3. Degraded areas restored through improved agroforestry practices, focusing on nationally significant biodiversity areas and enhancing ecosystem connectivity

3: Capacity building, knowledge management and collaboration

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
350,000.00	140,000.00

Project Outcomes:

3.1 Strengthened national capacities through knowledge sharing, collaboration, and governance

Project Outputs:

3.1.1 Peer learning initiatives facilitated for enhanced biodiversity governance

3.1.2. National knowledge network for biodiverse, sustainable, and resilient agriculture practices established

3.1.3. National capacity enhanced for the conservation and sustainable use of threatened flora species, including medicinal plants

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF

GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
80,000.00	70,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Effective M&E platform established

Project Outputs:

a) M& E platform designed and implemented with regular project monitoring b) mid-term review conducted and c) terminal evaluation and report prepared.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1: Enhancing national frameworks for biodiversity conservation and sustainable management	389,670.00	140,000.00
2: Innovations and scalable solutions to protect globally important biodiverse landscapes	800,000.00	300,000.00
3: Capacity building, knowledge management and collaboration	350,000.00	140,000.00
M&E	80,000.00	70,000.00
Subtotal	**1,619,670.00**	**650,000.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)	120,284.00	50,000.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**1,739,954.00**	**700,000.00**

Please provide justification

PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

Project Concept Description (No more than seven pages total, including 5 pages of text maximum. Concepts longer than 7 pages will be returned. Please note the portal entry will be limited to up to 19,400 characters of text and up to two figures.).

Lao PDR is a global biodiversity hotspot with 8,000-11,000 species of flowering plants, over 247 species of mammals, 700 species of birds and 166 species of reptiles and amphibians[2]. What is less known and special about Lao PDR is its dependency on agro-biodiversity. The country has well over 100 plant and

animal species being cropped and between 1,000-2,000 species collected for food and other purposes.[3] Agrobiodiversity has a rich cultural dimension, involving ethnic groups and traditional farming systems. This rich biodiversity underpins diverse production systems for food, fiber, and medicines, and plays a key role in tourism, providing livelihoods and promoting sustainable economic growth. However, Lao PDR's biodiversity faces threats from climate change, illegal logging, wildlife trade, and unsustainable agriculture.

The Government of Lao PDR is committed to the implementation of Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity framework through the KMGBF-aligned National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) under development, emphasizing the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for livelihoods and food security, underscored by effective IPLC engagement. Central to Lao PDR's KMGBF-aligned NBSAP is protecting key ecosystems through biodiversity valuation, enhancing public and private investments, and bolstering knowledge, communication, education, alongside climate change and disaster risk mitigation strategies.

Lao PDR has developed national frameworks to promote sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation. The National Agrobiodiversity Programme and Action Plan II (2015-2025) focus on better management, utilization and conservation of agrobiodiversity in order to support food security, reducing poverty, and enhancing capacity to ensure the sustainable management and use of natural resources. The National Green Growth Strategy till 2030 underscores the significance of natural resources, environment, and agriculture sectors. The 6th National Report to the UN CBD suggests room for improvement in agriculture sector practices, particularly in pollution reduction, for example, stronger integration of biodiversity considerations in the Lao PDR Agriculture Development Strategy 2025 and Vision to 2030

Despite these efforts, challenges persist in Laos as a Least Developed Country to balance the development pressure and conservation needs. Successful biodiversity conservation hinges on scaling biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices and ensuring that agriculture contributes positively to biodiversity conservation, particularly in reducing pollution and habitat loss.

This project is aimed to support Lao PDR's transition toward sustainable and resilient agricultural practices, and is aligned with national biodiversity goals in the updated NBSAP and the KMGBF.

Problems the project will address

The project addresses critical gaps in biodiversity mainstreaming across agriculture sectors (KMGBF-aligned NBSAP Target 10) and restoring degraded ecosystems (NBSAP Targets 2, 11).

Unsustainable agriculture expansion and monoculture: Current agricultural practices neglect biodiversity, leading to monoculture, habitat loss, and degradation. This will be addressed in component 1.

Degraded ecosystems: Lao PDR has large areas of degraded forests and agricultural lands, but current restoration efforts remain small-scale and fragmented. This will be addressed in Component 2.

Limited IPLC engagement and weak capacities: IPLCs play a crucial role in ecosystem stewardship but face barriers in conservation efforts due to unrecognized rights, limited decision-making power, and access to resources. This will be addressed in Components 1 and 2. Increasing risks of zoonotic diseases spread with degraded ecosystems and expanding human-wildlife interaction: As farming and livestock production expand into previous wildlife habitats and increase human-wildlife interaction, the risks of zoonotic virus spillover and diseases spread increase. Current health sectors remain unprepared in terms of preventative action, zoonoses surveillance and multi-sectoral cooperation.

Goal and objectives of the project

This project aims to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity by integrating it into Lao PDR's agriculture and restoring degraded ecosystems. Aligned with the GBFF strategic objectives, the project focuses on empowering IPLCs in conservation efforts, advancing biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices, and strengthening biodiversity management. This approach supports Lao PDR in fulfilling its KMGBF commitments, contributing to national and global biodiversity targets.

Justification for the project Interventions

The project supports the implementation of key KMGBF-aligned NBSAP targets. It addresses critical gaps identified in the National Reports to the UNCBD and draws on lessons learned from past initiatives. By focusing on mainstreaming biodiversity, empowering IPLCs, and scaling up the adoption of sustainable biodiversity practices in important productive ecosystems, the project aligns well with the objectives and focus areas of the GBFF. This project contributes to global GBF Targets 2, 10, 14, and 22, addressing gaps in ecosystem restoration, sustainable use, pollution reduction, policy frameworks, and IPLC engagement. Through targeted national-level interventions, it aims to generate biodiversity benefits at scale, building on existing funding and addressing these identified gaps.

Expected Results

The project will restore 3,000 ha of degraded land and improve biodiversity practices across 9,000 ha of landscapes. These efforts will integrate biodiversity conservation into agricultural systems, promoting ecosystem resilience. Complementary efforts will empower IPLCs and integrate One Health approaches to enhance ecosystem and public health.

Project description

The project's Theory of Change promotes sustainable land management, biodiversity conservation, and resilience through IPLC engagement. The ToC assumes that:

IF biodiversity is mainstreamed into agricultural policies and frameworks through national-level policy reforms and institutional strengthening, and IPLCs are actively engaged and empowered to implement biodiversity-friendly practices,

AND scalable solutions, including innovative technologies and agricultural practices, are introduced to enhance ecosystem connectivity, restore 3,000 hectares of degraded ecosystems, and improve biodiversity management across 9,000 hectares of agricultural landscapes,

AND capacity-building efforts focus on knowledge sharing and collaboration across sectors, providing small-scale farmers, IPLCs, and other stakeholders with the tools, resources, and incentives needed to adopt and sustain these practices at scale,

THEN productive ecosystems will be sustainably managed, and biodiversity will be conserved and used sustainably, while livelihoods, ecosystem services, and resilience to climate change will be enhanced.

BECAUSE: National frameworks and institutional capacities for biodiversity conservation and sustainable management will be in place (Component 1). Innovative, biodiversity-friendly technologies and practices will be implemented on the ground, contributing to landscape-scale restoration and the scaling of sustainable practices (Component 2). Knowledge sharing and collaboration frameworks will ensure that these innovations are widely adopted, with ongoing learning and adaptation (Component 3).

Key drivers of the ToC include:

A1: Strong government commitment and cross-sectoral collaboration are essential for policy and institutional reforms.

A2: Sufficient resources and incentives, including financial mechanisms such as PES and green bonds, are necessary to sustain and scale these innovations.

A3: Stakeholder willingness and capacity, especially IPLCs and small-scale farmers, to adopt and implement biodiversity-friendly practices. Finally, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems will ensure continuous learning, improvement, and tracking of progress toward biodiversity targets, enabling the scaling of successful practices and technologies across the country.

Key Strategies and expected outcomes:

Policy and institutional enhancement: Strengthening national-level policy reforms and institutional frameworks for biodiversity conservation across agricultural sectors, integrating IPLC-inclusive approaches and One Health frameworks (Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.3). This is expected to improve biodiversity mainstreaming and public health linkages, assuming (A1) strong government commitment and (A2) capacity-building efforts are sustained. The development of an incentive framework for sustainable financing (Output 1.4) will further ensure the scalability and sustainability of these biodiversity efforts.

Innovation in conservation and management practices: Promoting the adoption of scalable, biodiversity-friendly technologies and agricultural practices to enhance ecosystem resilience and restore degraded lands. This will be achieved through the restoration of 3,000 hectares of degraded ecosystems (GEF Core Indicator 3) and improved biodiversity management across 9,000 hectares of agricultural landscapes (GEF Core Indicator 4.3). The success of these interventions will depend on (A3) stakeholder participation, including IPLCs, to adopt and scale these sustainable innovations (Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3).

IPLC engagement and knowledge integration: Actively involving IPLCs in the development, adoption, and scaling of biodiversity-friendly technologies and sustainable agricultural practices (Output 2.1.2). Traditional ecological knowledge will be integrated into conservation strategies to restore degraded ecosystems and enhance connectivity in biodiversity-rich areas (Output 2.1.3). The assumption (A1) that IPLC participation is valued and effectively integrated will be critical to achieving these outcomes.

Leveraging knowledge sharing and collaboration: Establishing a national knowledge network to promote peer learning initiatives (Output 3.1.1) and facilitate knowledge exchange for biodiversity governance. Strengthening national capacities for the conservation and sustainable use of threatened species, particularly medicinal plants (Output 3.1.3), will contribute to national and global biodiversity targets. The success of this strategy relies on (A4) effective collaboration supporting national initiatives and (A5) alignment with global GBF targets through enhanced data sharing and capacity-building efforts (Output 3.1.2).

Through concerted efforts at the local and national levels, the project aspires to significantly advance Lao PDR's efforts for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem sustainability, aligning with national sustainable development strategies and contributing to the global environmental objectives.

Project Structure

Component 1: This component aims to establish robust national frameworks for biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management. National legislation and policies in the agriculture sector will incorporate biodiversity, promoting sustainable use, restoration, and conservation. This will ensure biodiversity mainstreaming across relevant national sectors. Recognizing the interconnectedness of biodiversity, agriculture, and public health, the project will integrate One Health approaches that link biodiversity conservation with human and ecosystem health. The approach supports safe and sustainable harvest of wild species by small scale farmers and IPLCs, improved agriculture management practices and better spatial planning and coordination between different land use. It will also develop

incentive frameworks incentives for sustainable financing such as PES, green bonds, and private sector investments to ensure the scalability of interventions. By addressing gaps in sector-wide policy integration, the project aims to align biodiversity management with sustainable production practices and improve ecosystem services.

Component 2: This component focuses on promoting scalable biodiversity-friendly technologies and agricultural practices to restore degraded ecosystems and protect agricultural and forest landscapes. It will strengthen the capacities of small-scale producers and IPLCs, working in collaboration with the private sector, to adopt technologies that enhance sustainable land use and ecosystem resilience. Advanced tools such as climate scenarios and GIS will be used for village land use planning to increase tree cover and climate resilience. Special emphasis will be placed on agroforestry value chain development and IPLC-led forest management to reduce deforestation-driven agricultural expansion and restore biodiversity. The project will scale up biodiversity mainstreaming beyond pilot sites, improving biodiversity-friendly practices on 9,000 ha of land, restore 3000 ha of degraded lands and benefiting at least 10,000 IPLC members, at least 50% are women.

Component 3: This component strengthens national capacities and collaborative frameworks to advance the implementation of the KMGBF-aligned NBSAP, with an emphasis on One Health approaches across forest management, agriculture, and public health. It will establish a national knowledge network for scalable technologies and practices, provide training and capacity building, and facilitate policy dialogues and peer learning initiatives for cross-sectoral coordination.

Key stakeholders and their roles are outlined as follows:

The government will lead policy development and reform, ensuring inter-sectoral coordination and establishing enabling frameworks for biodiversity conservation and mainstreaming across different sectors. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) is the CBD focal point, and responsible for developing M&E systems and monitor project progress against national and global GBF targets. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAFF) is instrumental in shaping Laos agricultural policies, managing its natural resources, and supporting rural development to enhance food security and reduce poverty. This role strengthens the government's capacity for biodiversity governance and fosters enhanced collaboration across sectors, ensuring effective biodiversity conservation and sustainable use practices. In addition, other relevant ministry such as the Ministry of Health will support the inter-ministerial coordination on One Health response.

IPLCs will support ecosystem restoration and adopt biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices, enhancing sustainable land management efforts in line with National Targets 2 and 10. They will contribute traditional knowledge and practices, benefiting from enhanced capacities, legal recognition of rights, participation in decision-making, and improved livelihoods through biodiversity conservation and sustainable agriculture.

The private sector will develop and implement biodiversity-friendly business models, contribute to sustainable financing strategies, and support ecosystem restoration initiatives. This engagement will align with GBF Target 5 by promoting technologies for sustainable biodiversity-based businesses.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) will play a pivotal role in IPLC mobilization, awareness-raising, advocacy, and capacity building for biodiversity conservation. Roles: Support the engagement of IPLCs in project activities, facilitate knowledge exchange and best practices, advocate for policy improvements, and assist in monitoring project impacts on biodiversity and IPLC well-being.

Development partners and IFIs will be engaged through the Agriculture and Food Security Sector Working group, co-chaired by FAO and AFD, for synergies of biodiversity efforts and potential co-finance.

The project is strategically aligned with the following GBFF Action Areas:

Action Area 1: Biodiversity Conservation, Restoration, Land Use, and Spatial Planning in line with global GBF Target 2. The project will restore 3,000 ha of degraded areas through agroforestry practices (Output 2.2) and improve biodiversity-friendly practices across 9,000 ha of agricultural landscapes (Output 2.1), contributing to ecosystem restoration and enhancing biodiversity and resilience.

Action Area 2: Support to IPLC Stewardship and Governance of Lands, Territories, and Waters via global GBF Targets 2 and 22. The project will strengthen sustainable agricultural practices and biodiversity-friendly technologies among IPLCs and small-scale farmers (Output 2.1), while promoting IPLC participation in biodiversity conservation and decision-making processes (Outputs 2.2).

Action Area 3: Policy Alignment and Development via global GBF Targets 14. The project will strengthen national policy frameworks for biodiversity mainstreaming (Outputs 1.1, 1.2) and develop scalable biodiversity-friendly technologies and sustainable agricultural practices (Output 2.1, 2.2), driving alignment of policies and sustainable practices.

Action Area 6: Biodiversity Mainstreaming in Production Sectors via global GBF Targets and 10. The project will mainstream biodiversity across agricultural and forestry sectors by integrating biodiversity-friendly practices across 9,000 ha of landscapes (Output 2.1), incorporating One Health approaches (Output 1.3), and promoting ecosystem resilience.

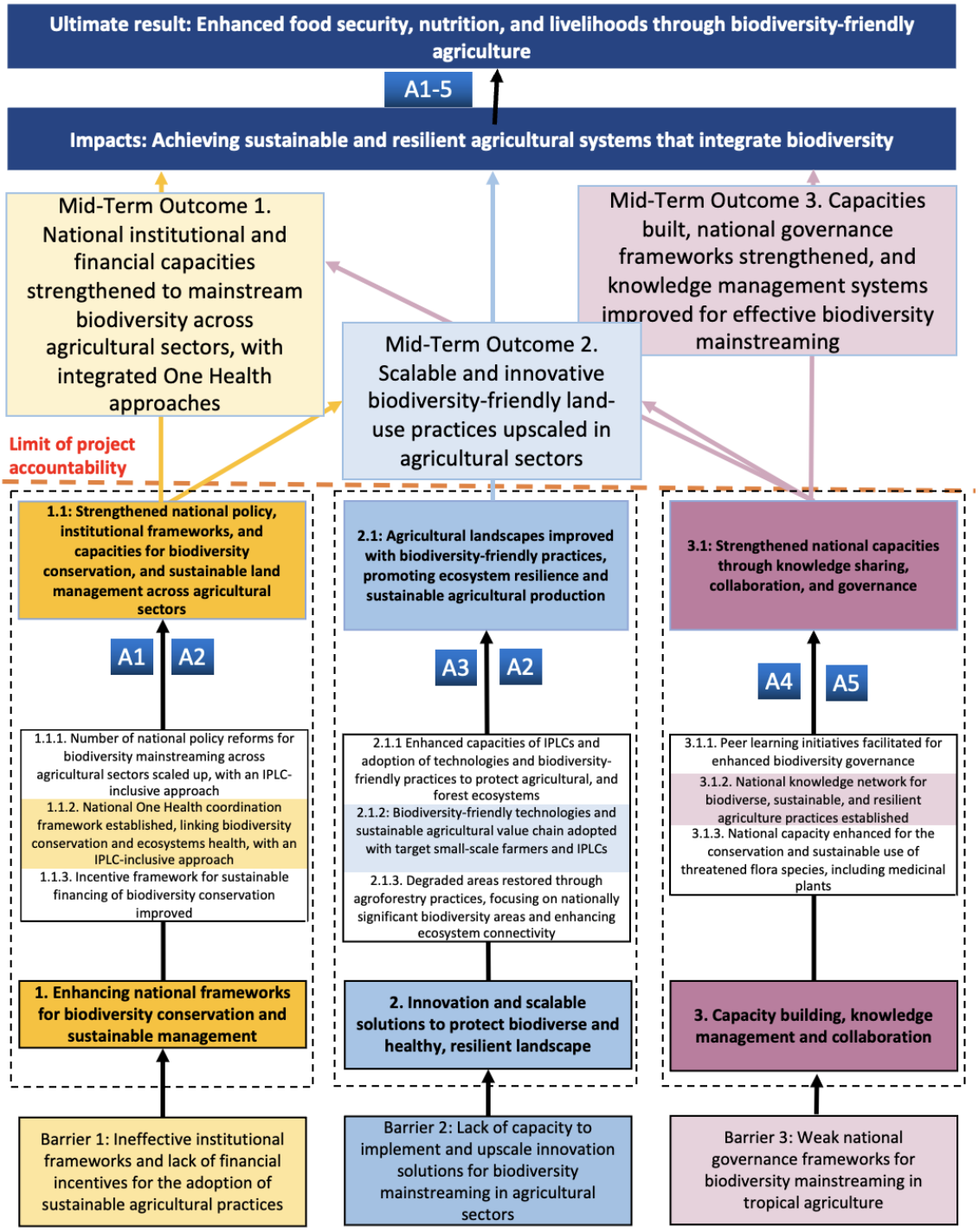
Targeting these specific Action Areas, the project aims to advance the GBFF overarching goals as well as Lao PDR's commitments to achieving its KMGBF-aligned NBSAP targets.

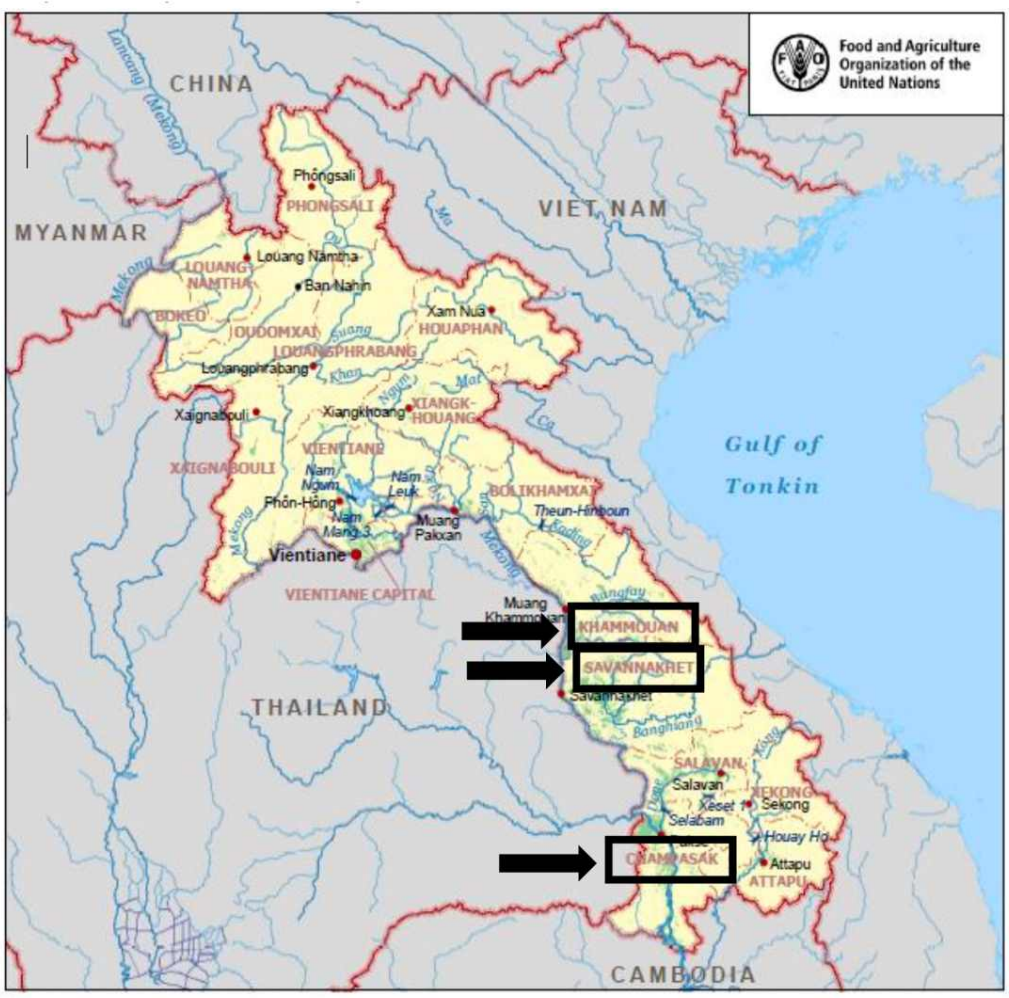
Project contribution to GBFF selection criteria

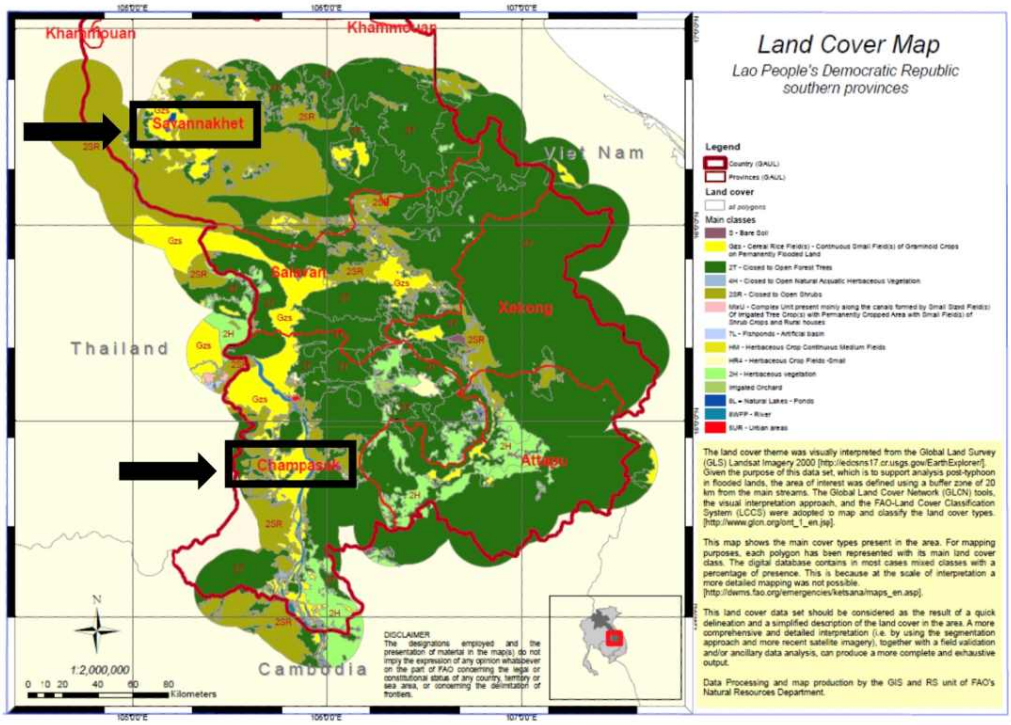
The GEBs expected include enhanced forest cover, improved status of key species and habitats, strengthened ecosystem services, and increased carbon sequestration, directly contributing to GBFF project core indicators such as species protection, ecosystem integrity, and carbon storage. The project is fully aligned with Lao PDR's KMGBF-aligned NBSAP under development, directly implementing its principles and central strategy to protect important productive ecosystems. It also addresses the gaps in implementing Lao PDR's previous NBSAP4, as identified in the National Reports to UNCBD.

The project is aligned with and supports the Lao PDR National Agro-Biodiversity Programme and Action Plan II (2015-2025), Green Growth Strategy and 9th National Socio-Economic Development Plan 2021-25. It also supports Lao PDR's National Climate Change Strategy as well as the Green and Sustainable Agriculture Framework for Lao PDR to 2030. The project aims to strengthen national frameworks with high-level policy coherence and coordination across sectors, including MONRE, MAF and other ministries. Engaging with IPLC, the private sector, civil society, and development partners/IFIs as well as promoting collaboration, it fosters an integrated approach in tackling the biodiversity challenges in Lao PDR. Incorporating biodiversity-friendly practices and creating incentives for sustainable land management will not only enhance ecosystem resilience but also attract private and philanthropic investments, enabling long-term sustainability and scalability of these efforts.

Figure1: project Theory of Change


Ultimate result: Enhanced food security, nutrition, and livelihoods through biodiversity-friendly agriculture
A1-5
Impacts: Achieving sustainable and resilient agricultural systems that integrate biodiversity
Mid-Term Outcome 1. National institutional and financial capacities strengthened to mainstream biodiversity across agricultural sectors, with integrated One Health approaches
Mid-Term Outcome 2. Scalable and innovative biodiversity-friendly land-use practices upscaled in agricultural sectors
Mid-Term Outcome 3. Capacities built, national governance frameworks strengthened, and knowledge management systems improved for effective biodiversity mainstreaming
Limit of project accountability
1.1: Strengthened national policy, institutional frameworks, and capacities for biodiversity conservation, and sustainable land management across agricultural sectors
A1
A2
1.1.1. Number of national policy reforms for biodiversity mainstreaming across agricultural sectors scaled up, with an IPLC-inclusive approach
1.1.2. National One Health coordination framework established, linking biodiversity conservation and ecosystems health, with an IPLC-inclusive approach
1.1.3. Incentive framework for sustainable financing of biodiversity conservation improved
1. Enhancing national frameworks for biodiversity conservation and sustainable management
Barrier 1: Ineffective institutional frameworks and lack of financial incentives for the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices
2.1: Agricultural landscapes improved with biodiversity-friendly practices, promoting ecosystem resilience and sustainable agricultural production
A3
A2
2.1.1 Enhanced capacities of IPLCs and adoption of technologies and biodiversity-friendly practices to protect agricultural, and forest ecosystems
2.1.2: Biodiversity-friendly technologies and sustainable agricultural value chain adopted with target small-scale farmers and IPLCs
2.1.3. Degraded areas restored through agroforestry practices, focusing on nationally significant biodiversity areas and enhancing ecosystem connectivity
2. Innovation and scalable solutions to protect biodiverse and healthy, resilient landscape
Barrier 2: Lack of capacity to implement and upscale innovation solutions for biodiversity mainstreaming in agricultural sectors
3.1: Strengthened national capacities through knowledge sharing, collaboration, and governance
A4
A5
3.1.1. Peer learning initiatives facilitated for enhanced biodiversity governance
3.1.2. National knowledge network for biodiverse, sustainable, and resilient agriculture practices established
3.1.3. National capacity enhanced for the conservation and sustainable use of threatened flora species, including medicinal plants
3. Capacity building, knowledge management and collaboration
Barrier 3: Weak national governance frameworks for biodiversity mainstreaming in tropical agriculture





Three proposed target provinces: Khammouan, Savannakhet and Champasak

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
3000	0	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

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

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
3,000.00			

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

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

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

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

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
9000	0	0	0

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

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

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

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

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
9,000.00			

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

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

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

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

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	1147658	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	1,147,658			
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2026			
Duration of accounting	20			

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	5,000			
Male	5,000			
Total	**10,000**	**0**	0	**0**

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

The project will restore 3,000 ha of degraded areas through agroforestry practices (Output 2.2) and improve biodiversity-friendly practices across 9,000 ha of agricultural landscapes (Output 2.1), contributing to ecosystem restoration and enhancing biodiversity and resilience.

ANNEX A: PROJECT FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
FAO	GBFF	Lao PDR	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	725,000.00	68,875.00	793,875.00
FAO	GBFF	Lao PDR	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	400,000.00	38,000.00	438,000.00
FAO	GBFF	Lao PDR	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 3	425,000.00	40,375.00	465,375.00
FAO	GBFF	Lao PDR	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 6	189,954.00	18,046.00	208,000.00
Total GEF Resources ($)					**1,739,954.00**	**165,296.00**	**1,905,250.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

50000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4750

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG ($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
FAO	GBFF	Lao PDR	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	Grant	21,000.00	1,995.00	22,995.00
FAO	GBFF	Lao PDR	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	Grant	11,500.00	1,093.00	12,593.00
FAO	GBFF	Lao PDR	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 3	Grant	12,000.00	1,140.00	13,140.00
FAO	GBFF	Lao PDR	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 6	Grant	5,500.00	522.00	6,022.00
Total PPG Amount ($)						**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**	**54,750.00**

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

(Only for Multi-Trust Fund projects where GEF TF is included)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
Total GEF Resources					**0.00**

Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
GBFF Action Area 1	GBFF	725,000.00	250,000.00
GBFF Action Area 2	GBFF	400,000.00	300,000.00
GBFF Action Area 3	GBFF	425,000.00	100,000.00

GBFF Action Area 6	GBFF	189,954.00	50,000.00
Total Project Cost		**1,739,954.00**	**700,000.00**

Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:

Amount
800,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Others	ADB-Flood and Drought Risk Management Project	Grant	Investment mobilized	600,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Lao PDR (MoNRE)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
Total Co-financing				**700,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The project adopts a comprehensive funding strategy that seeks to mobilize resources from a blend of sources, including ODA, private sector investments, and innovative financing mechanisms. This strategy is in line with the GBFF approach to ensuring the implementation of biodiversity projects, leveraging the FAO's expertise in mainstreaming biodiversity across agricultural sectors.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Jeffrey Griffin	9/30/2024	Lianchawii Chhakchhuak		jeffrey.griffin@fao.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Ms. Phakkavanh Phissamay	Director General	Department of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	9/27/2024
Ms. Phakkavanh Phissamay	Director General	Department of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	12/4/2024