Ecosystem Restoration

GENERAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

Program Title:	**Ecosystem Restoration**		
Country(ies):	**Global,** Angola, Brazil, Cambodia, Chad, Congo DR, Cote d'Ivoire, Haiti, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Peru, Nepal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Viet Nam, Uzbekistan	**GEF Program ID:**	**11118**
Lead GEF Agency:	**CI**	**GEF Agency Program ID:**	
Other GEF Agenc(ies):	**UNDP** **World Bank** **FAO** **IUCN** **UNEP** **IFAD**	**Submission Date :**	**4/11/2023**
Type of Trust Fund:	**GET**		

Anticipated Program Executing Entity(s):	**National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation (INBC), Office for River Basin Management of Cunene, Cubango and Cuvelai (GABHIC), SOFEDOR, OIPR, ANADER, UNEP, National Agency of the Great Green Wall (ANGMV), Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, Mozambique National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS), Rwanda Environment Management Authority, IUCN, Agricultural Research Council (ARC), Ministry of Environment (or its equivalent) of Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Congo DR, Madagascar, Peru, Nepal, Vietnam, and Sierra Leone Ministry of Agriculture (or its equivalent) of Nepal, South Africa, and São Tomé e Principe Ministry of Natural Resources of Uzbekistan**	**Anticipated Program Executing Partner Type(s):**	**Others**
Sector (only for Programs on CC):		**Program Duration (Months):**	**60**
GEF Focal Area (s):	**Multi Focal Area**	**Program Commitment Deadline:**	**12/31/2024**
Taxonomy:	**Forest and Landscape Restoration, Forest, REDD - REDD+, Climate Change, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Climate Change Mitigation, Focal Areas, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Forest, Sustainable Livelihoods, Ecosystem Approach, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Agriculture, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Productivity, Carbon stocks above or below ground, Land Cover and Land cover change, Tropical Rain Forests, Tropical Dry Forests, Biomes, Biodiversity, Grasslands, Mangroves, Wetlands, Mainstreaming, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Stremgthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approache, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Private Sector, Indigenous Peoples, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Participation, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Communications, Strategic Communications, Awareness Raising, Rivers**		
GEF Program Financing: (a)	**183,859,244.00**	**PPG Amount: (c)**	**4,249,993.00**
Agency Fee(s): (b)	**16,547,322.00**	**PPG Agency Fee(s) : (d)**	**382,487.00**

Total GEF	205,039,046.00	Total Co-	1,627,501,995.00

Program Summary

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

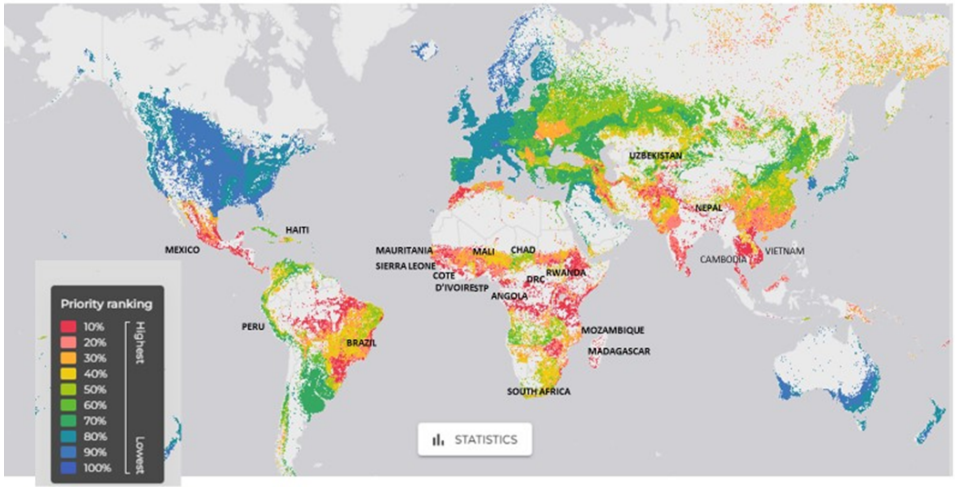
Over 75% of the world's land surface and 66% of marine and coastal areas have been significantly altered by human activities[1] and climate change stressors with negative impacts on food systems, ecosystem services, habitats for wildlife and affecting the livelihoods of an estimated 3.2 billion people.[2]. Halting degradation and restoring these ecosystems generates economic, ecological and livelihood benefits is critical to sustaining ecological benefits such as safeguarding ecosystem services, soil protection, pollination, nutrient cycling, and soil water-holding capacity, crucial for productivity. The GEF-8 Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program aligns with the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and supports global restoration commitments by mobilizing a coalition of multisectoral stakeholders, policy, finance, fostering capacity building, learning and global cooperation. The Program embraces a transformational approach to vertically and horizontally scale the results of investments in projects that promote innovation in policy & governance, financing of natural capital, multi-stakeholder dialogue, restoration approaches, and learning To do so, the Program promotes an integrated approach that invests in projects that will trigger "levers-of-change" with the potential to catalyze the uptake of innovations in (i) governance & policymaking; financial mechanisms; multi-stakeholder dialogue; and innovation and learning to scale Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) to a level unattainable by individual isolated projects. The Program supports 20 National "Child Projects" across Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as indicated in Map 1.

To coordinate the effort, a Global Coordination Child Project (GCP) will provide a strategic hub to advance the objectives of the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program (ERIP) and to support a coherent and innovative process, programmatic coordination, and inclusive governance. The GCP will support the Child Projects in promoting innovation, advocating for innovative policies and enabling conditions, catalyzing private sector engagement, creating financing flows and mechanisms, facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogue, and facilitating knowledge exchange and learning needed to sustain the impacts of these interventions and facilitate transformational shifts in scaling ecosystem restoration to avoid further degradation of land and ecosystems and in generating global environmental benefits.

- *2,228,334 ha. Of land and ecosystems under restoration*
- *10,606,230 ha of landscapes under improved practices*
- *133,008,470 metric tons of GHG emissions mitigated*
- *One shared water ecosystem under new/ improved cooperative management.*
- *1,824,397 people benefitting from GEF finance investments (896,788 women and 927,609 men)*

The following map shows the selected countries restoration priority ranking:[1]

Restoration Priority Ranking under 3 criteria: Biodiversity conservation, Climate change mitigation, and Costs Minimization



Source: https://map.plangea.earth/

Map No. 1: Restoration Priority Areas and Selected Countries in the Ecosystem Restoration IP]

[1] The PLANGEA framework was used in Strassburg et al. analysis. See “Global priority areas for ecosystem restoration”, Nature | www.nature.com | 5

Indicative Program Overview

Program Objective

To generate multiple durable global environmental and socioeconomic benefits by applying integrated and innovative approaches to restore degraded ecosystems. · 2,228,334 ha. of land and ecosystems under restoration · 10,606,230 ha. of landscapes under improved practices · 133,008,470 metric tons of GHG emissions mitigated carbon dioxide equivalent (mtCO2 e) · One shared water freshwater ecosystems under new/ improved cooperative management · 1,824,397.00 people benefitting from GEF finance investments enefitted (896,788 women and 927,609 men).

Program Components	Component Type	Program Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Program Financing($)	Co-financing($)

Component 1: Enabling conditions created for scaling ecosystem restoration through informed, inclusive and coherent policy, planning instruments, incentives and multi-stakeholder structures.	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1.1: National and sub-national policies and regulatory frameworks are harmonized through multistakeholder dialogue for improved policy coherence and enhanced implementation capacity enabling ecosystem restoration Indicators: 1.1.1 Area (ha.) prioritized for restoration within national and/or subnational restoration action plans (NBSAP, LDN, etc.) informed by spatial analysis and/or prioritization tools. 1.1.2. The percentage of officials in line ministries and at national and subnational land local governments in 20 countries demonstrate increased awareness and knowledge of ecosystem restoration values and options, above baseline. 1.1.3. At least one policy in 20 countries targeted for shifts to overcome restoration barriers and/or disincentives to further policy coherence. and to enable private sector participation. 1.1.4. increase in the number of Integrated, spatially analyzed plans supporting the restoration of targeted ecosystems. (Target areas to be confirmed during Child Project PPGs). 1.1.5. Number of MEA targets for supported by tailored spatial planning and diverse restoration methodologies.	GET	38,420,027.00	510,534,325.00

Outcome 1.2. 1.2. Ecosystem governance is improved through multi-stakeholder (IPLC, private sector, academia, public sector) dialogue and support structures supporting policies that enable scaling of resources for effective ecosystem restoration

Indicator: 1.2.1. Number and proportion of men and women in targeted ecosystems in 20 countries participate in participatory decision-making, with access to and share benefits from ecosystem restoration. (Target refined during PPG phase). 1.2.2. Number of established cross-sectoral support mechanisms at National and subnational levels for restoration of targeted ecosystems and identifying threats from subsidies to restoration outcomes.

Component 2: Innovations in ecosystem restoration result in global environmental benefits and improved livelihoods.	Technical Assistance	Outcome 2.1 Analytical capabilities improved to enable assessment, planning, prioritization and M&E of status, vulnerabilities, impacts and benefits of ecosystems and restoration actions. Indicators: 2.1.1. # of public and private entities per country benefiting from knowledge products to inform landscape level planning. informing restoration landscape rollout with best science, best practices and wisdom from practiced knowledge. 2.1.2. the no. of restoration plans of the program portfolio that include spatial analysis in planning, monitoring and tracking of goods and services. 2.1.3. The number of policymakers and investors receiving Costs & Benefit analysis of ecosystem restoration innovations. Outcome 2.2 Converted or degraded ecosystem types under restoration in ERIP countries using innovative practices, cost-effective and inclusive interventions, and investments. 2.2.1 a) Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration (Target 976,796 ha) CI 3.1 2.2.1 b) Area of forest and forest land under restoration (target 872,727) CI 3.2	GET	72,157,122.00	508,942,518.00

2.2.1 c) Area of natural grass and woodlands under restoration (target 348,849) CI 3.3

2.2.1 d) area of wetlands (including estuaries and mangroves) under restoration (target 29,961) CI 3.4

2.2.2 a) Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (target 7.6M ha) CI 4.1

2.2.2 b) Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production Systems (target 2.9M ha) CI 4.3

2.2.2 c) Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) or other forest loss avoided (target 16,498 ha) CI 4.4

2.2.3 People benefiting from the program interventions:

a) Number of IPLCs

b) number of men and women

c) number of youth. TBD during PPG

2.2.4 Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation from 1 to endorsement. (CI 7)

2.2.5. Green House Emission mitigated (net number of tCO2eq./project from 20 projects sequestered or avoided.)

Component 3: Leveraged and Sustainable financing to promote & scale-up and scale-out ecosystem restoration and global environmental benefits.	Technical Assistance	3.1. Increased capacity by restoration practitioners to leverage resources for ecosystem restoration. (Restoration practitioners are actors engaged in the practice of restoration with a connection to direct restoration work and projects being implemented on the ground. Indicators: 3.1.1 Increase in financing capacity, multi-stakeholder organization and alignment to decrease the financing gap as defined by financing plans developed for restoration geographies, ecosystems, and/or models. Baseline TBD during PPG 3.1.2 Value of assets leveraged by private sector actors contributing to objectives of financing plans (above) 3.1.3 3.1.3 # of knowledge products, prioritization tools, and/or multisectoral conversations used by private sector actors to catalyze, de-risk, and increase return on investment in restoration. T=5 Outcome 3.2: Financial mechanisms catalyze a flow of financial resources to scale restoration models. Indicators: 3.2.1 Amount of new financing leveraged from national and international sources through coalitions, partnerships, and direct investments in financing mechanisms	GET	39,314,414.00	308,411,382.00

3.2.2. Number and types of stakeholders surveyed expressing benefits from program induced investments in the restoration continuum through enhanced efficiency, effectiveness, and livelihood benefits /or financing for restoration activities. Specific benefit baseline and targets TBD during PPGs

Component 4: Global coordination catalyzes stakeholder engagement, policy, financing, adaptive management and learning to ensure successful implementation of the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program and transformational growth in Global Environmental Benefits	Technical Assistance	Outcome 4.1: An effective Program governance mechanism provides global advocacy, partnerships, and program oversight and guidance Indicators: 4.1.1 Program-level decisions and adaptations published in minutes of annual and extra-official meetings of the Program Board and Program Steering Committee. 4.1.2 Number and type of board actions taken to increase and expand GEBs beyond the scope of the project 4.1.3 Diversity of stakeholders included on child project steering committees and program boards (# of ministries, stakeholder groups involved, % women, youth, IPLCs) 4.1.4. amount of additional co-financing and in-kind resources leveraged through partnerships brokered by the Board in favor of ecosystem restoration. Outcome 4.2: M&E, reporting, communications, and coordination established to support effective and adaptive program management. Indicators: 4.2.1 Survey of child project managers ranks the program as Satisfactory to Highly Satisfactory in integration in Mid-term and Terminal Evaluations.	GET	20,269,209.00	168,596,630.00

4.2.2 Number and types of stakeholders benefiting from program induced investments in the restoration continuum through *enhanced efficiency improvements, effectiveness or financing in restoration activities*

4.2.3 Program level M&E reports accurately reflect the Program's Progress towards Results challenges and lessons in cross-cutting issues and technical aspects. MTR and TE rankings of Global Coordination Project MEL system scores "Satisfactory" to "Highly Satisfactory"

Outcome 4.3. A dynamic and interactive platform for exchange of Knowledge, learning, technical assistance, and multi-stakeholder dialogue and connectivity facilitate child projects and program results.

Indicators

4.3.1 Increased awareness of ecosystem restoration benefits in key line ministries; % of ministry officials surveyed. (agriculture, forestry, finance, planning, etc)

4.3.2 # and diversity of stakeholders in targeted geographies and stakeholder groups (vulnerable people, IPLCs, women and youth) benefitting from knowledge products and learning.

4.3.3 # and diversity of stakeholders benefiting from communities of practice dedicated to ecosystem restoration

		coordination, and exchange (focus on science-driven, tailored and diverse restoration strategies; gender, and IPLC). Target TBD during PPG phase 4.3.4 Child Project managers rank technical support by Platform as Satisfactory to Highly Satisfactory in Mid-term and Terminal Evaluations. 4.3.5 # # of knowledge products, prioritization tools, and multisectoral conversations used by private sector actors			
M&E					
M&E	Technical Assistance		GET	4,943,291.00	54,986,525.00
			Sub Total ($)	**175,104,063.00**	**1,551,471,380.00**
Program Management Cost (PMC)					
			GET	8,755,181.00	76,030,615.00
			Sub Total($)	**8,755,181.00**	**76,030,615.00**
			Total Program Cost($)	**183,859,244.00**	**1,627,501,995.00**

Please provide justification
N/A

PROGRAM OUTLINE

A. PROGRAM RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems that the program will address, the key elements and underlying drivers of environmental change to be targeted, and the urgency to transform associated systems in line with the GEF-8

Programming Directions document. Describe the overall objective of the program, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

1. Over 75% of the world's land surface and 66% of marine and coastal areas have been significantly altered by human activities[1] and climate change stressors with negative impacts on food systems, ecosystem services, and habitats for wildlife. Healthy ecosystems and landscapes support over 75% of known terrestrial biodiversity found in forest ecosystems alone[2] and the 86% of existing species on Earth that still await description.[3] Ecologically diverse habitats support species diversity that self-sustain their ecosystem's structure and functions. They are essential for livelihoods and economies by supporting valuable ecosystem provisioning services that support agricultural productivity, food and water security and store globally important genetic resources vital to human welfare. These also regulate the climate by sequestering carbon and reducing the risk and effects of natural disasters among other regulating services.[4]

2. The human activities threatening these global resources are documented causes include for example, improper and unregulated land use, inappropriate and unsustainable production practices, unregulated extractions, population growth, increasing per capita consumption patterns, limited livelihood options and unplanned settlement expansion, among others. These are recognized to be driven by the following: (i) policy incoherence, (ii) a low capacity for regulation and enforcement; (iii) low or no realization of value from ecosystems; (v) and knowledge, learning and communication gaps. These challenges are characterized by negative feedback loops, creating a cycle that is difficult to break. The impacts of this scenario are complex, interconnected, and deeply ingrained in national social, environmental, economic, and political systems, further driven by, among others, poverty, inequality, and global climate change. Undoing these drivers will require innovations in Policy and Governance, Financing, Restoration Technologies, and in Knowledge Exchange and Learning. The Program is comprised of 20 Child Projects with distinct situations but similar and related challenges, all related to similar inter-connected Policy, Finance and Capacity gaps that are both causal agents of ecosystem degradation and composed of elements that constitute barriers to potential solutions. These are discussed further in paragraphs 13 to 22 below. Box

Box 1: Selected examples of challenges to be addressed by the Child Projects within the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program:

Mozambique: Over 50% of the targeted area of Mecoburi, Matibane, and Baixo Pinda is degraded due to progressive expansion of slash and burn agriculture, settlements, illegal logging for timber, uncontrolled exploitation of forest resources for construction materials, medicines, firewood and charcoal production. Challenges include weak management capacity, limited livelihood options and lack of investments, high dependency of local households for their living on forest resources. In Mecuburi, a miombo woodland ecosystem with wetlands in the catchment area of the Mecuburi River,with 230,000 ha. with 65% degradation is under intense human pressure. Approximately 35,200 hectares of the Mecuburi FR has been converted to cotton production. The deforestation rate is estimated at 1,780 ha./year (2004 to 2016).[5]

Uzbekistan: Project sites encompass two high value mountain / foothill landscapes, the West Tian Shan, and the Nuratau ranges (total 1,000,000+ ha), including 7 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) of 536,000 ha and 5 national Protected Areas (PAs) of 118,476 ha. Drivers of degradation are overgrazing, cutting of shrubs and trees, land abandonment, overstocking, poor maintenance of rangeland infrastructure, lack of economic and organizational capacity among farmers, and limited awareness of rangeland degradation issues and approaches. Drivers of degradation within the PA include livestock encroachment, and illegal cutting of wood for fuel and construction.

Brazil: The Country´s native vegetative cover has an estimated deficit of 19 million hectares. The systemic challenges include low levels of restoration policy implementation and unsustainable land use transition. Land-use change in favor of productive activities leads to land claims, illegal takings, unplanned landscape-level changes, and incursions on indigenous territories. An incomplete policy regime leaves millions of hectares unrestored creating an opportunity cost, especially for women who are 50% of the service providers in restoration related industries, such as

nurserywork. Filling the gap will trigger investments in restoration.

Angola: Key drivers of environmental degradation include unsustainable agricultural practices; deforestation for timber, charcoal and firewood; and persistent drought. These result in habitat loss and overexploitation of biotic and abiotic resources across sites. Climate shocks such as drought also affect the Extended Central Plateau and the dry south of Angola, experiencing the worst drought in 40 years. In the six affected Southern Provinces rainfall is 30% below average. Drought conditions coupled with rising temperatures have drastically reduced harvest and weakened livelihood resilience, resulting in a food security and nutrition crisis, affecting 3.8 million people in Huambo, Huila, Cunene, Namibe, Cuanza Sul and Benguela provinces.

3. Ecosystem Restoration offers immense potential to return hundreds of millions of hectares of degraded tropical landscapes to functioning ecosystems. Well-designed restoration can tackle multiple Sustainable Development Goals, driving synergistic benefits for biodiversity, ecosystem services, agricultural and timber production, and local livelihoods at large spatial scales.[6] Halting degradation and restoring these ecosystems and landscapes generates economic, ecological and livelihood benefits for an estimated 3.2 billion people.[7] These include: (i) safeguarding ecosystem services *e.g.*, soil protection, pollination, nutrient cycling, and soil water-holding capacity that sustaining productivity;[8] (ii) avoiding species extinctions;[9] (iii) mitigating the effects of climate change through carbon sequestration, protection against storm surges, among others.[10] and, provisioning of food, water, medicines, local building materials and cultural assets. Securing environmental benefits improves livelihoods and is important in avoiding social conflicts and migration that can lead to more degradation[11].

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4. Impacts of ecosystem degradation affect stakeholders differently, as illustrated in the following:

- **Decline in ecosystem connectivity, form and function** from loss and fragmentation compromises all levels of essential provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural and scientific services leading to further degradation and negative impacts on human health and livelihoods of local populations, investors who must absorb losses to shocks, such as fire or beach erosion, exacerbated by climate change and global consumers who drive the economy and purchase

- **Biodiversity loss**: loss of unique ecosystem and species genetic diversity lowers resilience and dilutes the germplasm required to support ecosystem health and vigor and potential for natural regeneration and, hence, ecosystem resilience to human and climate related shocks and secondary effects. This especially affects local women, IPLCs access to medicinal resources, game, and affects the provision of materials to the global pharmaceutical industry and global wellbeing.

- **Food and Water Insecurity**: Degradation and fragmentation reduce productivity of all terrestrial and aquatic production systems, leading to food and water shortages, particularly in regions already vulnerable to food insecurity and high climate change vulnerability. This impacts indigenous peoples, women, and local communities dependent on localized provisioning services that directly support subsistence takings of food, medicinal, spiritual and cultural goods. Farmers and ranchers are directly impacted by losses in soil fertility and perturbances, such as fires, and water needed for all production and domestic systems. Regulating services such as natural pest and disease vector control for local populations, pollination, and mitigation of winds and temperatures and natural filtering of contaminants support all food production systems supporting agribusinesses local and foreign jobs and global consumers and livelihoods. Declining productivity and water supplies make it difficult for Government stakeholders who are often stressed to improve inadequate infrastructure that were designed for past population levels and temperature and rainfall regimes. They are often asked to make the hard choice of investments in infrastructure over natural resources. For that reason, Ministries of environment tend to be underfunded in comparison to their counterparts in Public Works or Agriculture.

- **Increased vulnerability to climate change, degradation and biodiversity loss impacts, man-made and natural disasters:** Compromised regulating services exacerbate the effects of natural disasters amplified by climate change effects. Sediment loading of water bodies increases damage associated with flood events and increases fire intensity and magnitude in drought-stressed and unhealthy forest and grassland ecosystems. Increased vulnerability and decline of mangroves and near-shore coral reefs due to storm surges leads to saltwater intrusion affecting groundwater supplies of fresh water in coastal environments affecting well-being, commerce and investment. Property loss through coastal erosion affects private sector investment in coastal area development. These increasingly intense events compromise recovery and lead to the proliferation of non-native invasive species and intensified competition for water and minerals. Conversion of natural ecosystems through LUCCs in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems reduces their mitigation potential for greenhouse gases (GHGs) and contributes to increases in GHGs in the conversion process and through negative feedback loops affecting peri-urban expansion, effluent discharges, and mismanagement of solid wastes. Deforestation and other forms of land degradation contribute to GHG emissions and exacerbate the impacts of climate change and reduced well-being.[12] The effects are multiplied by climate change stressors, such as higher temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, storm intensity, and sea-level rise that intensify existing risks as global temperature rise accelerates, soil loses structure and fertility, and water and heat stress increase, forest pests proliferate, ecosystem vigor is reduced and susceptibility to disease outbreaks and the ability to withstand and recover from fires, storm surges increase.

- **Social and Political Instability and Negative Effects on Livelihoods:** The effects of land and water degradation and climate change stressors have disproportionate impacts on Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) and other vulnerable groups who rely on natural ecosystems for their livelihoods. They often have limited access to resources to adapt to these changes. The competition over land and other resources disproportionately affects IPLCs who rely on natural ecosystems for their livelihoods and cultural practices. Land grabbing, resource extraction, and development projects lead to the displacement of IPLCs and undermine their rights and well-being. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable to social and political tension and conflict resulting from competition over resources, as they face increased risk of gender-based violence and have limited access to decision-making processes that affect their lives and livelihoods.[13] Youth are affected by social and political instability resulting from competition over resources, as they face limited opportunities for education and employment, and are usually recruited into armed groups or criminal networks as a result. Local government officials are stressed to accommodate in migration and usually leave migrants to settle in peri-urban areas that have higher climate and ecosystem vulnerability than the areas from which they came[14].

5. **National and Global Response**: to address the affectations mentioned, a wide range of stakeholders are considered at the national and international levels. The Private sector is positioned to support restoration, in part as a modality to protect their investors. These groups interact with government officials nationally where they are generally not able to support restoration in the absence of policies that either permits or incentivizes their participation. Both national and international investors generally require non-profits or specialized firms working as connectors or aggregators of support. NGOs at both levels have a strong role to play in resource mobilization and in advocacy for better policies and budgets. Finally, the triumvirate includes line government agencies that often work in isolation and outside of the clout of Planning or Finance Ministries. Their normative and regulative roles are critical to ecosystem restoration. The international community has addressed diverse aspects of ecosystem degradation. Each Rio convention adopted forest and landscape restoration-related goals. The Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Aichi targets seeking restoration of 15% of degraded ecosystems by 2020 was upgraded in December 2022 within the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework whose 23 targets provide the framework for the protection of 30% of Earth's lands, oceans, coastal areas, inland waters by 2030 including fostering the capacities, financing, and policy support to signatory states to reach the present estimate of 17%. [15] [16] The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) seeks to halt and reverse forest cover and carbon loss.[17] The UN Convention to Combat Desertification

(UNCCD) is focused on restoring degraded unproductive lands.[18] The Rio+20 Summit's land degradation neutrality goal and the UN General Assembly's the Global Objectives on Forests (2007) call for reversing the loss of forest cover worldwide.[19]

6. The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030) reflects growing global attention and ambitions for restoration and improved sustainable land management. The compelling benefits of ecosystem restoration have prompted 115 countries to make commitments through various international agreements on climate change, biodiversity, and desertification, as well as through voluntary programs such as the Bonn Challenge, Initiative 20x20 and AFR100. The total of all commitments is close to 1 billion hectares.[20] This is ambitious given the current land use of 4.7 billion ha of cropland and grazing land with an additional 0.5 billion ha. are expected to be converted into agriculture by 2050. Estimates of land degradation indicate 1 billion ha. declining in productivity. Almost half of the restoration commitments are found in Sub-Saharan Africa, followed by Central and South America, China and South Asia and relatively few in North America, Europe, Russia, Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa. These are roughly balanced between planned measures focused on restoration and protection of natural areas; and, on the management and rehabilitation of agricultural and forestry areas.

7. The current situation is characterized by a blend of restoration commitments and voluntary pledges across a diverse group of 20 countries with different starting points along a restoration continuum[21], various degrees of political recognition of the need for ecosystem restoration, varying degrees of reporting on commitments and pledges to the Conventions and MEAs, and an incomplete understanding of the contribution of ecosystem restoration to meet a diversity of national and sub-national objectives in a coherent way.[22] Restoration actions that will meet mitigation, adaptation and other national and sub-national needs (economic, social, biodiversity, etc.) tend to be planned in isolation from each other, potentially undermining each other and missing out on the opportunity to leverage co-benefits of a more coherent and integrated approach.

8. Despite enthusiasm for global tree planting campaigns and launch of the UN Decade, restoration progress is slow. As of 2020, only 57 million of the 350 million hectares pledged to the Bonn Challenge global goal were backed by binding NDCs of which 96% were conditioned on external support. The number of NDCs with quantitative commitments for planted forests and woodlots was double the number for any other restoration strategy, and nine times the number of quantitative Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) commitments. This reflects hesitation to unconditionally achieve national restoration commitments and an overreliance on conventional reforestation strategies. In general, national and subnational plans do not appear to be aligned between the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) when it comes to quantitative restoration commitments. Improving this alignment could enhance planning and implementation. Many countries have additional qualitative commitments for restoration that lack specificity and are difficult to measure, evaluate or monitor. Commitments need to be measurable, geographically specific, and transparent to create realistic targets and to help monitor progress, as well as provide transparency to land users. Differences in reporting styles also pose a challenge for comparing restoration commitments and progress on restoration within and between countries and conventions.

9. To meet the globally established targets, the use of climate-smart management must double every year through 2026, reaching over two billion hectares by 2030 – 20% of the world's working lands – to achieve 8 $GtCO_2eq$. of mitigation annually and net-zero emissions by 2030. To remove and sequester nearly 5 Gt of CO2 annually by 2050 requires a new global restoration sector to emerge, restoring at least 350 million hectares of forests and wetlands by 2050.[23] To safeguard ecosystem services, avoid ecosystem and species extinction, realize climate change mitigation benefits and support livelihoods especially of the most vulnerable populations, a transformational process is necessary to scale the commitments of the MEAs to implementation in magnitude and in an expedient timeframe.

10. The opportunity for investments to reverse the effects of ecosystem degradation is ideally located at the nexus between growing human populations

within in a mosaic of fragmented landscapes, wetlands and near shore seascapes and wild, intact ecosystems with adequate form, function and germplasm. According to Edwards et.al.,

…there is an immense potential to return hundreds of millions of hectares of degraded tropical landscapes to functioning ecosystems. Well-designed restoration can tackle multiple Sustainable Development Goals, driving synergistic benefits for biodiversity, ecosystem services, agricultural and [commodities] *production, and local livelihoods at large spatial scales. To deliver on this potential, restoration efforts must recognize and reduce trade-offs among objectives, and minimize competition with food production and conservation of native ecosystems. Restoration initiatives also need to confront core environmental challenges of climate change and inappropriate* [restoration schemes]*, be robustly funded over the long term, and address issues of poor governance, inadequate land tenure, and socio-cultural disparities in benefits and costs. Tackling these issues using the landscape approach is vital to realizing the potential for restoration to break the cycle of land degradation and poverty and deliver on its core environmental and social promises.* **[24]** *…*

11. National and international responses have been partially successful in restoring ecosystems, especially when restoration is sustained financially, provides key community benefits, uses diverse and tailored restoration strategies, and is monitored for adaptative learning. The MEAs provide a good starting point. However, to move from commitments to scaled and accelerated global implementation is constrained by persistent and inter-connected barriers to securing the enabling political, financial, social and technical conditions needed to catalyze restoration efforts, such as the following:

Governance, Policy and Institutional Barriers:

12. Conventional planning for natural resource management is often housed in environment ministries that often do not have a landscape focus or interaction with key line ministries influencing the drivers of ecosystem degradation at the landscape level. They are generally focused on command-and-control processes with little mandate or experience in multi-stakeholder dialogue and systematic planning approaches; have lower levels of influence and budget in comparison to other line ministries; and have low access to planning tools, spatial analysis, and other evidence-based inputs to inform policy decisions. Limited monitoring and evaluation of real-time changes limits the enforcement of regulations. Isolation between line agencies and institutional rivalries creates a disconnect between environmental and economic development objectives as key agencies develop policies and incentives in “silos” and in isolation of stakeholder groups. This enables competing interests and incentives that can offset the responses to the conventions, erase gains in global environmental benefits, and cause impacts on vulnerable populations. Policies including regulations are generated within a short-term planning horizon and are derived from an uninformed and non-inclusive process will not achieve national targets and risk falling short of meeting international commitments and scaling Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs). Policy incoherence between economic, social, and environmental policies leads to perverse incentives and unbalanced enforcement of regulations that create “leakages” as progress on GEBs is offset or surpassed by negative externalities. A requisite inter-institutional process to safeguard against negative spillover effects is lacking. Policies that are misguided from an uninclusive stakeholder participation process or that are the product of an incomplete or deficient evidence-based planning and prioritization process also run the risk of supporting negative spillovers and decreasing livelihood potential for vulnerable populations leading to more negative externalities. Conflicting interests and lack of trust can make it difficult to achieve policy harmonization without meaningful stakeholder support in creating a strong popular demand for improved and inclusive policy, underscoring the need for advocacy and consciousness-raising to support trust-building, increased political will and leadership. In 20 participating countries, there are strong baseline initiatives, investments and capacities on which the integrated program and its constituent projects will build. All have national development policies, strategies and plans that make provision, to varying degrees, for sustainable natural resource management, agricultural production and environmental protection, and have similar gaps as illustrated in Box 2. Addressing the policy barriers requires significant investments in time, strategy and resources that are uncommon in the Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario.

Box 2: Baseline Policies from Natonal Child Projects

The Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program addresses policy challenges that limit the scaling of ecosystem restoration. As demonstrated below, the program builds upon a variety of policy baseline experiences and challenges, such as the following:

Angola: Angola enacted several laws and policies on nature conservation, consolidation of a protected area system, environmental impact assessment and land tenure. The 2004 Spatial Planning Law (LOTU) and related regulations offer a general framework regulating land use on the ground, but with important gaps in implementation capacity and government support.

Nepal: The Government of Nepal has developed comprehensive national policies, laws and institutional frameworks that support integrated approaches to ecosystem restoration, including: 15th Periodic Plan (2019-2023) emphasizes conserving, rehabilitating, and sustainably using forests, biodiversity, and watersheds; National Adaptation Plan (2021-2050) requires restoring and connecting critical habitats and protected areas, implementing nature-based solutions, and promoting a green and circular economy; The Nepal National Action Plan on Forest and Landscape Restoration (NAPFLR) draft report (2022) sets objectives to restore degraded forests, and associated ecosystems. Nepal is becoming a model of system-level restoration.

Peru has demonstrated a strong commitment to halt ecosystem degradation. The country has voluntarily committed to achieving Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) by 2030, through 52 measures grouped into 14 sub-targets. The country, through the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), contributes to the new Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through the restoration and conservation of ecosystems that provide essential services to people. Peru's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) prioritize 84 adaptation measures and 64 mitigation measures in water, agriculture, land use, land use change, and forestry that support ecosystem restoration and conservation. Additionally, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) promotes the restoration of fragile ecosystems, such as glaciers and mountain ecosystems, through ecosystem-based adaptation.

Uzbekistan: The Government of Uzbekistan has made many political and financial commitments to land restoration, biodiversity conservation, and climate change that directly support the objective of this project in alignment with national priorities. For example, Uzbekistan's NBSAP commits the country to cover >12% of national territory by 2028. Supporting its 2nd NDC (2021), Uzbekistan adopted the Green Growth Strategic Framework (2022) and the Strategy for Transition to a Green Economy (2019- 2030). The project is a key priority for the newly established Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR, January 2023).

Chad: Restoring the productivity of its landscapes is a national priority since 80% of its population is dependent on the agro-pastoral sector. Consequently, Chad has elaborated the National Development Plan 2022-2026 as well as its National Strategy to Combat Climate Change (NSCCCC). Chad launched reforestation programs and projects within the framework of the African Great Green Wall Initiative, of which Chad is an initiating member: the National Program for the Development of Green Belts around large cities. Also, the government offers Butane gas subsidies to make use of gas as an alternative source of energy to wood in households and the prohibition of excessive cutting and the use of fresh wood for charcoal production has helped to reduce pressure on forest resources.

Financial Barriers

13. The value of natural capital is not realized because ecosystems are not valued for their services or for their positive externalities associated with productive livelihoods. Consequently, unrealized ecosystem values are not internalized by public & private sector investments. Many of the drivers of ecosystem degradation are related to global consumption patterns and support the pursuit of immediate economic gains, often rewarded by economic stimulus programs. Conversely, the costs of the *status quo* are also unassessed at the national levels leading to an undervalued risk assessment that, if properly valued, could spur interest by the Private sector interests that face direct losses from lower irrigation potential, beach erosion, contamination, among many others. Until there is a strong financing counterbalance that enables national and private sector investment in ecosystem restoration, it may be difficult to address these drivers. Private sector engagement is often restricted, requiring policies to enable private sector participation in financing restorative actions. Constrained access and limited familiarity with financial instruments are dispersed across multiple actors, not connecting information and opportunities. Under the BAU scenario, it will be impossible to realize the targeted GEBs with the present levels of domestic and international financing. To remove the barrier, policy and capacity gaps will need to be removed by innovations by national and international actors that will lead to step-changes above the current baseline.

Box 3: Baseline Investment Examples from Child Projects **Cambodia:** Ongoing investments: GEF6 INRM Project related to integrated landscape management/conservation/sustainable use of biodiversity, natural resources and ecosystem services; World Bank's CSLE Project, related to priority ecosystem management and sustainable livelihoods (ecotourism, NTFP value chains); UNESCO's Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve project, on cooperation for conservation/sustainable development of Tonle Sap.

Mexico: Existing investments and institutional framework: CONANP personnel and operating costs in PAs, complemented by the interest of an endowment managed by FMCN, provided by GEF, KfW, and 22 additional donors; FMCN sub-projects under CONECTA and RÍOS; CI and AGRICULTURA with the Agribiomex GEF 7 project and the GEF 6 Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity Project; FIRA investments to financial intermediaries in the region; under CONECTA (a GEF project that ORIGEN will scale) three regional and one national learning communities have been created in the project regions, that will be catalyzed by ORIGEN.

Cote d'Ivoire: This project will build on a solid baseline in the agriculture and human development sectors, including: COSO (World Bank), a regional response to address fragility and conflict; R4P (USAID): conflict management project; PPCA (WB) that support to cashew value chain; V4C (ICRAF), support sustainable coca value chains; GIZ, past and current projects for the conservation of the "Comoé space" within and around the Comoé National Park (1,000,000 ha); GEF investment for national park conservation (GEF ID 9366) & sustainable cocoa & coffee sectors (10247 & 5788), and Abidjan Legacy program.

Sierra Leone: The Government of Sierra Leone is investing about 1.8 million dollars into the National Tree Planting programme that is gender inclusive through the involvement of female led community-based organizations and local NGOs.

Uzbekistan: The World Bank RESILAND CA+ program addresses transboundary landscape restoration ($153m USD; 2023-2029). The proposed GEF project will thematically and geographically extend RESILAND, targeting geographic priorities not included in RESILAND. RESILAND focuses on systemic forest management, while the proposed GEF project will incrementally focus on SLM and systemic aspects of biodiversity conservation.

Capacity Barriers

14. Different countries and regions within countries are at different baselines. The types of knowledge and levels of applicability for understanding ecosystem restoration in all its complexity, options and the planning technologies and financing options appropriate for different stages of the Restoration Continuum vary greatly and require tailored approaches. The limited scientific capacity for ecosystem assessment and monitoring concurrently decreases return

on investment in restoration, inhibits policies enabling financing, and increases policy-related leakages. Practiced knowledge held by IPLCs, experienced landholders, and those in close contact with landscapes (often women) about restoration feasibility, implementation, sustainability, and successful cases of activities are not featured in communications to decision-makers at the local and national levels. This can make it difficult for authorities and managers to identify and implement cost-effective solutions to ecosystem degradation with competitive returns to vulnerable populations in partnership with these communities. Authorities, managers, NGOs, and local stakeholders encounter an overwhelming plethora of tools, reports, and experiences with little time or capacity to discern between them and select the options that are most appropriate for their national and local conditions. Furthermore, the costs of the technology, training, technical assistance, and infrastructure needed for multi-stakeholder engagement, to inform policies, and monitor GEBs are un-planned and consequently under-budgeted. Restoring degraded ecosystems often requires significant investments of time and resources, which can be difficult to secure in the face of competing priorities and limited resources.

Gender Barriers

15. Gender norms, roles, and relations can shape how women and men access, use, and benefit from natural resources and ecosystem services. This can impact their ability to participate in ecosystem restoration initiatives, as well as the outcomes and impacts of these initiatives. Women may have limited access to resources (such as land, credit, and technology, which can hinder their ability to participate in ecosystem restoration initiatives), limited participation in decision-making (Women may be excluded from decision-making processes related to ecosystem restoration, which can limit their ability to shape the design and implementation of these initiatives); limited knowledge and skills: Women may have limited access to information, education, and training related to ecosystem restoration, which can limit their ability to participate and contribute effectively; gender-based violence and discrimination: Women may face gender-based violence and discrimination when participating in ecosystem restoration initiatives, which can create barriers to their participation and limit their ability to benefit from these initiatives; Limited recognition and valuing of women's contributions: Women's contributions to ecosystem restoration initiatives may be undervalued or unrecognized, which can limit their participation and limit the effectiveness of these initiatives.

Cultural Barriers

16. Local communities and indigenous peoples may have diverse perspectives and priorities and may have different ideas about how ecosystem restoration should be approached and implemented. In some cases, there may be conflicting interests or tensions between different stakeholders that can create challenges for effective ecosystem restoration. Assisted natural regeneration (ANR) and other natural regeneration-based strategies are underutilized because of lack of information spread about their utility, benefits, implementation and monitoring practices. Even though local communities and indigenous peoples can play a critical role in ecosystem restoration by drawing on their traditional knowledge and practices, is often undervalued or not recognized. Also, impacts of colonization and historical trauma can impact their ability and willingness to engage in ecosystem restoration initiatives.

The Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program

17. The Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program (ERIP) is nested within a suite of GEF-8 Integrated Programs that respond to the many vectors of environmental and livelihood decline dedicated to reducing ocean plastics, support to Food and Agriculture Systems, Reduction of Persistent Contaminants, Ocean Plastics, among others. This IP Targets Natural Systems and is strategic across the GEF Ips due to the negative feedback loops associated with expanding human development and ecosystem change. Ecosystem Restoration actions are ideally located at the nexus between growing human populations within a mosaic of fragmented, wild or intact landscapes.

18. Ecosystem Restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of ecosystem types and habitats that have been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. It encompasses a continuum of activities ranging from reducing causes of degradation, rehabilitating and improving systems under human use to restoring disturbed natural ecosystems to their natural state and ensuring their conservation. It is a nature-based solution that has both economic and ecological benefits contributing to green recovery by stimulating investments, creating jobs primarily in rural areas, and helping to secure livelihoods of local communities.[25] The **natural systems** targeted for transformation by the IP are (i) converted or degraded ecosystem types and habitats;[26] (ii) degraded natural forest landscapes, drylands, grasslands and pastures;[27] and (iii) degraded agro-ecosystems in mosaic landscapes with high potential for multiple environmental benefits.[28]

19. The Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program is focused on **four transformational levers** [29] to address the barriers and facilitate the scaling of GEBs and support for livelihoods of vulnerable populations through the sustainable and equitable stewardship of ecosystem health, integrity, goods and services from priority ecosystems:

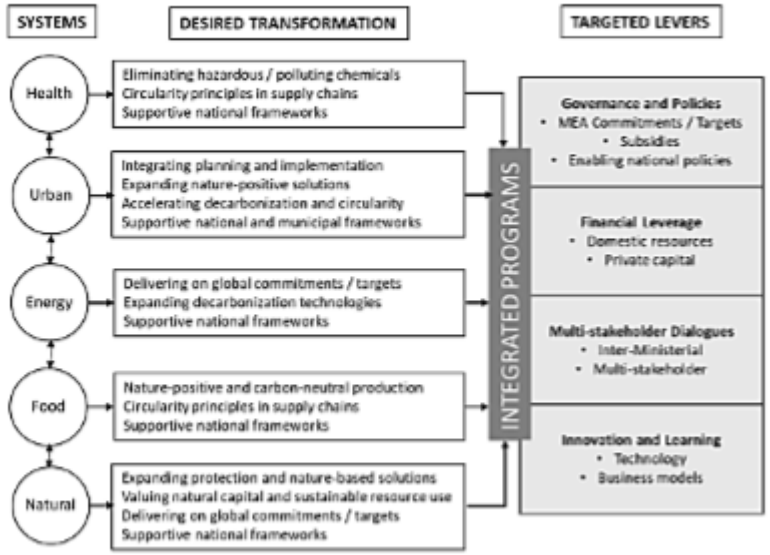

Figure No. 1 Levers for Systems Transformation

1. Governance and Policies: Effective, informed, inclusive and coherent governance of priority ecosystems. Innovative policies that facilitate resources and private sector engagement and eliminating perverse incentives to land degradation. Informing policy involves advocacy and consciousness raising and inclusive processes. Enhancing policies should assist in removing losses from negative incentives and capitalizing on gains through increased private sector participation. This combination enables scaling-deep through paradigm and attitude shifts and supports scaling out at the national-level.

2. Financial Leverage: Effective restoration of ecosystem value derived from sustainable supplies of ecosystem goods and services that protect and enhance natural assets and human dignity and well-being. Leveraging natural and financial capital for a sustained and expanded ecosystem restoration continuum.
3. Multi-stakeholder Dialogues and capacity for land planning: monitoring and informing decisions and informed and meaningful multi-level and multi-stakeholder dialogue bridging diverse actors and interests together
4. Innovation and Learning: for a cost effective and appropriate choice of restoration methods to scale restoration.

For Regeneration of Ecosystems to happen, efforts must recognize and reduce trade-offs among objectives and minimize competition with food production and conservation of native ecosystems. Restoration initiatives also need to confront core environmental challenges of climate change and inappropriate planting in savanna biomes, be robustly funded over the long term, and address issues of poor governance, inadequate land tenure, and socio-cultural disparities in benefits and costs. Tackling these issues using the landscape approach is vital to realizing the potential for restoration to break the cycle of land degradation and poverty and deliver on its core environmental and social promises.

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[16] https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/e6d3/cd1d/daf663719a03902a9b116c34/cop-15-l-25-en.pdf

[17] UNFCCC, 2013

[18] UNCCD, 2013

[19] Cite UN General Assembly text here

[20] Sewell et.al, PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency 2020, Goals and Commitments for the Restoration Decade. The middle estimate totals close to 1 billion hectares (estimate range 765–1 billion hectares under various assumptions)

[21] A series of evolving distinct stages within which restoration activities develop. See Society for Ecological Restoration, 2021. The UN Decade on Ecological Restoration: Ten Guiding Principles. PRINCIPLES FOR ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION TO GUIDE THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE 2021–2030 download available at: https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.ser.org/resource/resmgr/publications/principles_for_ecosystem_res.pdf

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[26] Defined as converted wetlands, peatlands, headwaters and watersheds, estuaries, riverine forests, mangroves, coastal areas including nearshore coral reefs and seagrass ecosystems, native woodlands, shrub and grasslands, ecological networks and corridors, and stepping-stone habits.

[27] Defined as drylands, grasslands and pastures.

[28] Defined as areas with high potential for multiple environmental benefits through investments in sustainable land management, agro-silvo-pastoral models, agro-ecological diversification, and rangeland restoration

[29] GEF-8 Strategic Positioning Framework, pp 27. URL: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/2021-11/EN_GEF.R.08.07_GEF8_Strategic_positioning_framework.pdf

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B. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Program Description

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

Planet in peril: declining state of biodiversity, climate, land and soil health, ocean health, freshwater resources, fisheries, and the presence of hazardous chemicals…it is inevitable that the declining trends will be further worsened by the breakdown in food, energy, urban, health, and ***natural systems*** *that in turn underpin human development*. –GEF, 2021

20. The COVID Pandemic brought to the world's attention the fragile relationship between human systems and natural systems. Globally, the post-2020 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework's proposal on Ecosystem Restoration seeks restoration of at least 30% of degraded marine and terrestrial ecosystems. Despite the baseline buy-in to the MEAs, human impacts on nature are increasing, as reflected in the growing trends in biodiversity loss, deforestation, and oceans pollution and overfishing, among others. Securing these natural systems, their Global Environmental Benefits and supporting equitable, rights-based governance is the core of the GEF's mandate and is transversal among the MEAs. However, the scale and magnitude of challenges facing the world requires radical shifts in how natural capital is factored into decision-making processes by governments and business.

21. The Ecosystem Restoration IP seeks to arrest further degradation and to restore and heal ecosystems and landscapes by removing the barriers identified above and catalyzing innovative and transformative policy and enabling conditions, financial mobilization, multi-stakeholder dialogue, knowledge exchange and learning, and capacity-building to support the restoration of natural ecosystems needed to horizontally and vertically scale the realization of Global Environmental Benefits and livelihood outcomes at national and global levels, as indicated by the MEAs and national NDCs.

Theory of Change

22. The levers or pathways presented previously are underpinned by the following causal pathways and development assumptions that support the IP strategy, the Theory-of-Change and the Program's components.

Policy Innovations:

· Awareness, trust and understanding: The pathway between raising awareness, understanding of the restoration continuum and increased stakeholder engagement supports the **assumption** that stakeholders at all levels are more likely to be motivated to participate in restoration efforts when they trust and understand the values and benefits of these efforts in relation to their needs. This can include understanding the role of ecosystems in providing vital regulating or provisioning services to realizing value of public lands in support of livelihoods. Advocacy also supports the Financing Mobilization lever.

· Coherent strategy, planning and coordination: The causal pathway between developing and implementing science and evidence-based, strategies and planning for restoring degraded landscapes supports the **assumption** that a cohesive, coordinated, integrated and inclusive approach to restoration will lead to more effective, efficient and durable actions. This can include incorporating the needs and perspectives of different stakeholders into plans supported by science and evidence-based and practiced- understanding of ecosystem attributes, affectations and relative values associated with the multiple benefits of

restoration.

Financial leverage

· Partnerships and collaboration: The causal pathway between building partnerships and collaborations among stakeholders and the intended outcome of increased resource mobilization supports the **assumption** that strategic partnerships between public and private sectors and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) can increase the social and human capital e.g. resources and expertise available for restoration efforts, knowledge exchange, capacity development and learning from restoration efforts. Equally important is the advocacy assumption.

Multi-stakeholder Dialogue

· Multi-stakeholder dialogue: The causal pathway between engaging and empowering communities and other stakeholders through meaningful participation and dialogue supports the **assumption** that diverse stakeholder needs and agendas are more likely to be realized when stakeholders are motivated to participate in and support restoration efforts when they have ownership and control over these efforts and ensuring that the most vulnerable communities are fully engaged and receive benefits. Successful ecosystem restoration is based not only on ecological considerations, but also on socio-cultural factors that are important for achieving long-term sustainability.[1]

Innovation and Learning:

· Implementation and monitoring: The causal pathway between implementing and monitoring the restoration continuum and contributions to the intended outcome of improved ecosystem health and resilience supports the **assumption** that implementing effective restoration efforts can lead to improved ecosystem health and resilience and increased benefits and well-being especially of vulnerable populations, women, youth and IPLCs. Restoration capacity can be developed through empowering key stakeholders to use best practices and innovative technologies to support restoration efforts and monitoring the effectiveness of restoration efforts.

· Evaluation and learning: The causal pathway between evaluating and learning from national and global landscape restoration efforts and the intended improvement in restoration strategies and planning supports the **assumption** that regularly assessing the socio-economic and environmental effectiveness of restoration efforts leads to evidence which leads to demand for improved strategies and policies and generation of global benefits.

- Scaling-up and replication: The causal pathway between replication and scaling-up is driven by innovation. This leads to the **assumption** that innovations upscaled through policy, financial mechanisms and catalytic knowledge will lead to scaling of successful restoration efforts in degraded landscapes, which leads to increased environmental and socio-economic benefits. This would also assume the absence of any cataclysmic environmental or economic shocks or major unforeseen shifts in demand for commodities that could provide negative spillovers above the positive effects generated by the Program. This can involve incorporating improved and innovative science and practiced knowledge in implementation, tracking and evaluation, involving all stakeholder groups including women, vulnerable populations, youth, and indigenous groups and sharing lessons learned and best practices with partners to replicate successful restoration efforts.
- **Knowledge generation, exchange, and learning** is a pillar of the transformational process. Restoration practices have cultural dimensions that are important to consider, including indigenous-led restoration approaches and incorporation of iindigenous and traditional knowledge for successful restoration strategies and approaches (UN Decade on Ecological Restoration Principle 7).

23. The Program orients 20 Child Projects around a common theory that to reach the ambitious goal of protecting 30% of land and oceans, degradation of natural systems must be halted and reversed. The scale and magnitude of challenges facing the world's natural systems requires radical shifts in how natural capital is factored into decision-making processes by governments and business. That shift is predicated on transforming current efforts to scale the realization of global environmental benefits. The Program embraces the following elements into the TOC:

IF policies to restore ecosystems and improve livelihoods are informed by science and through an inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue, and consciousness of the effects of perverse incentives can be raised, THEN demand for cohesive policies can be increased, and the effects of perverse incentives can be eliminated, and private sector engagement can increase.

IF private sector and local stakeholders are adequately engaged and invested, THEN financial flows and assets needed to address the drivers of ecosystem degradation will be mobilized.

IF innovations in ecosystem restoration can be realized at competitive costs and if these yield sufficient benefit and return to local stakeholders and investors, THEN the value of natural capital can be realized and internalized in local and national economies.

IF the benefits from innovations can be effectively communicated and replicated nationally and globally, THEN new commitments to innovate and restore natural systems can be secured at a scale necessary to transform the restoration of natural systems at a timescale and magnitude sufficient to reverse the decline in land and water quality, global biodiversity, and increase resilience of livelihoods and ecosystems to climate change effects.

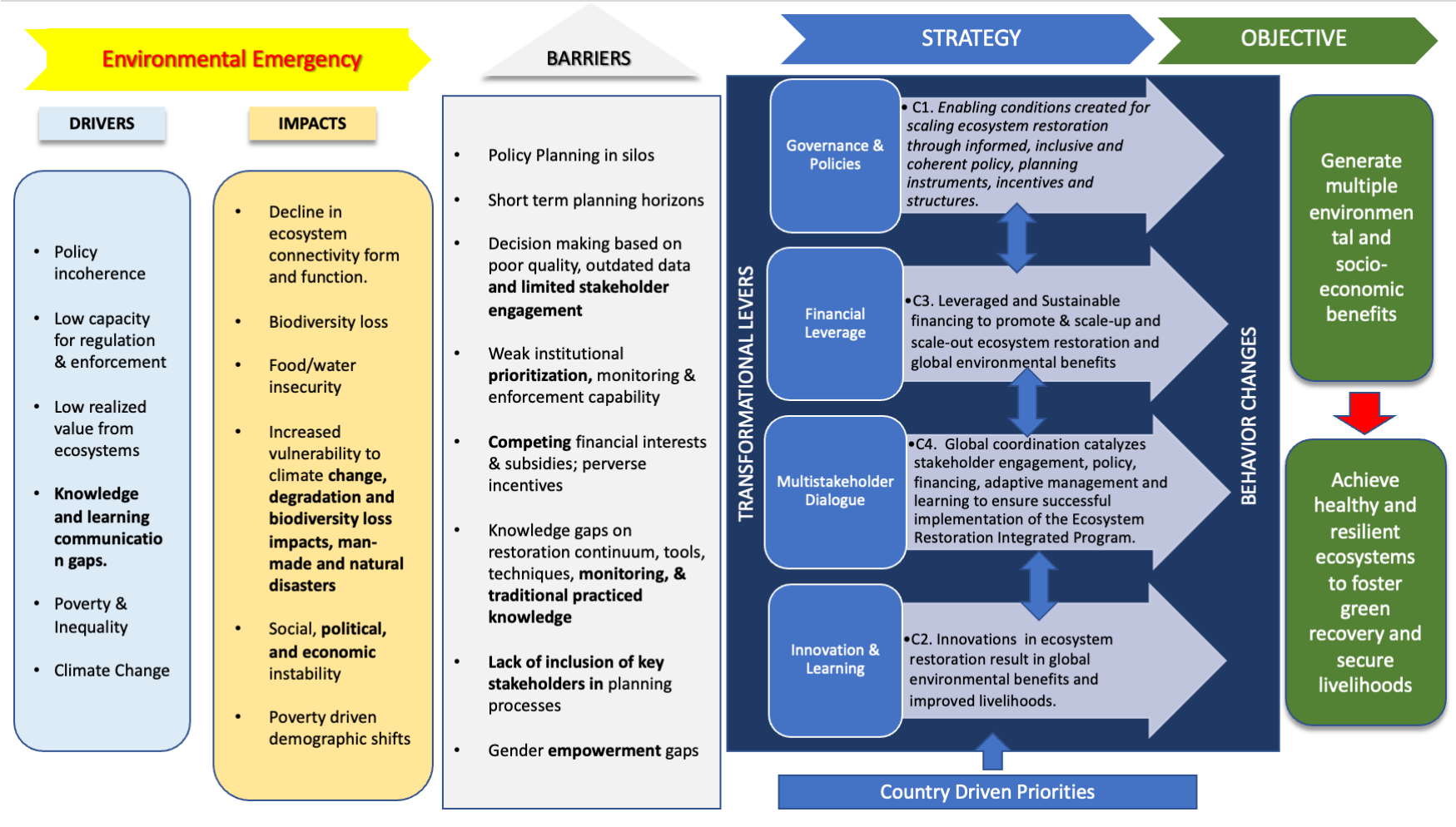

Fig. 2 Theory of Change]

24. The incremental reasoning for the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated program is to realize opportunities to transform and scale ecosystem restoration to levels expected to meet global commitments and beyond. The baseline scenario of individual, localized investments will not provide the impetus for transformation to occur at the necessary scale and timescale of interest. Despite the level of attainment of the MEA targets, opportunity and interest exist at the national level to catalyze the energy needed for a transformative process. Without the Program and its guiding Global Child Coordination Project, ecosystem restoration would occur but at a lower scale that is insufficient to stem the loss of ecosystem services and benefits globally. The Program

therefore supports the GEF-8 concept for catalyzing transformational processes that will complement biophysical and technical interventions with instruments focused on national policies, governance, institutional, financial, and local social structures to bring all relevant stakeholders together for transformational impact on reversing environmental degradation globally.

25. The Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program Goal is to *achieve healthy and resilient ecosystems to foster green recovery and secure livelihoods*. The Program goal directly addresses the linkage between ecosystem health and environmental benefits such as supporting and provisioning ecosystem services that contribute to security of livelihoods and resilience.

26. Program Objective: *generate multiple durable global environmental and socioeconomic benefits by applying integrated and innovative approaches to restore degraded ecosystems.*

27. The Program promotes an integrated approach and invests in ecosystem restoration projects that will activate transformational effects by enabling innovative approaches to harmonize policies, realize returns on natural capital, increase catalytic financing, and promote multi-stakeholder engagement and effective capacity development for science-based planning, knowledge exchange and learning. The Program builds on previous GEF projects to elevate restoration to the next level in terms of focus on transformative impact and scale, and in support of the global commitments made, which is not possible through individual initiatives. The core elements of the approach are (i) spatial targeting, (ii) integration across objectives, (iii) improved monitoring, and (iv) innovation and private sector engagement. The approach is made operational through a Global Coordination Child Project that provides technical assistance and interventions complemented by program-level coordination and support to 20 national Child Projects promoting improved ecosystem governance, policy, and multi-stakeholder platforms that engage a broad range of stakeholders, restoration science, monitoring and evaluation, private sector engagement, catalytic finance, and learning. The Program ensures effective and gender-responsive actions and equal access for all marginalized groups and indigenous communities to participate in and benefit equitably from restoration interventions. The Programmatic results will be realized through the following Components and Outcomes:

Component 1: Enabling conditions created for increased ecosystem restoration through informed and inclusive and coherent policy, planning instruments, incentives, and multi-stakeholder structures.

28. The component focuses on developing capacities for transforming ecosystem policy frameworks by promoting policy innovation and coherence across multiple levels and sectors to enable restoration, improved use of natural capital, catalyze private sector participation, minimize perverse incentives, reduce negative spillovers and leakage, and increase capacities for improved science-based and participative planning processes.

29. Almost all Child Projects are seeking policy responses to trigger scalable transformation of GEBs. Among those are the following:

- Vietnam: improving policy and regulation, developing cross-sectoral mechanisms, and enhancing capacities for watershed management;
- Mali: Support improved analytical capabilities for assessment, planning, prioritization and monitoring of ecosystems and natural resources and the impacts and benefits of ecosystems and restoration actions by building the capacity for local technical services on community-level sustainable natural resource governance, environmental education, and support for data collection, monitoring and analysis;
- Sao Tome and Principe: By building capacity and confidence to deliver ecosystem restoration, the authorities in Sao Tome and Principe can **join global initiatives such as the Bonn Challenge or AFR100** and meet existing commitments under the MEAs. This highlights the importance of policy harmonization at the national and international levels in achieving the common goal of ecosystem restoration and building resilience to climate change.

1.1. National and sub-national policies and regulatory frameworks are harmonized through multistakeholder dialogue for improved policy coherence and enhanced implementation capacity enabling ecosystem restoration:

30. Policies and especially subsidies may create perverse incentives for those to over-exploit or over-intensify use of natural resources, leading to environmental degradation. Non-monetary interventions, such as laws and regulations intended to encourage economic development (e.g., rights and concessions granted to extractive industries), can also perversely incentivize habitat and land destruction. In addition, markets may fail (owing to externalities) when prices do not reflect the environmental costs of production and consumption, yielding a direct causal relationship between mispricing and (incentivized) unsustainable models of land-based production activities. Ultimately, the lack of enforcement of environmental laws and regulations can exacerbate land degradation in the face of perverse incentives.[2]

31. Economic development policy, such as agriculture subsidies, for example, are an important driver of land-use, and consequently a driver of change in land-use cover. According to a recent World Bank Report,

> *current support for agriculture delivers low value for money as a way of helping farmers; for every dollar of public support, the return to farmers is just 35 cents. Simple reductions in or rearrangement of current support will not yield game-changing reductions in global emission* [or other GEBs]. *Policy conditionality tying support to the adoption of environmentally friendly but lower-yielding farm practices could potentially reduce emissions, but would entail tradeoffs for people, nature, and economic prosperity with lower agricultural production, higher poverty, higher agricultural land use and an increase in the cost of healthy diets. Concerted efforts to repurpose a part of current domestic support as incentives to develop and adopt green innovations that reduce both emissions and costs could potentially deliver substantial gains for the planet, the economy, and people.*[3]

32. The Program promotes a multi-stakeholder stocktaking process to determine the policy gaps, constraints, and unintended or perverse incentives and to identify the sources and types of negative spillovers. The results will define a pathway forward through working groups to support policy coherence at several levels: (i) globally, among the decision-makers at key global conventions and initiatives that determine international agendas and processes, ii) multi-nationally, among the many actors in IP countries that work towards global goals and national economic, agricultural and environmental policies, and (iii) nationally, among the multiple actors and stakeholders that work towards actions towards the key conventions, initiatives, national and subnational policies within each country. For a transformational impact, child projects are encouraged to build diverse, multi-sectoral national working groups to identify and support policy innovations, restoration best practices, and financial mechanisms that can trigger national assets in support of restoration. In meeting national and MEA objectives, these multiple spaces from the global to the multinational to the national, will create synergies across economic, social, and environmental policy areas; reconcile domestic policy and MEAs and to address spillovers and leakages.[4]

33. The Program seeks improved ecosystem governance through informed and coherent policies. The Program supports the integration of the Child Projects to assess and target policy actions through the improved capacity for spatially defined ecosystem priorities and restoration strategies, attributes, boundaries, economic values, policy gaps, and governance challenges. These include land tenure and the integration of spatial land-use planning into the existing planning frameworks and participatory land-use planning over a range of governance models to meaningfully involve all stakeholders, with an emphasis on the inclusion of vulnerable people, women, youth, and IPLCs. This includes upgrading or assessing progress toward National Restoration Action Plans, LDN Targets, or other relevant tools and frameworks.

34. The suite of Child Projects builds on Strassburg et al.'s global prioritization, existing CI and partner-led spatial and decision-making tools, recent resources for spatial analysis in restoration at different scales, and collaboration with other leading spatial analysis networks. The Program encourages inter-

sectoral working groups to facilitate land-use planning under multiple governance models and to engage stakeholders like women, youth, indigenous communities, governments, civil society actors, and the private sector. The Program supports Child Projects in spatial prioritization based on community benefits, globally important biodiversity and the potential for high climate mitigation and adaptation impact and restoring ecosystem-level integrity, risk reduction, opportunities for co- management with IPLCs, marginalized and climate vulnerable groups, contributions to MEAs and IP targets, and opportunities to link to country and international investments. Whenever possible, assessments of land's potential to restore, and generate GEBs and local benefits will consider frameworks like the LDN concept of assuring that a negative counterbalance does not offset or exceed the effects of restoration in the same geography. Land Use Planning must take this concept into account to assure that losses due to land degradation can be counterbalanced with equivalent gains.

35. Participatory land-use planning over a range of governance models can help ensure that all stakeholders are involved in the restoration process. This can help to identify the needs and preferences of local communities and other stakeholders, leading to more targeted and effective restoration interventions. In addition, involving a range of stakeholders in the planning process can help to build consensus and support for restoration efforts, which can be critical for successful implementation.

36. The Program will seek to disseminate and adapt existing tools and procedures to expand the policy dialogue from a tree-based landscape focus to an ecosystem dialogue that includes grasslands, wetlands, productive areas, freshwater ecosystems, and other priority landscapes signaled by GEF 8 to a greater ecosystem focus. The component prioritizes the development and implementation of policies and regulations through national Child Projects that support and incentivize ecosystem restoration, such as market-based incentives for ecosystem goods and services and sustainable use of biodiversity.

1.2. Ecosystem governance is improved through multi-stakeholder (IPLC, private sector, academia, public sector) dialogue and support structures supporting policies that enable scaling of resources for effective ecosystem restoration.

37. The Program will facilitate increased operationalization and monitoring of ecosystem restoration commitments, the achievement of ambitious government targets by facilitating collaborative conversations towards commitments agreed to by national and subnational governments to the UNCCD, UNCBD, and UNFCCC, and international pledges to the Bonn Challenge, UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration, Initiative 20x20, AFR100, as applicable by participating countries. The approach involves enhancing spatial data flow and analysis, monitoring, and evaluation, and identification of financial mechanisms to support restoration actions among diverse actors. It will develop tools and procedures to inform advocacy, action, and financing plans through multi-stakeholder dialogue on the most important and urgent needs in-country. This process will be encouraged through the integrated working groups above and connects to existing and nascent Communities of Practice through the Program's platform and Global Child Coordination Project, as described in Component 4.

38. Integrating spatial land use planning into the existing planning frameworks (e.g. NBSAP, NAP, NDC, etc.) can help ensure that ecosystem restoration efforts are aligned with broader national and regional development plans. By incorporating spatial land use planning, stakeholders can better understand the implications of restoration efforts on other land uses, such as agriculture, forestry, and urbanization. This can facilitate more effective resource allocation and minimize potential conflicts between competing land uses.

39. The Program encourages and supports awareness, consciousness building, and dialogue to increase national and subnational demand for improved policies by operationalizing the investments in analytical tools and interpretation through multi-stakeholder dialogue, the exchange of best practices, and technical support in decision-making support tools, strategic communications, consciousness-raising, and advocacy for improved policy. The Program will support Child Projects with technical assistance, tools, and support to targeted communications, effective multi-stakeholder policy dialogue for the inclusion of public and private sector participation and integration of women, local communities and indigenous populations. Knowledge of impacts of policies and

restoration impacts on vulnerable populations will also be exchanged through working groups, Communities of Practice and knowledge exchange and best practices though the Program's Platform. Knowledge exchange includes cross/cutting areas such as multi-stakeholder dialogue, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) and gender perspectives.

40. In addition, the IP framework is aligned with the GEF-funded Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI) to enhance IPLC efforts to steward land, waters, and natural resources to deliver global environmental benefits. The expected results are a measured and improved progress towards ecosystem restoration commitments and new or reconciled policies which are developed through an inclusive and informed dialogue and from an understanding of progress towards Convention-based targets; leveraged demand for policy improvements through multi-stakeholder fora for policy analysis, knowledge sharing, and exchange of best practices.

41. Resolving land tenure and resource use rights issues that are barriers to achieving restoration objectives is essential for effective ecosystem governance. This can involve addressing conflicts over land use, clarifying property rights, and promoting good governance in view of land rights and access to natural resources, gender equality, and livelihoods. By promoting transparency, accountability, and fairness in land tenure and resource use, ecosystem restoration efforts can be more effective and sustainable over the long term.

Component 2: Innovations in ecosystem restoration resulting in transformation impacts that generate global environmental benefits and livelihoods.

43. This component supports the national capacity for managing an ecosystem restoration continuum through on-the-ground experience in ecosystem restoration as defined by the needs of the ecosystems implemented through 20 child projects. Support through the Program´s Global Coordination Unit (GCU, Component 4) will enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational aspects of the national restoration initiatives, harmonization within the Program, and through technical assistance to the executing agencies and partners in monitoring and evaluation aspects of ecosystem restoration and in applying innovations relative to the needs of the country-level restoration efforts.

43. The restoration experience is the centerpiece for capacity building, catalytic science, multi-stakeholder dialogue and sector integration and learning. Capacity building and training for key stakeholders, including communities, government agencies, and private sector actors, to support the implementation of restoration efforts including the development of training and capacity building initiatives and as the creation of working groups, networks, and platforms for learning through an effective exchange of information and knowledge including the development and dissemination of lessons derived from new scientific knowledge and innovative approaches to ecosystem restoration. This could include the development of new technologies and practices that support restoration, and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned from existing restoration efforts.

44. Collectively, the Program will impact 12,834,564 ha. either restored or under restoration and mitigation through 133,008,470 tCO2eq. sequestered or avoided and reaching an estimated 1,824,397.00 beneficiaries.

2.1: Analytical capabilities improved to enable assessment, planning, prioritization and M&E of status, vulnerabilities, impacts and benefits of ecosystems and restoration actions.

45. Capacity for monitoring and capturing results through information systems including baselines, leakage and additionality analysis, and targeted research on impacts, trade-offs, and costs-benefit analysis of restoration and associated learning will build on existing experiences, that collectively include overarching guidance on baselines, analyses, controls, look-back periods and detailed resources for field-level monitoring and spatial analysis techniques. The

resulting reporting platform, and protocols for global spatial analyses will serve a rapidly growing and changing restoration portfolio. Support will be provided to Child Projects through methodological guidance and capacity building on how to collect information on climate adaptation and mitigation impacts, community-centric information on livelihoods, ecosystem services, cost-effectiveness, biodiversity data, and vulnerability. To inform the discussions on policies and financial mechanisms on how to accelerate support to diverse restoration best practices, data collected will connect to cost reporting and be disaggregated by restoration strategy wherever possible to provide a robust data collection framework at the Program-level. To facilitate the feedback loops, information will also be packaged into learning products on technical themes, such as advanced natural regeneration, restoration cost-effectiveness, among others.

2.2: *Converted or degraded ecosystem types and habitats under restoration using innovation, best practices, cost-effective interventions informed by spatial analysis and science, and investments in sustainable land management by active involvement of local stakeholders*.

46. This outcome provides the national-level experiences that will catalyze an innovative ecological and socio-economic process that will progressively restore prioritized ecosystems and provide information and dialogue to catalyze policy, financing, and continually improve restoration practices. The aggregate experience garnered from twenty Child Projects supporting the Integrated Program´s objective of restoring 2,228,334.24 ha. under restoration and 10,606,230 ha under improved management of (i) converted or degraded ecosystem types and habitats[5]; (ii) degraded natural forest landscapes, drylands, grasslands and pastures[6]; and (iii) degraded agro-ecosystems in mosaic landscapes with high potential for multiple environmental benefits as illustrated in the following table.[7]

Types of Ecosystems to be addressed by the IP	Converted or degraded ecosystem types and habitats, such as wetlands, watersheds, mangroves, shrub and grasslands restored using best practices.[8]	Degraded natural forest landscapes, drylands, grasslands and pastures restored applying natural regeneration and/or assisted natural regeneration.[9]	Degraded agro-ecosystems in mosaic landscapes restored through investments in sustainable land management, including agro-silvo-pastoral models and agro-ecological diversification, and rangeland restoration.[10]
Number of Countries Distribution of Ecosystem Restoration	17	15	7

Table 1: Country Restoration Typology

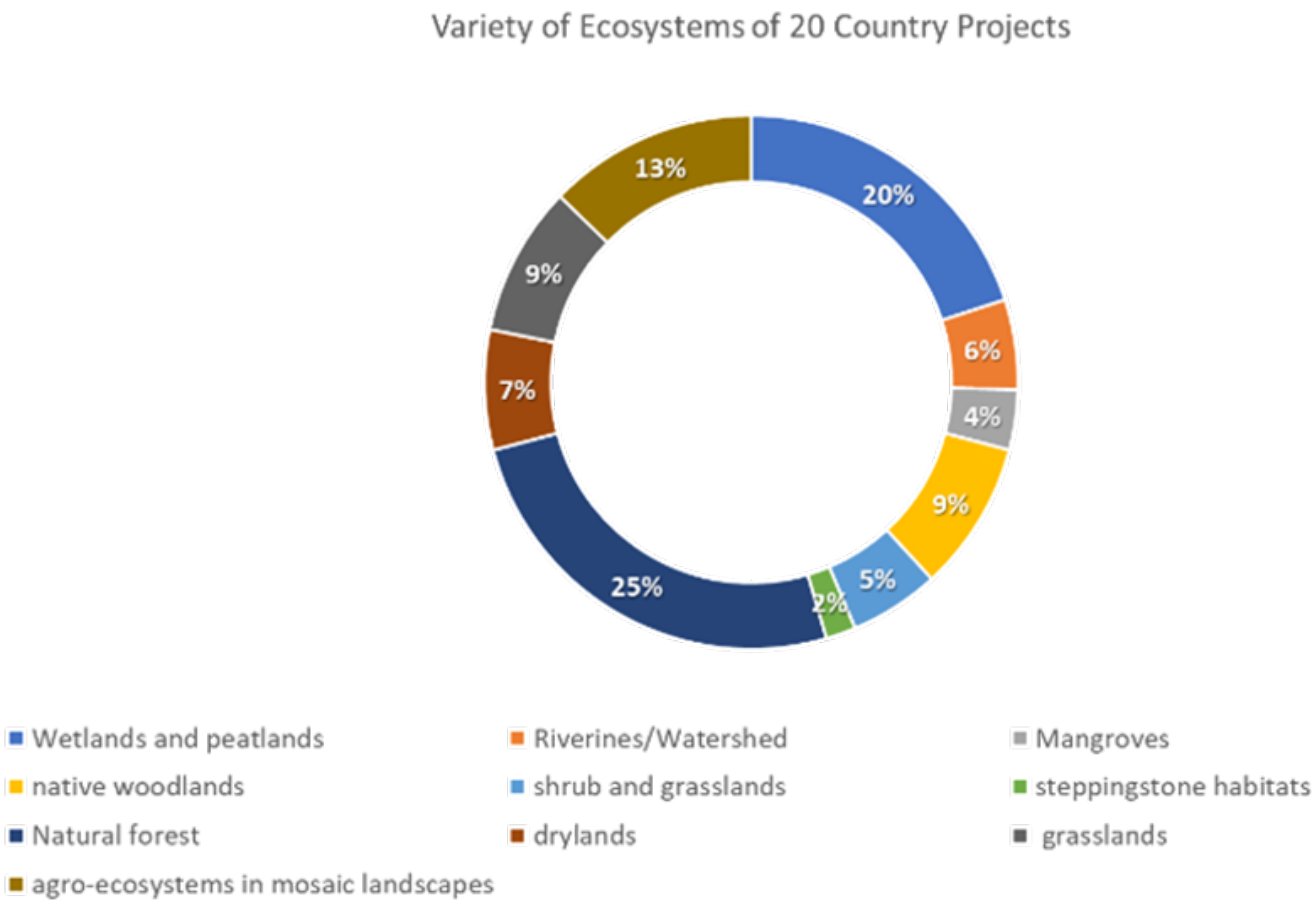

Figure 3 illustrates the wide variety of ecosystem types e.g., wetlands, forests, etc. that will support GEBs and learning within the transformational process.]

47. To meet or exceed these targets within an inclusive framework, the Program will connect restoration activities and solutions with dedicated and financed involvement of local actors, smallholders, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and their government and private sector counterparts through gender responsive community-based approaches. The Program will involve IPLCs in the implementation and promote indigenous-led restoration in child projects in geographies, such as Peru, Sierra Leon, Nepal, Cambodia, Mexico, South Africa, DR Congo, and Mali amongst other possibilities. connect Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to funding, technology, and decision-makers, while partnering with Child Projects on training across key themes through building a dedicated community of practice, through South-South cooperation, exchange visits and dedicated knowledge products through the Restoration Platform described in Component 4

- Cambodia: As IPLCs will play an important role in the project's on-the-ground engagements the project will seek to **integrate traditional/customary**

knowledge into its interventions, while at the same time safeguarding the intellectual property rights of said knowledge. The project will further address investment gaps in landscape/watershed management by creating enabling conditions for sustainable and innovative public and private financing mechanisms and advancing public-private-community partnerships for sustainable watershed management, **including linkages to the tourism industry and cultural heritage protection**

- Cote d Ivoire: will implement the Forest Conservation, Restoration and Extension Strategy (SPREF) across four target savannah areas, covering 16,000 ha of forest (NTFP production and/or conservation) in areas degraded by agriculture, mining or livestock

48. Women are disproportionately affected by climate change and degradation. Involving them leads to meaningful solutions. Restoration has the potential to improve gender equality, equitable benefits sharing, and sustainability of the interventions in the long-term. Embedding gender recognizes the importance of women as landowners and their need for secure access to land and their decision-making power on how land is used and restored. Integrating gender considerations into restoration efforts promotes the efficiency and effectiveness of restoration work and will also offer considerable opportunities for increasing restoration commitments and climate change action. Gender-sensitive ecosystem restoration can generate multiple environmental and socio-economic benefits for women and their communities, creating more equitable and sustainable outcomes for all.

- *Brazil: seeks to integrate restoration into the PLANAVEG framework to unlock resources from court ordered reforestations and fuel small scale nursery businesses to support restoration.*

49. The restoration experience will be vertically and horizontally integrated nationally and globally as part of a transformation strategy. Building the capacity to restore and maintain functional landscapes, halt degradation, and promote decision support tools such as environmental and economic valuation systems will be horizontally integrated nationally through communities of practice and working groups. Vertical integration will be supported by the Global Coordination Child Project and the Programs´ governance structure. Collectively, these will ensure that science, capacity building and assistance, including spatial targeting tools for achievement of UNCCD LDN targets is mainstreamed with partners´ efforts to develop scalable, transformational restoration models.

Component 3: Leveraged and sustainable financing to promote & scale-up and scale-out ecosystem restoration and global environmental benefits.

50. The Program strategy includes the transformational element of capacity building for innovative yet tailored financing that supports ecosystem restoration efforts. This includes financing as a core element through several dimensions: (i) a better understanding of the cost-effectiveness and return on investment of different restoration strategies to better tailor them to landscape and stakeholder needs; (ii) reducing "readiness" gaps to access different financing mechanisms and (iii) connecting ecosystems and stakeholders to appropriate financing options to leverage national and international financing options. As with the other Components, policy harmonization under Component 1 and ecosystem restoration, spatial planning and prioritization, monitoring and implementation systems under Component 2 will interact with the following outcomes within a holistic ecosystem restoration regime.

3.1 Increased capacity by restoration practitioners to leverage resources for ecosystem restoration.

51. Through the Country Projects and with Program-level support, a stock take and analysis of cost-effectiveness, return on investment, and benefits to livelihoods and income of local communities will inform restoration financing plans. Restoration practitioners are actors engaged in the practice of restoration with a connection to direct restoration work and projects being implemented on the ground. A plethora of knowledge products that highlight benefits derived from restoration, how to invest in cost-effective strategies and where return on investment lies in restoration for the given ecosystems will inform the identification

of national and international financing plans and inform the targeted restoration plans presented in Component 2. The Program will support Country Project actions through facilitated national and subnational dialogue and capacity building on these topics. This process also informs consciousness raising and advocacy processes in support of policy harmonization and can reduce obstacles to financing.

52. To develop the outcome, the Program will take stock of the state of different key geographies, ecosystems and scalable models in terms of restoration action plans, the financing plans or tools that would support them, and the readiness of key actors to access these financing options. This analysis of the readiness gap will determine the capacity building and support from communities of practice and knowledge products needed to accelerate innovative financing schemes by matching of situations with subnational, national, regional, and global financing options and understanding the gaps between national, subnational, or local situation assessments and the requirements to access funding options at each scale.

Outcome 3.2: Financial mechanisms catalyze a flow of financial resources to scale restoration models.

53. The financial flows to ecosystem restoration will increase through leveraging support for scalable restoration models. The Program will seek to align investments with existing national commitments to the UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD conventions, the Bonn Challenge, UN Decade, and regional initiatives like 20x20 and AFR100 that link countries to the technical capacity, confidence, and resources to utilize the full range of cost-effective restoration interventions and strategies to achieve their commitments. It will work with countries to fill the gaps identified in Component 1 to translate restoration targets into implementation plans and action on identified restoration pathways and priority areas. This is an important consideration in matching projects to private sector concerns. The Program will work to catalyze sustainable finance to achieve improved land management and restoration. Restoration is expensive, and blended finance can leverage access to markets and other finance opportunities. Examples of sustainable finance activities could include: i) using payment for ecosystem services to compensate landholders to leave ecosystems intact and promote restoration; ii) catalyzing carbon markets to scale up climate GEBs that result from the restoration; and 3) enhancing readiness and access to key markets for products connected to improved management and restoration processes. These ideas, as well as others, can create a pipeline of country projects that link to impact investment funds to generate positive environmental and social benefits that achieve sustainable restoration beyond the period of the IP.

54. The Program will leverage lessons and existing contacts in building private sector coalition(s) to inform and accelerate tailored partnerships to support key scalable restoration models. While innovative financing requires risk taking to transform the BAU scenario, the Program will work with Country projects to promote private sector investment readiness, and serve as an aggregator, catalyst, and trusted party to de-risk and create confidence in investments for private sector partners, such as impact or carbon investors and sustainable value chains and markets. By linking initiatives to ongoing finance, the Program will work to create innovative financing solutions for models scalable beyond any one ecosystem or landscape.

The Program will leverage experience of forming past coalitions[11] to finance restoration of targeted ecosystems. Additional coalitions for under-represented ecosystems with the potential for transformational scaling of GEBs beyond any one specific geography will be researched and promoted for financing. Some examples of efforts with potential for upscaling from within the participating countries and partner agencies are:

· Brazil´s effort to mainstream and streamline access to financing under the PLANAVEG process, once evaluated will have a national impact outside of the targeted Atlantic Forest Flagship area and influence all countries within the Amazon Sustainable Landscape IP and other countries with similar legislation and with similar gaps in implementation, such as Paraguay.

· Rwanda-WB Child Project to restore riverine ecosystems. Rwanda is also working to promote the restoration of degraded hillsides and riverbanks and has implemented IUCN´s Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) process that is also being used in Nepal to identify and prioritize opportunities for ecosystem restoration in the Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal, which is an important habitat for tigers, rhinos, and elephants.

· the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) that is working to restore grasslands in Cambodia's Eastern Plains Landscape, which is an important habitat for Asian elephants, banteng, and many other species of wildlife; among others

55. Once opportunities identified, a thorough Readiness Assessment, spatial analysis, quantification of GEFs, M&E baselines, inclusiveness and integration into policy and global priorities are vital to cultivating cross project and boundary relationships and a strategy to scale deep and out at the national level and scale out and up at the global level.

56. Regardless of the nature of financial flows, the ER Continuum provides an opportunity to address the question of how to make each costly restoration hectare achieve amplified and transformational impact through a careful consideration of best practices as incorporated into the 10 UN Decade Principles of Ecosystem Restoration[12] and Standards of Best Practice, the 10 SER Principles of Ecological Restoration and the 19 LDN Principles. Through the mobilization of innovative local, national and international financial flows as possible from public and private sources, increasing the capacity to connect national efforts and global funds, private sector engagement though coalition building and through direct investment instruments, the Program will contribute to alleviating the financial barriers and promote sustainability and scaling of Global Environmental Benefits contributing to the success of the MEAs.

Component 4: Global coordination catalyzes stakeholder engagement, policy, financing, adaptive management and learning to ensure successful implementation of the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program and transformational growth in Global Environmental Benefits.

57. The operational structure for successful Integrated Program implementation will be developed within a dedicated Full-sized Child Project that will provide for Program Governance, Cohesiveness between Child Projects and facilitate communication, opportunities for innovation, technical assistance, advocacy and learning for ecosystem restoration at the global level. It will enable the Program board and GCP to focus on growth. Adding projects for example, is one potential avenue to growing environmental benefits. It will also guide the decision to add (or not) additional projects. Growth could also include increased efficiency or scaling is existing projects as well.

58. The Global Coordination Child Project provides the backbone for knowledge generation and exchange, encouraging, elevating and accelerating transformational innovations, and broadening and strengthening engagement in restoration within and beyond the Country Child Projects. Knowledge generation and exchange will collate from numerous existing sources, such as COICA (Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica) and Cis Indigenous Support Programs amongst other UN Decade, IA and EA programs and working groups that promote uptake by decision makers and the capacity building needed to mainstream restoration guidance. The Program will build on the science communications capacity of existing restoration networks such as the Global Restoration Observatory (GRO), UN Decade and others, to disseminate tools, methodologies, and other practitioner-facing project outputs, while resourcing the process of consolidating this guidance so that its authors are in proactive communication with one another. The Global Coordination Child Project provides the Platform-level monitoring and assessment of progress towards Program results and impacts and supports the information flow between the Country Projects and the Program governance structure, and among the Country Projects for greater effectiveness. It is the vehicle for knowledge transfer and learning, regional and international multi-stakeholder dialogue, coordination with the UN Decade and ultimately a catalyst for transformational processes to scale GEBs. The Global Coordination Child Project is implemented by Conservation International, in collaboration with an implementing partner agency (IUCN, UNDP, WB, UNDP) as presented in the Global Coordination Child Project Concept note (annexed).

59. The Concept Note for the Global Coordination Child Project presents the strategic and operational modality and the Project's components and outcomes. From the Program perspective, the Global Coordination Child Project will assume Platform level responsibilities to achieve the following programmatic outcomes.

4.1: An effective Program governance mechanism provides global advocacy, partnerships, and oversight

60. The Program will be governed by three bodies that will provide oversight: 1) a diverse and representative Program Board of key restoration thought leaders that will provide general guidance and wisdom over the GEF8 ER IP and facilitate its inclusiveness and transformative power; 2) an integrated Program Steering Committee that will provide implementation governance over the platform and the Global Coordination Child Project. The Program Steering Committee will engage GEF, partner institutions, networks and special thematic advisors; and 3) a Technical Advisory Board that brings together Country Project leaders to deconstruct the silos and encourage the integrated planning needed for transformational change across the Child Projects.

61. The Governance and implementation modality is discussed further below. Programmatic governance provides the cohesiveness between the Global leaders in restoration technology and thought and the practitioners at the national level executing the Child Projects.

62. Through the Global Coordination Child Project, CI and Partners seek to attain broader objectives, scale restoration and environmental benefits, mainstream improved practices, systematize uptake and policy changes redefining the enabling environment. The Global Project team supports the Child Projects in creating advocacy, momentum, leveraging financing, informing policies, and engaging the private sector at country and global levels beyond the reach of the Child Projects. The Program will expand the impact of country-level efforts by promoting learning and outreach, supporting policy and institutional changes towards more integrated sustainable development, demonstrating improved practices, and supporting inclusive and diverse partnerships.

63. The Global Coordination Child Project will cultivate alignment among the growing global restoration community of practice and will support cohesion by seeking to avoid duplication of efforts by convening and resourcing actors associated with key Rio conventions (UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD) and the numerous existing local to global multi-sector restoration networks e.g. UN Decade for Ecosystem Restoration, Initiative 20x20, AFR100, Global Evergreening Alliance (GEA), Society for Ecological Restoration (SER), Global Landscapes Forum (GLF), 1t.org, AFoCO, REFCOFTC, FAO FLR, UN Forests Forum (UNFF), IUCN Commissions, Bonn Challenge, SDG agenda, Global Mangrove Alliance (GMA), ANR Alliance, local, regional and global IPLC, women, youth, grassroot practitioner, and landholder networks around key synergies, action plan integration and joint knowledge products (see below).Project partnerships will be refined further during the PPG stage.

64. The Global Coordination Child Project will act as an oversight platform engaging the mentioned institutions, networks and representatives from women's, youth, Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, and private sector coalitions to inform and support the framework and the Program development processes and transformational catalytic systems change. As a Platform, the Global Project will function as a knowledge and learning platform deploying a range of communication and outreach tools to ensure that project level innovations, improved practices and incentives are well documented and widely understood among relevant practitioners, policy makers, and financiers at the national and global level.

Outcome 4.2: M&E, reporting, communications, and coordination support effective and adaptive program management.

65. The GCU provides the platform for effective communication on risks, challenges and responses and communicate these between the Global Coordination Project Steering Committee and Country Project actors through Platform-level Monitoring and Evaluation (described below), and knowledge management enhanced through global, regional, and national events and integrated with existing platforms to maximize data flow and harmonization between initiatives. Program capacities will also be strengthened through strategic communications, and technical assistance. Ongoing coordination between initiatives that maximize synergies and cross-project learning, for example, through regional collaboration or joint production of learning products by thematically related projects.

66. The GCU will build the IP Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework (PMEL) that will inform the Program Steering Committee on progress and execute Program and Global Child Project Mid-term and Terminal evaluations. The PMEL and systems will consolidate information from the Child Projects on ecosystem restoration, challenges, innovations, cost/benefits, impacts on vulnerable persons, and uptake information on environmental and social safeguards. The PMEL will also facilitate collaborative decision-making, adaptive management and integration between the program and the child projects. The GCU will work with Child Projects to harmonize M&E systems to enable aggregated reporting of spatial and non-spatial results. to be integrated into and used by all Child projects, thus allowing for greater compatibility and utility of M&E data, and reducing the reporting burden.

67. The GCU will develop and execute an IP Communications Strategy and Plan and will support Child Project Communications and Program-level advocacy to ensure that Child Projects are supported in creating demand for coherent policy, mobilizing financing, and receiving best information to make the case for restoration alternatives and benefits so that improved practices and incentives are adopted systemically, not isolated good examples. The communications strategy aims to build and maintain political will for achieving forest and landscape restoration at scale through a global awareness raising campaign. This campaign will include national components and high-profile events targeted at decision-makers. The strategy also includes the development of outreach and communications tools, such as field visits for journalists and timely media products. Knowledge sharing will be reinforced through various initiatives and platforms, and regional initiatives. The main stakeholder engagement mechanism will be an Ecosystem Restoration hub or platform that connects Child Project participants with Program-level dialogue, training, communications, and tools, and involves stakeholders in networking events at the global, regional, and national levels. Overall, the strategy focuses on raising awareness, engaging stakeholders, and influencing policy to achieve the required transformational changes for successful forest and landscape restoration at scale.

68. The GCU will manage the general knowledge management process and develop knowledge products in coordination with networks mentioned earlier. The Global Child Project (GCP) aims to optimize connections between networks rallied around various ecosystems, such as mangroves and grasslands, and connect successful practices to successful financing. To achieve this goal, the project will develop a comprehensive Knowledge Generation Strategy. The strategy will include identifying key stakeholders, mapping existing knowledge, identifying knowledge gaps, sharing knowledge among stakeholders, building capacity, identifying successful practices, identifying financing mechanisms, and monitoring and evaluating the impact of knowledge generation activities on ecosystem health and socio-economic well-being. By implementing this strategy, the project hopes to achieve positive transformational change in the targeted ecosystems

Outcome 4.3. *A dynamic and interactive platform for exchange of Knowledge, technical assistance, and multi-stakeholder dialogue and connectivity facilitate child projects and program results.*

69. Above and beyond the standard M&E processes, the project will seek to transform the process of ecosystem restoration monitoring. The challenge is to enable data from within projects to inform not only a Program and also external stakeholders for broader learning and support for external processes, national reporting, etc. The GCU in the development of an Ecosystem M&E Plan will consider the following:

· Providing methodologies and guidance for robust monitoring and spatial analysis in planning restoration activities by encouraging the use and sharing of spatial analysis to facilitate harmonization and inform voluntary pledges and convention commitments. The GCU will encourage the incorporation of methodologies to conduct baselines and gauge vulnerabilities and changes in resilience.

· Supporting the exchange of spatial and non-spatial reporting between Child Projects and the ER IP Knowledge Platform and facilitating the enhancement of existing tools compatible with conventions and initiatives like the UN Decade;

70. The GCU with key partners will develop a Knowledge and Learning Strategy and Plan to identify applicable lessons from current and past IPs to

maximize project effectiveness, impact and partnerships needed to ensure alignment with best practices. Through access, the Program can also promote reporting efficiency, inform replication and scaling, and ensure alignment with related ongoing monitoring efforts in support of voluntary pledges and convention commitments. Lessons learned from Global Frameworks and Coalitions will greatly accelerate this process.

71. In addition to communicating the outputs of the policy and enabling conditions working groups (Component 1), To fill thematic gaps in learning, the Knowledge and Learning strategy will indicate the need for new Communities-of-Practice if warranted. This could include Clusters to address Indigenous knowledge and issues related to restoration. The strategy will inventory and map the linkages to existing Communities and Clusters that address the thematic and ecosystem-specific restoration knowledge relevant to the IP objectives. The GCU will, whenever possible, opt to strengthen existing and nascent Communities of Practice rather than create parallel structures. There are many groups in the crowded restoration sector, but many are in need of strengthening and support in order to create the transformational conversations and knowledge products needed to drive the rapid restoration scaling action needed in IP countries and worldwide. Special efforts will be made to engage practitioners, including local landholders, community restoration groups, women, IPLCs, youth, and vulnerable people often marginalized or unheard in global governance structures transversally across these spaces and their associated knowledge products. Examples of potential linkages include:

· Indigenous Knowledge and experiences in Ecosystem Restoration. Such as the Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazonica (COICA) that promotes integration of 5,000 indigenous communities covering 240 million ha. of forest in the Amazon Basin with affiliates in Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Venezuela, Guyana, Bolivia, Colombia, Suriname and French Guyana.

· Assisted Natural Regeneration based strategies for Restoration: This community of practice will strengthen and align with ongoing actions in regional networks and the global Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) Alliance to understand and communicate best practices for expanding the limited intervention set in restoration to increasingly include assisted natural regeneration based strategies and others that allow actors to tailor restoration to the local context with greater cost-effectiveness and permanence.

· Grasslands Restoration: This community of practice will connect and respond to the needs of restoration actors temperate and tropical grasslands ecosystems to discuss best practices and guidance on grasslands restoration, their relevance to global initiatives and conventions, and their unique opportunities and challenges.

· Mangrove Restoration: This community of practice will align with the work done by the Global Mangrove Alliance in informing and communicating best practices in mangrove restoration and Blue carbon assessment, sharing mangrove restoration guidance, case examples, prioritization and monitoring tools and best practices.

· Restoration Supply and Value Chains: This community of practice will inform restoration in productive landscapes through a greater understanding of the bottlenecks and fomenting of opportunities involved in restoration supply (in tree-based restoration, this could involve seed collection, nursery management, seedling transport) and value (agroforestry, silvopasture, improved management) chains that are so vital to producing community benefits and sustaining restoration in the long-term.

· Restoration and Freshwater: This community of practice will build on the ER IP's GEB on freshwater ecosystems to refine and share best practices in freshwater ecosystem restoration and drive effective ecosystem restoration actions and best practices in line with global challenges and regional efforts. It will align with the efforts of the UN Decade Freshwater Challenge, IUCN and others to drive ambition in scaling freshwater restoration efforts.

· Restoration Monitoring & Technology: This community of practice will align with existing efforts by the Global Restoration Observatory and the UN Decade

Monitoring Task Force and The Framework for Ecosystem Monitoring FERM registry supporting the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration Worldwide Flagships, UN member countries and UN supported restoration initiatives to monitor the status of ecosystem restoration to understand and communicate best practices in restoration monitoring and technology, and strengthen the communication and collaboration among the many monitoring and spatial analysis platforms in this space. It may generate knowledge products such as monitoring outlook reports, technology stock takes, and guides to monitoring and spatial analysis tools, technologies.

· Practiced Restoration Knowledge: This community of practice will elevate traditional restoration knowledge through the voices of practitioners, including the local landholders, community restoration groups, women, IPLCs, youth, and vulnerable people often marginalized or unheard in global governance structures. It will generate learning opportunities and knowledge products that lift up and communicate the practiced and generational knowledge of natural landscapes and restoration processes vital to restoration success and longevity and will align with the goals of key women's networks, local practitioner guilds, IPLC-led coalitions and youth networks to further empower these actors as agents of change.

· Restoration Economy and Financial Mechanisms: This community of practice would seek to address the key gaps in assessing restoration cost-effectiveness across diverse restoration strategies and ecosystems and seek to understand how restoration creates returns on investment, jobs, income, and livelihood benefits for local communities. It will align and communicate with ongoing finance task forces at key global and regional initiatives, and will work with them to explore how to sustain finance to restoration through enabling linkages to impact investment opportunities, blended finance portfolios, payment for ecosystem service schemes and carbon markets.

· Restoration and Climate: This community of practice would align with the existing work being done by the U.N. Decade climate challenge, Initiative 20x20, AFR100, AFoCo, UNEP, Global Evergreening Alliance (GEA), and others to drive the scaling of restoration outcomes to the scale needed for climate change mitigation impact. It would work to communicate best practices for enhanced climate change mitigation efforts, enhance access to climate-oriented and carbon finance, support the enabling conditions to catalyze carbon market entry, and scale restoration through enhanced collaboration among interested actors.

· Restoration, Resilience and Adaptation: This community of practice would align with the existing work being done by the U.N. Decade climate challenge and others to establish concrete linkages between restoration outcomes with adaptation benefits. It would work to document and monitor these linkages, and better understand the relationship between restoration, resilience and adaptation. This group would also produce and drive the incorporation of the concept of climate vulnerability in the IP, along with the baselines and monitoring this concept entails, and highlight best practices.

· Restoration Innovation & Transformational Models: This community of practice would seek to understand and communicate how restoration best practices are scaled and which models, with unique policy conditions, land tenure and governance structures, restoration practices, and key actors, are scalable across IP countries and the world, in line with the GEF STAP Enabling Elements for Good Design framework and the Exponential Roadmap for Natural Climate Solutions,

72. The knowledge and Learning Strategy and Plan will outline outputs and indicators of the results of targeted support to the key gaps in knowledge identified by key communities of practice and partner networks, when considering the numerous existing restoration publications. It will promote uptake of existing and newly created knowledge products by decision makers and support key communities of practice in the capacity building needed to mainstream guidance to IP country projects. The GCU will build on the communications capacity of existing restoration networks like the UN Decade, regional networks, and diverse restoration groups to disseminate tools, methodologies, and other practitioner-facing project outputs, while resourcing the process of consolidating this guidance so that its authors proactively communicate with one another. The GCU will strategically identify ways to streamline efforts and

resource the dissemination and use of existing information and tools; exchange and codification of valuable information that is shared informally amongst practitioners and communities; thought-leadership from women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and-or vulnerable people without an adequate voice in global and regional spheres and identifying key knowledge gaps where the IP can catalyze systems change.

73. The stakeholders in the program play various roles depending on their interests and expertise. The program recognizes the importance of engaging diverse stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, youth, private sector, and government, in achieving its goals and objectives. Some of the key roles of stakeholders in the program include: Providing input and feedback: Stakeholders are encouraged to provide input and feedback on the program's strategies, plans, and activities. This helps to ensure that the program's interventions are responsive to the needs and priorities of stakeholders; Resource mobilization: Stakeholders, particularly the private sector, can help to mobilize financial, technological, and human resources for ecosystem restoration activities; Implementation: Local communities and Indigenous Peoples can play a key role in implementing restoration activities on the ground, including planting trees, restoring degraded land, and protecting biodiversity; Monitoring and evaluation: Stakeholders can also contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of restoration activities, providing feedback on the effectiveness and impact of interventions; Advocacy: Stakeholders can advocate for policies and regulations that support ecosystem restoration and promote sustainable practices. the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be tailored to the relevant roles to program outcomes and interests of the Affected and interested Communities, with differentiated measures for disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.

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[1] PRINCIPLES FOR ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION TO GUIDE THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE 2021–2030, Principle 7, pp.11 URL: https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CB6591EN

[2] : Prakash, A. 2021. Repurposing Perverse Incentives for Land Restoration. UNCCD Global Land Outlook Working Paper. Bonn

[3] Gautam, M., Laborde, D., Mamun, A., Martin, W., Piñeiro, V. and Vos, R. 2022. Repurposing Agricultural Policies and Support: Options to Transform Agriculture and Food Systems to Better Serve the Health of People, Economies, and the Planet © The World Bank and IFPRI.

[4] Global Environment Facility, 2022. Framing Policy Coherence for the GEF. A STAP Information Brief. p.4.

[5] Defined as converted wetlands, peatlands, headwaters and watersheds, estuaries, riverine forests, mangroves, coastal areas including nearshore coral reefs and seagrass ecosystems, native woodlands, shrub and grasslands, ecological networks and corridors, and stepping-stone habits.

[6] Defined as drylands, grasslands and pastures.

[7] Defined as areas with high potential for multiple environmental benefits through investments in sustainable land management, agro-silvo-pastoral models, agro-ecological diversification, and rangeland restoration.

[8] Angola, Brazil, Chad, DR Congo, Haiti, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Peru, Rwanda, Sao Tome y Principe, South Africa, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam.

[9] Brazil, Cambodia, Chad, Cote d Ivoire, Haiti, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Mexico, Nepal, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam.

[10] Cote d Ivoire, Haiti, Mauritania, Mozambique, Peru, Rwanda, Sao Tome y Principe.

[11] such as, for example, the Priceless Planet Coalition that is uniting 100+ corporate restoration funders in partnership with CI, WRI and Mastercard to

restore 100 million trees by 2025, the BTG Pactual's Timberland Investment Group's USD 1 billion reforestation fund for Latin America8 and a USD 202 million CI, Apple, and Goldman Sachs collaboration that aims to remove 1+ million metric tons of CO2 annually from climate smart forestry investments worldwide.

[12] FAO, IUCN CEM and SER. 2021. Principles for ecosystem restoration to guide the United Nations Decade 2021–2030. Rome. Download available at https://www.fao.org/3/cb6591en/cb6591en.pdf

Monitoring and Evaluation

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

74. CI, the lead implementing Agency, will ensure Program coherence, coordination and Program-level reporting on progress towards results, progress towards impacts, a fluid program governance structure with quality inputs to facilitate decision-making and hence, adaptive management.

75. Program coherence is built into the Program structure. During the initial design phase, CI provided guidance to inform the Child Projects on the common programmatic outcomes and indicators to integrate into their designs. Elements such as innovativeness, learning, support to Programmatic MEL and criteria for the Program's key pathways of policy, finance and learning from national restoration effort are considered. Common indicators for scaling at the global level are emphasized, in line with the GEF STAP Enabling Elements for Good Design framework and the Exponential Roadmap for Natural Climate Solutions that promotes scaling of national climate solutions. The coherence aspect of the Program is also fortified through inclusion of national child project managers and counterparts in working groups and Communities of Practice (see components 1 and 4). CI will facilitate coherence and tracking of participation through a GEF Full-size Global Coordination Child Project that will engage a dedicated staff to monitor coherence and the Program's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) function. Also, within the Program Governance Structure, CI will facilitate through the Program's Platform (Outcome 4.3) an ERIP coordination group comprised of Child Project Managers to discuss Program-level analysis and prioritization, M&E, opportunities, transformational pathways, and cohesiveness.

76. The M&E function is guided by the GEF's Monitoring and Evaluation guidelines,[1] CI-GEF Agency procedures and guidelines, and CI's past experience in design of global monitoring frameworks for private sector restoration coalitions.[2] The Programmatic M&E Function is focused on decision-making that facilitates adaptive management, Coordination and Country projects integration and communication, and distillation of lessons learned. The Program is responsible for executing mid-term and final Program Evaluations. At Program Level, M&E will provide both a conceptual basis for monitoring and evaluating the progress and performance of the ERIPI, as well as a set of common processes, tools, and key learning questions to facilitate harmonized tracking and reporting of results and capture of relevant and useful information during implementation of the Program. Specifically, the M&E framework will: Facilitate programmatic learning and adaptive management of ERIP child projects; Meet programmatic accountability, learning and communication needs; Provide an evidence-based account of the program-wide achievements of ERIP; and Contribute to the development of new programmatic interventions.

77. The Program Results Framework Table provides results and indicators that are the foundation for Programmatic M&E that will be executed and

monitored by a dedicated M&E unit from within the Global Coordination Child Project. The M&E unit will develop annual work planning and budget supporting a comprehensive M&E Plan developed by the Child Project that will outline the baselines, targets and indicators for the Program's evaluation criteria. The Program will also fulfill the GEF-8 requirements for a Programmatic Mid-term and Terminal Evaluation.

78. An annual stocktaking will be prepared by outside consultants and the M&E unit to inform annual Program Board meetings and provide inputs to key program decisions. The Project Board will receive an aggregated annual report, a Mid-term Evaluation Report, and a Final Evaluation Report in addition to any special reports the Board may commission. Aggregated periodic monitoring reports will be prepared internally and shared with the IP-PSC, and other stakeholders. Annual knowledge and learning workshops executed through the Program Platform will provide an additional venue to take stock of progress and develop qualitative inputs on innovations and cross-cutting issues such as gender perspectives, private sector engagement, etc. that could be developed into learning products. M&E synthesis reports will also circulate to Country Projects and key focal points for discussion in the mentioned panel. Program-level M&E information, project level performance reports and Program learning products will be available on the Program's portal.

79. Apart from monitoring Program-level and GEF Core Indicators, each Country project will develop its own M&E process and reporting progress through their respective IAs per GEF and respective IA requirements. The Global Coordination Project will assist Country Child project teams as needed to implement Programmatic M&E arrangements and enable aggregation, such as copying the Global M&E unit on periodic reports and minutes of board meetings. CI will assist the Project Designers to incorporate Programmatic M&E into their designs.

80. The ERIP program involves a large coalition of partners and GEF Agencies, operating across three continents, and with national child projects each tailored to the particular needs, contexts, and challenges of the countries in which they are implemented. Monitoring and evaluating the progress of ERIP at both project- and program-levels, in an efficient and harmonized manor, requires inputs from many of these program partners as well as use of harmonized tools and approaches. These processes, tools and approaches, and roles and responsibilities for conducting M&E will be part of the Global Child Project design. A joint monitoring framework with common indicators of ecosystem restoration, LDN, IPLC engagement, etc. will be further defined during the child project design stage in cooperation with the lead agency.

81. A key tool to facilitate harmonized, "apples-to-apples" monitoring of child projects progress and aggregate this reporting up to the Program-level is through use of the Core Indicators that all ERIP child projects will report in their annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) to the GEF. The Program Results Framework includes sub-indicators to provide context to the GEF Core Indicators. For example, the GEF Core Indicator, "number of ha. under restoration" is disaggregated at Component 2 to capture the types of restoration as indicated by GEF-8 programming. In this case, Area of land undergoing restoration (hectares) results should be disaggregated into the 4 non-overlapping GEF sub-indicators: a) Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration; b) Area of forest and forest land under restoration; c) Area of natural grass and woodlands under restoration, and d) area of wetlands (including estuaries and mangroves) under restoration The mentioned sub-indicators also include the concept of net neutrality further indicating that the participating country has acquired the capacity to spatially determine the balance between gains and losses for a given project geography.

82 The Global M&E unit is tasked with developing a guidance and tools for measuring Programmatic indicators and Global Environmental Benefits, that might include other benefits, e.g. socio-economic benefit, and how progress will be measured at program and/or child project levels, and reported to the Global Child Project

[1] The GEF Evaluation Policy, https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.ME_C56_02_Rev01_GEF_Evaluation_Policy_June_2019_0.pdf

[2] CI-GEF Project Agency, Monitoring and Evaluation Policy for GEF-funded Projects. https://www.conservation.org/docs/default-source/gef-documents/ci_gef-monitoring-and-evaluation-policy.pdf?sfvrsn=57a47104_2

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Programs.

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

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

83. CI has a dual role as both the Implementing Agency for the Program and as the Executing Agency for the Global Child Coordination Project. Within GEF rules and to maintain a clarity of roles, the CI-GEF Agency is distinct from the internal division managing the Program and the Child Project.

84. The Program is managed through the Global Coordination Child Project that will be housed within the CI Restoration Team. Although dedicated staff will be recruited for key positions, the unit will bring ample talent and expertise to the restoration activities. Likewise, CIs specialized units in Conservation Policy, Finance, Climate Change, Restoration, Center for Communities, Nature Positive Economies, and Global Management participate directly in many of the Global Initiatives and key Programs and Projects in the Restoration Space. The Governance and implementation modality is shown in the following organization chart:

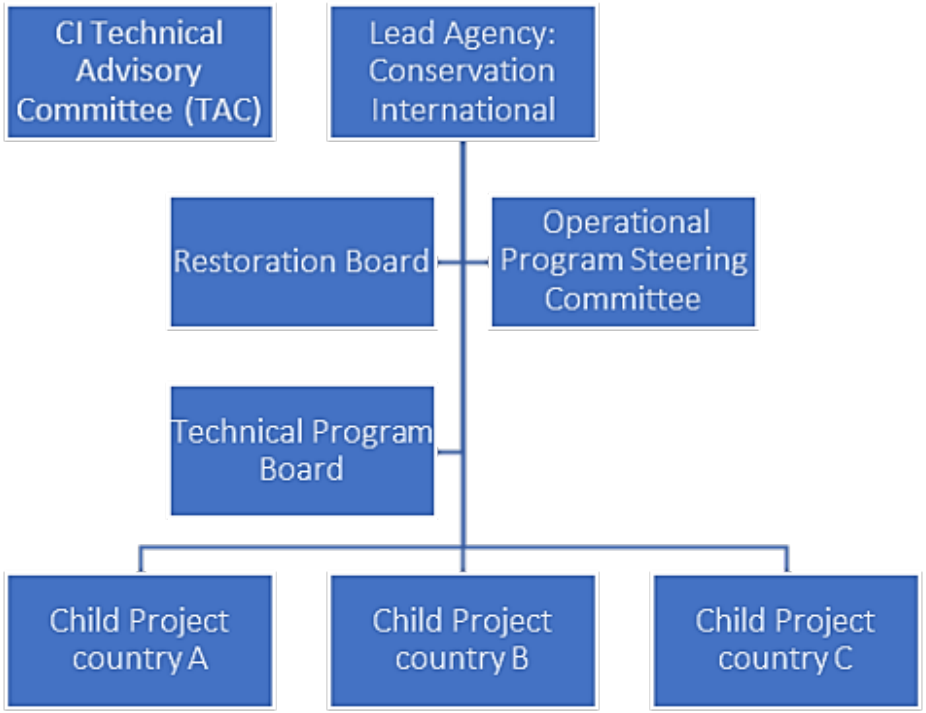

Figure 4. Ecosystem Restoration IP Governance Structure

The Global Coordination Child Project (GCP) provides the coordination with relevant partners, with the child projects and around the platform through a three-tier structure:

1) Program Restoration Board: Provides key thought leadership and examination of program performance and communicates about IP to external audiences. Frequency of Convening: Once per year Representation: 50% women, seats dedicated to IP, LC and youth (<35) representatives. A CI Technical Advisory committee (TAC) will provide key internal thought leadership and examination for rapid guidance on key implementation issues ranging from adaptation to freshwater, rangelands, community engagement, etc., tapping into CI's broad expertise at low LOE. Frequency: quarterly or as needed on individual basis. Representation: 50%, representation from Center for Communities, Indigenous Peoples Working Group (IPWG)

2) Operational Program Steering Committee: Convenes key partner organizations and supporting agencies to examine overall budget, make decisions on key challenges and opportunities, and provide guidance on technical aspects. Frequency of Convening: quarterly/semester basis

3) Technical Program Board: A convening of country focal points across multiple ministries (environment, agriculture, finance) and supporting agencies to foster multi-country and multisectoral conversations and innovation in the IP. Frequency of Convening: At least once every 2 months.

85. The structure presented for implementation and execution of the GEF-8 ER IP enables a dynamic process between key actors that bring to the table added value that, together with the Child Projects will produce results beyond the sum of the individual national investments. Likewise, these are also critical

elements for transforming and scaling GEBs aligned with the levers of change expressed in the TOC

86. To support policy innovations, the Technical Advisory Committee and the Restoration Platform brings to the table key national stakeholders with policy responsibility, such as ministry focal points, and creates an interactive space with IA experts from CI, WB, IFAD, IUCN and UN Agencies with examples of policy achievements that favor restoration and livelihoods. UNDP, for example, has worked on policy alignment and cohesion through projects like BioFin, the Biodiversity Lab, Maps of Hope, restoration dossiers, that have high relevance to Component 1 of the IP PFD focusing on policy. CI can connect all Child Projects to lessons learned in IPLC involvement.. Advocacy and knowledge support changing attitudes, a critical element is scaling-deep and is an important supporting element for mainstreaming in the Child Project's policy innovation activities. Through the World Resources Institute (WRI) support of the ANR Alliance and regional initiatives like Initiative 20x20 and AFR100, WRI's past work in regional capacity building between governments, NGOs and academia, and the promotion of practices like ANR are helpful to build on through the work of this IP.

87. To inform policies, the GCU has access to CI's science team with strengths in Integrating spatial land use planning into the existing planning frameworks and participatory land-use planning over a range of governance models. This includes meaningful involvement of all stakeholders by collaborating with other leading spatial analysis networks and using extensive land-use planning under multiple governance models including engagement of women, youth, indigenous communities, government, civil society actors, and the private sector. With the integration of other science based IAs into the Program framework, scaling the suite of technical tools available to Child Projects. These include, for example, FAO's EX ACT or IUCNs ROAM in addition to Cis developing Climate vulnerability analytics which can support packages tailored to the needs of Child Projects and government's decision-support needs. Strategic partnerships will be developed for each Child Project and IA enabling them to access a wider suite of tools than if they were working individually. Through science, the Program will promote smarter and more effective support to policymaking, adding another positive force for scaling-up of GEBs.

88. In terms of mobilizing financing for innovative ER, the GCU has access to CI's Conservation Finance division with a 30-year track record of funding programs and technical assistance to support the long-term protection of critical ecosystems. To sustainably pay for conservation efforts, CI uses science to establish conservation priorities, generates diagnostic information to support values and develops plausible solutions, which facilitates mobilizing long-term investments that require proven, cost-effective approaches, lower risks and investor confidence. CI brings experience with a suite of conservation finance instruments centered in blending public and private financing, creating replicable business models that ensure returns on investments and convening partners to increase demand for investible projects. From grants to loans to trust funds, many conventional financial instruments have been channeled toward "green" investments for the long-term protection of nature at scale. CI has partnered with major companies and investors to establish innovative investment vehicles to catalyze at least $300 M U.S. in private finance to support restoration, sustainable forestry, carbon market projects and small to medium sized businesses. CI Ventures provides financing to small businesses with big environmental solutions from sustainable agriculture to forestry, ecotourism and brokering partnerships with commercial players who want to invest in conservation. An example of this is the Priceless Planet Coalition that unites 100+ corporate restoration funders in partnership with CI, WRI and Mastercard to restore 100 million trees by 2025. CI has also tapped into insurance markets to capture the economic value of mangroves to provide flood and climate change mitigation. With support from the Swiss RE Foundation and the Convergence, the Restoration Insurance Service Company RISCO is piloting sites with the aim of funding community-based mangrove restoration and conservation efforts. Additionally, EcoAg Partners and 1000L past work on landscape finance like the Landscape Investment and Finance Toolkit, their Landscape Finance Accelerator, work on design of financial mechanisms, landscape finance analysis and engagement of financial institutions has relevance to Component 3 on financing, as well as UNEP and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration finance tools developed for The Restoration Initiative (TRI), Key UN Decade task forces and action plan challenges may relate to the work of the IP and the Global Coordination Project components, particularly as they relate to climate, IPLCs, youth, best practices, finance, monitoring and freshwater.

89. CI supports more traditional tailored funding mechanisms for protected areas, such as endowments and trust funds to deliver a steady stream of funds and strategic assistance to protected areas. With over 81 M ha. protected and a pipeline of equitable carbon initiatives meeting rigorous standards for carbon market certification. financing for forests, grasslands and wetlands. CI reports $500+ M U.S. deployed in more than 45 countries through a mix of financial mechanisms and partnerships, 6 Debt for Nature Swaps since 1988, generating $113.3 million, and 12.7 million CARBON CREDITS issued to date from projects in Kenya, Peru, and Colombia.

90. The Program Steering Committee includes financing entities such as WB and IFAD with grant and non-grant instruments and includes UN Agencies with tested tools for gauging readiness for financing, such as UNEP's Restoration Factory that seeks to unlock public and private capital for sustainable forest restoration. These entities also have in concert, the blend of experience in leveraging both national and international resources and national partners with vast local experience in restoration of all priority ecosystems that enable programmatic support the Child projects to a level that surpasses their individual possibilities.

91. To assure that the Program impacts above the sum of its Child Project results, the Program Board and Steering Committee, will connect the work of the program to global ecosystem development movements and enhance the national capacity for informing policy, leveraging financing and for connecting stakeholders to productive and positive restoration experiences. This program will create linkages with the work of key existing restoration movements such as 20x20, AFR100 and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, particularly as this work relates to climate, IPLCs, youth, best practices, finance, monitoring and freshwater

Potential Partner Organizations

- IPLC, women and youth organizations: A focus of the next phase will be working with CI's Center for Communities and others to incorporate the meaningful leadership of organizations from these stakeholder groups into all levels of IP leadership, including the Restoration Board, the Projects Steering Committee and Technical Projects Board.
- CGIAR/ICRAF: ICRAF's work on trees in agriculture, agroforestry and restoration in productive landscapes has high relevance to many country projects within the IP.
- Climate Focus/Global Restoration Observatory (GRO): GRO's experiences pulling together a global group of stakeholders to produce the Restoration Monitoring Tools Guide and the Restoration Project Information Sharing Framework are helpful precedents for the knowledge products needed in this IP.
- EcoAg Partners and 1000L: Past work on landscape finance like the Landscape Investment and Finance Toolkit, their Landscape Finance Accelerator, work on design of financial mechanisms, landscape finance analysis and engagement of financial institutions has relevance and potential linkages to Component 3 on financing.
- FAO and the FERM: The FERM registry (FERM Registry (fao.org) is the tool being built to track progress toward the UN Decade, and there are explorations underway of how the IP could support reporting using this tool.
- Global Mangrove Alliance: This alliance brings together technical experts, civil society organizations, governments, local communities, businesses, funding agencies and foundations to accelerate a comprehensive, coordinated, global approach to mangrove conservation and restoration at a scale that matters. It is developing and disseminating key mangrove restoration guidance and prioritization tools that will be useful to the IP.

- Trends.earth: This tool that meets country users where they are in terms of technological capacity and preferences in sharing geospatial information has led to high levels of reporting to the UNCCD, an example that the IP can build on for similarly successful reporting.
- UNDP: The UNDP has worked on policy alignment and cohesion through projects like BioFin, the Biodiversity Lab, Maps of Hope, restoration dossiers, that have high relevance and potential linkages to Component 1 of the IP PFD focusing on policy.
- UNEP and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration: Key UN Decade task forces and action plan challenges may relate to the work of the IP and the Global Coordination Project components, particularly as they related to climate, IPLCs, youth, best practices, finance, monitoring and freshwater.
- WRI: Through their support of the ANR Alliance and regional initiatives like Initiative 20x20 and AFR100, WRI's past work in regional capacity building between governments, NGOs and academia, and the promotion of practices like ANR are helpful to build on through the work of this IP.

Coordination with Other Initiatives

92. The Ecosystem Restoration IP leverages various ongoing initiatives and projects by GEF and partner agencies that address deforestation, biodiversity, and integrated land and water management. These initiatives provide tools and lessons that support policy development, multi-stakeholder engagement, financing, knowledge and learning opportunities, and governance in response to drivers of deforestation. These include forest and landscape restoration by IUCN, FAO, and UNEP through the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR) and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF). The GEF Restoration Initiative provides policy and financing support as well as a functional platform to invest in and scale GEF-funded child projects in ten countries. The recently closed UNDP-led Good Growth Partnership reduces commodity-related deforestation and yielded important tools and lessons in mapping high conservation areas and forests, policy, and private sector engagement. The GEF-World Bank Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL) provides important lessons in integrated landscape management and ecosystem conservation.

93. The Program Board is a space for including targeted members of other Ips to inform the ER IP process. Operationally, CI is integrated into the IPs as an Implementing agency. Likewise, UNDP, FAO, UNEP, IUCN, IFAD and WB are IAs for the ER IP, all of whom play important leadership roles in the relevant GEF-8 IPs *i.e.* CFB, Food Systems, BGI, NZNPA. They will be integrated as members of the Program Steering Committee for the added purpose of providing two-way lateral linkages and inter-operability with the ER IP. The GCU will also engage with the integrated Projects at the country level and during the PPG, validate the connectivity through the suggested Technical Advisory Committee. The Program Platform will also connect stakeholders to lessons learned in restoration initiatives by Conservation International restoring tens of thousands of hectares of savannah woodland and grassland in Kenya's Chyulu Hills or reforestation in Indonesia to counter natural disasters or in the Sahel and West Africa Program (SAWAP) supporting the Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI) or the UN Decade's ten World Restoration Flagships including the Trinational Atlantic Forest Pact, Abu Dhabi Marine Restoration, Great Green Wall for Restoration and Peace, Ganges River Rejuvenation, Multi-Country Mountain Initiative, Small Island Developing States Restoration Drive, Altyn Dala Conservation Initiative, Central American Dry Corridor, Building with Nature in Indonesia, Shan-Shui Initiative in China.[1]

94. Other program experiences that inform the Ecosystem Restoration IP include the UNEP-led Global Adaptation Network (GAN) and the Priceless Planet Coalition (PPC). [1][2] Additionally, Conservation International and World Resources Institute have developed a global tree restoration monitoring framework and online data collection platform to support the monitoring and reporting on tree restoration projects.[3]

95. Overall, the Ecosystem Restoration IP aims to build on the successes and lessons of the ongoing initiatives and projects to scale up and scale-out restoration efforts worldwide.

[1] https://www.mastercard.us/en-us/vision/corp-responsibility/priceless-planet.html

[2] Protecting biodiversity by empowering people | CEPF https://www.cepf.net/

[3] https://www.conservation.org/projects/tree-restoration-monitoring-framework-field-test-edition

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[1] https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/un-recognizes-10-pioneering-initiatives-are-restoring-natural-world

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Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
709,173.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

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

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

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

709,173.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Aktau State Wildlife Sanctuary	555703556	Habitat/Species Management Area	15,420.00						
Ba Bể National Park	10188	National Park	10,048.00						
Binde Lere (CAPBL)		Others	171,000.00						
Chatkal State Biosphere Reserve ("Maidantal" site)	555703563	Strict Nature Reserve	24,668.00						

Koshrabad State Wildlife Sanctuary	313200	Habitat/Species Management Area	16,500.00
Montagne d'Ambre National Park	2314	National Park	100,000.00
Na Hang Nature Reserve	302848	Habitat/Species Management Area	21,238.00
Nuratau State Nature Reserve	1764	Strict Nature Reserve	17,752.00
Sena Oura (PNSO)	555558302	National Park	73,520.00

Ugam Chatkal State Biosphere Reserve ("Bashkyzilsay" site)	1761	Strict Nature Reserve	44,136.00
Yamba Berth (FCYB)		Others	64,891.00
Zahamena National Park	354013	National Park	150,000.00

Indicator 3 Area of land amd ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2228334.24	0.00	0.00	0.00

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)
Cropland	168,070.10			
Rangeland and pasture	808,726.00			

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
872,727.50			

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)
Woodlands	84,925.19			
Natural grass	263,923.90			

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)
29,961.55			

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)
10606230.00	0.00	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)
7,651,507.00			

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
30,000.00			

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2,908,225.00			

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)
High Conservation Value Forest	16,498.00			

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

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

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

Title	Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	132083839.58	0	0	0

Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	924631.21	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)	132,051,958			
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	924,631.21			
Anticipated start year of accounting	2025			
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)	31,881.58			

Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	
Anticipated start year of accounting	2024
Duration of accounting	20

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)	31,881.58			

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 7 Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Shared water Ecosystem	Okavango			
Count	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Indicator 7.1 Level of Transboundary Diagonostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Okavango	1			

Indicator 7.2 Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional management institution(s) (RMI) to support its implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 7.3 Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministeral Committees (IMC; scale 1 to 4; See Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 7.4 Level of engagement in IWLEARN throgh participation and delivery of key products(scale 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 8 Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels

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

Fishery Details

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	896,788			

Male	927,609			
Total	1824397	0	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)
The targets are officially established and based on data from existing efforts and environmental and economic laws. They will be refined during the PPG Phase through spatial analysis, and a participative process to define specific areas of intervention with the engagement of the relevant ministries, civil society actors and other stakeholders. This process will consider protected areas, areas for natural regeneration potential, strong governance, and connectivity contributions. Generally, the following methodologies were used to determine the targets: Core Indicator 1 The total area targeted usually is estimated based on the section of KBAs/PAs exposed to the main watershed from which major anthropogenic pressure reaches the area. Further, these areas for the project are based on the concern that there is a need for improved incentive schemes to curb encroachment and incentivize improved community management practices Core Indicator 3 Estimates are based on the costs of land rehabilitation/restoration per ha and the available resources. Further, national priorities and databases were used by the countries (e.g., Forest Monitoring, Land Use & Deforestation Trends | Global Forest Watch, National System of Conservation Units - SNUC (Federal Law No. 9,985/2000/Art.4) target to recover/restore degraded ecosystems). Remote sensing data review of forest cover change forest land that was deforested and degraded were also used. Core Indicator 4 Areas were identified and estimated using laws (e.g. the Native Vegetation Protection Law, NSCU). Also, the targets are derived from project interventions taking place in the government's priority area within the broader KBAs and landscapes. Core Indicator 6 Most targets were determined using FAO EXACT tool version 9 while others used the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated is based on the Nationally Determined Contributions Expert Tool (NEXT) for carbon-balance. Core Indicator 7 Level of transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation: Rating 4 (Okavango and Zambezi)-SAP under implementation and 1 (Cunene and Cuvelai)-Strategic Action Program under formulation. In two of the basins (Cunene and Cuvelai) the project will contribute to TDA/ SAP formulation while in the other two (Okavango and Zambezi) the project will contribute to implementation. There is ongoing work in Cunene and Cuvelai River basins to design a GEF7 project that will support TDA/SAP formulation. This child project will contribute to the process and data required. The SAPs for Okavango and Zambezi River basins are under implementation and have identified degradation in the upper catchments of the shared river basins (ie on the Angolan side of the river basins) where the child project is going to be implemented as priority issues needing to be addressed. Core Indicator 11 Official statistics (e.g. latest census, community-based data) were used to determine the targets for the countries participating in the IP program. As observed, the usual 50% female - 50% male is not seen here since actual data was used to estimate.

Risks to Achieving Program Outcomes

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

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

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate	High	Climate change may affect target areas, alter restoration conditions, or change country development priorities. . Projects will require mitigation plans per the type of climate risks identified during their respective design phases. Mitigation measures such as, not planning critical restoration activities during hurricane or rainy seasons, water storage facilities for nurseries during droughts, or planning for potential internal migration of climate refugees should be included with associated gender impacts and impacts on indigenous communities that face food and water security issues and are unlikely to migrate. As per GEF requirements, a climate risk analysis will be done during the PPG phase for each child project.
Environment and Social	Moderate	Preliminary screenings were carried out for the child projects and the global child project, according to the ESS process of their respective Implementing Agencies. Overall, ESS risks were identified from Low to High with the majority (almost two-thirds of the child projects) falling under the Moderate-High risk/Category A and B classifications.98. The high ESS risks were attributed to the projects taking place in protected areas and/or critical natural habitats, as well as occurring in or near areas occupied by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) with project activities having potential impacts on IPLCs. In addition, some project activities, such as land use planning, restoration, and improved forest management could potentially affect access to natural resources by local communities and this could result in economic displacement. Furthermore, some projects identify safety and security risks including the presence of armed groups which can impact the intervention areas, and the exacerbation of social conflicts. Mitigation measures and plans to address these risks will be developed during the PPG phase, as well as further assessments of these ESS risks. See also Section D and Annex D for Screening.

Political and Governance	High	Country projects might pose significant political and governance risks, including challenges related to tenure. Factors such as group grievances, economic decline, inflexible policy frameworks, demographic pressures, and tenure disputes can significantly impact the performance of the portfolio in policy, financing, and restoration capacity pathways. To promote the ecosystem restoration agenda and GEBs in such countries, it is crucial to conduct a thorough stakeholder analysis to determine the appropriate responses, monitoring approaches, and partnerships. Additionally, resolving tenure disputes through transparent and inclusive processes can help mitigate risks and ensure the success of ecosystem restoration initiatives. Mitigative actions such as advocacy campaigns and inclusion of officials in core international working groups can also be effective in addressing these challenges. For example, advocating for transparent and inclusive tenure processes and promoting awareness of the benefits of ecosystem restoration can help build support among stakeholders and increase political will. Inclusion of government officials in international working groups can also promote knowledge-sharing and capacity-building, leading to improved governance and better outcomes for ecosystem restoration initiatives. Also, promoting Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests (VGGT) This could include advocating for legal reforms, developing capacity-building programs for stakeholders, promoting policies and practices that support equitable access to land, fisheries, and forests, particularly for vulnerable groups, and promoting awareness of VGGT principles and their benefits.
Macro-economic	Moderate	Economic downturns could pose a risk to ecosystem restoration programs, as governments and companies may prioritize other expenditures, leading to reduced investment. To mitigate this risk, alternative financing mechanisms such as public-private partnerships can be explored. For example, changes in global market demand, consumer preferences, and government policies can impact the viability of restoration efforts in palm oil and soy producing regions. Similarly, a decline in oil and gas prices can reduce funding for ecosystem restoration initiatives, as governments and companies that rely on these commodities face reduced revenues. In addition, the demand for minerals is driven by various macro-economic factors, and any shifts in these factors can impact the viability of ecosystem restoration efforts in mining regions.
Strategies and Policies	Low	Program and Country Project efforts could be undermined by policies contrary to Program goals. The Ecosystem Restoration Program will build country-level and regional constituencies to promote a long-term vision with national and local governments. Inter-institutional coordination within participatory fora with diverse sectors, promotion of sub-national, national, regional and global mainstreaming of Program recommendations in sectoral policies and programs will help align development with a long-term vision and ensure sustainability. Program goals equally be enhanced by external stakeholders with international visibility and support for sustainable actions.
Technical design of project or program	Low	Competing priorities may place constraints on the extent to which the Program objectives can be fully met. Through detailed Project designs and ensuring coherence among Projects the likelihood of unrealistic designs which could affect the Program outcomes will be minimized.

Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Substantial	Capacity or “readiness” constraints especially institutional and human resources needs could limit spatial analysis, interpretation of information, and financing. The Ecosystem Restoration Program design recognizes the need for this risk and considers capacity strengthening and builds in TA from the respective child projects and from the Global Coordination project. An entire component of the Global Coordination Project is dedicated to Knowledge Management and Learning, which will assist and mentor national counterparts when necessary.
Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement	Substantial	Government counterpart and/or co-financing funds do not materialize as planned. During Program and Country Project preparation, letters of endorsement and letters detailing co-financing commitments will be secured to further confirm that strong commitment is in place. Otherwise, other sources of co-financing may be explored, and the Country Projects would be reorganized to focus on the most important actions that are feasible within the envelope provided. The financing component of the project is also a safeguard against perturbations in project funding. Financing will also imply risk, which is considered acceptable for innovative processes and is considered manageable.
Stakeholder Engagement	Substantial	Government and stakeholders’ buy-in and willingness to commit to long -term policy changes and improvements. As it is with most transformative projects, this Program will require the on-going commitment of governments and stakeholders to transform practices and adapt to new improved systems. Annual meetings and reviews of performance with all Country Projects and IAs will help to focus attention on the need to maintain high commitment and focus on results. The Program will provide TA, policy support, and outreach/KM to support Country Projects in their implementation efforts
Other		
Financial Risks for NGI projects		
Overall Risk Rating	Substantial	The overall risk rating is Substantial. Climate change is a high-risk factor that could affect the program by impacting target areas, altering restoration conditions, and changing country development priorities. Additionally, other risks such as group grievances, economic decline, inflexible policy frameworks, demographic pressures, and tenure disputes could affect the program's performance in policy, financing, and restoration capacity pathways. The program's success is also limited by capacity constraints, particularly institutional and human resource needs. Furthermore, there is a risk that government counterpart and/or co-financing funds may not materialize as planned, affecting the program's financial sustainability and delivery. Finally, the willingness of governments and stakeholders to commit to long-term policy changes and improvements is a substantial risk, as effective stakeholder engagement and communication are crucial for countries to buy into and support the program's long-term objectives.

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

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

Confirm that any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified.

(approximately 2-3 pages)

100. The Program presented responds directly to the GEF-8 Programming Strategy for Ecosystem Restoration whose objective is to generate multiple environmental and socio- economic benefits by applying integrated approaches for restoration of degraded ecosystems. It contributes directly to GEF's overarching goal to achieve healthy and resilient ecosystems and promotes green recovery and secure livelihoods within the Healthy Planet, Healthy People framework. The Program design is based on the concepts of Innovation, Transformation and Scaling.

101. This Program Document supports the GEF-8 Strategy in the following:

- Support to GEF Supported Global Strategies and Frameworks
- Alignment and potential synergy with other GEF-8 Integrated Programs
- Private Sector Engagement
- Support to Restoration of Priority Ecosystems, Knowledge Management and Learning.
- Support to a Transformational Scaling of GEBs through Policy, Finance and Capacity Levers

Alignment and potential synergy with other GEF-8 Integrated Programs

In GEF-8, integrated programming will play a critical role in addressing the growing threats facing the planet. With an urgent need to scale up investments for global environmental benefits, integrated programming is being proposed to promote blue and green recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The integrated programs align with global aspirations for development pathways that are nature-positive, carbon-neutral, and pollution-reduced, in line with commitments by multilateral environmental agreements to address interdependencies between human well-being and a healthy planet. The GEF-8 programming architecture specifically addresses the need for GEF investments to target the breakdown in food, energy, urban, health, and natural systems that underpin human development.

The GEF-8 integrated programming of GEF-8 objective of tackling drivers and advancing the integrated approach to transform systems and generate global environmental benefits across multiple focal areas provides the opportunity to find alignment among the 11 GEF-8 IPs to leveraging these potential alignments and establish synergies, and work together to maximize their impact beyond their area of influence and achieve the GEF-8 objectives more effectively.

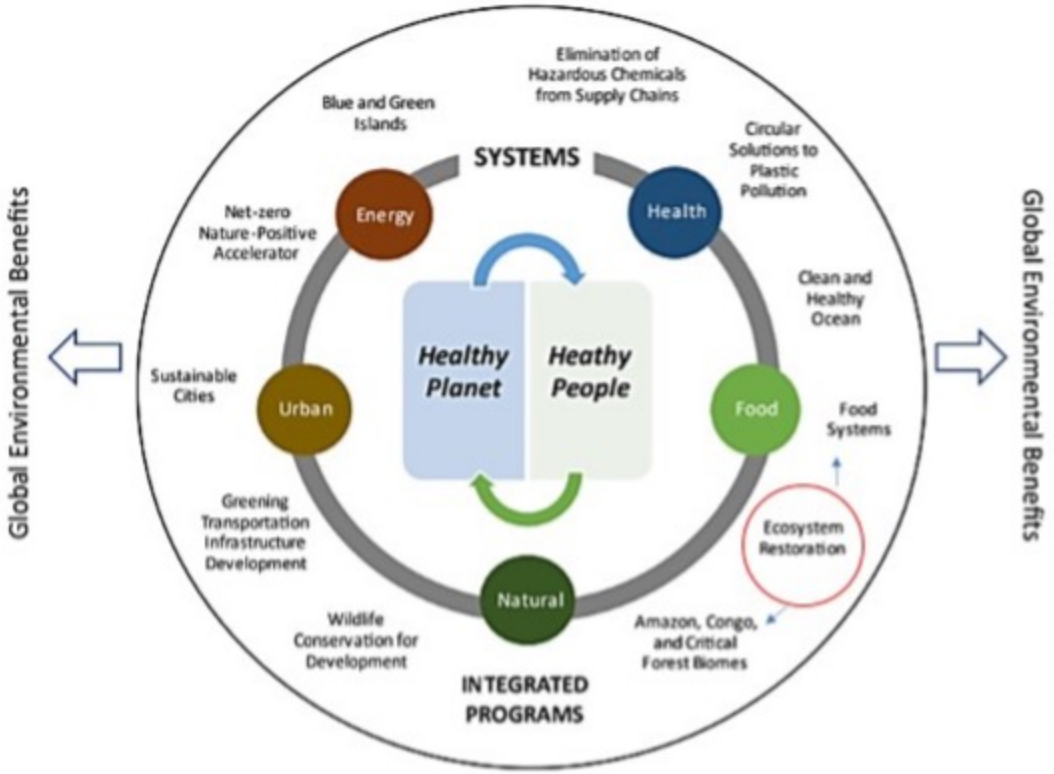


Figure 5. Integrated Programs for Systems Transformation and Global Environmental Benefits (Source: GEF-8 Programming Directions, Page 9 [1]

At the system level, the Ecosystem Restoration IP is focused on natural systems that occur at the nexus between wildlands and transition landscapes, wetlands, and near-shore zones with human settlement at the nexus between wildlands and food production which relies on the provisioning services generated from the targeted ecosystems. The ERIP is also strategically placed and has a direct relationship across the continuum between the Food Systems; the Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biomes; and the Wildlife for Conservation IPs Based on GEF-8 Programming Directions Table (below) Supporting a Green and Blue Recovery through the Integrated Programs The ERIP also supports the Critical Forest Biomes; Blue and Green Islands, and the Net-Zero Accelerator as illustrated in Table 2 (below). Together, these efforts contribute to the blue and green recovery and lead to a healthier future for nature and people.

ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION IP OPTIONS & APPROACHES	Regenerative production practices	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency technologies	Restoration for healthy and resilient ecosystems to support people:	Forest landscape and ecosystem restoration work at the local level:	Innovative solutions for restoring degraded lands	Conservation of biodiversity and carbon stocks	Natural climate solutions	Innovation and employment generator
FOOD SYSTEMS	x	x	x					
AMAZON, CONGO, AND CRITICAL FOREST BIOMES	x	x		x	x	x		
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	x	x		x	x			
NET-ZERO ACCELERATOR	x	x					x	x
BLUE & GREEN ISLANDS	x	x	x		x			

Table 2 Ecosystem Restoration IP alignment with GEF-8 strategies

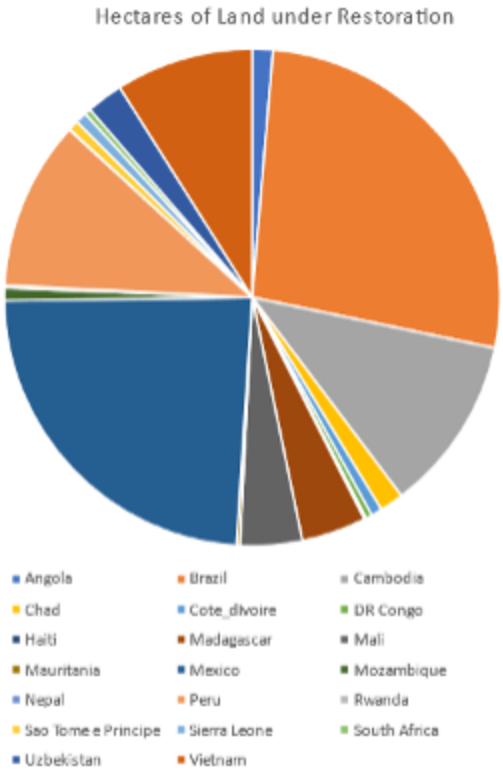
These commonalities offer opportunities for the Restoration Program Board to include in the Program Expansion Plan measures to expand the influence of all of the mentioned Integrated Programs. For example, the Net-Zero Nature-positive Accelerator aims to stimulate innovation and employment in the green economy, while the Integrated Program on Ecosystem Restoration can support this objective by creating new opportunities for sustainable and nature-based businesses that support ecosystem restoration and conservation, such as women owned plant production processes as described in the Brazil Child Project Concept Note.

Support to GEF Supported Global Strategies and Frameworks

102. The Ecosystem Restoration IP features an integrated multi-focal programmatic approach, which will offer significant value added compared to conventional focal area-specific approaches. Central to this approach is the restoration of healthy and resilient ecosystems to foster green recovery and secure livelihoods. Investments through child projects in improving the sustainability of human interactions with natural ecosystems (eg. Nature-based Solutions such as ANR), will deliver benefits under the biodiversity focal area (BD), halting and reversing biodiversity loss to achieve a nature-positive world by 2030; land degradation focal area, avoiding further degradation and desertification of ecosystems (eg. Gender Responsive Approaches and Embedding Indigenous Knowledge in the Conservation and Restoration of Landscapes) and thereby helping participating countries to achieve LDN targets and commitments under the UNCCD, the UNFCC, and UNCBD, also supporting countries on NBSP goals and mitigation action via NDCs. The integrated approach of the Program also recognizes the interconnectedness of different environmental values in natural ecosystems, and the complex nexus of local livelihoods, land degradation, climate change, biodiversity, and environmental security.

103. The Ecosystem Restoration Program components are mapped to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets as it strives to prioritize underrepresented areas for BD conservation:

104. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 2 “Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity” is at the core of this Integrated Program. By aiming to “generate multiple durable global environmental and socioeconomic benefits through a transformational process that applies integrated and innovative approaches to restore degraded ecosystems”, the same hectares recorded under the restoration targets will contribute to multiple benefits in biodiversity, sustainable land management, climate change mitigation and adaptation to support sustainable development and secure livelihoods, and at the same time, be cost-effective since the same dollar contributes to multiple targets. Among the 20 participating countries the program aims to restore 2.23M ha of land, segmented as follows: CI 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration (Target 976,796 ha); CI 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration (target 872,727); CI 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodlands under restoration (target 348,849), and CI 3.4 area of wetlands (including estuaries and mangroves) under restoration (target 29,961). In addition, 10 of these countries aim to improve 7.6M ha of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (CI 4.1)



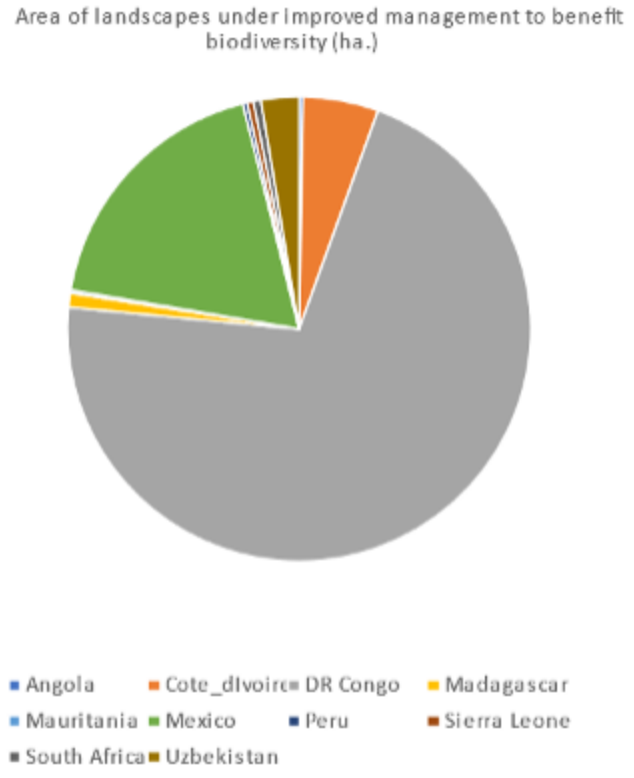


Figure 6 Area of land under restoration and improved practices

105. Component 1, Enabling conditions created for scaling ecosystem restoration through informed, inclusive, and coherent policy, planning instruments, incentives and structures addresses incentives and policies, including the elimination of harmful subsidies in the agricultural sector thus aligned with Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 18 and Target 14.

For example, the implementation of improved policies in Brazil would lead to the restoration and improved management of 1.8 M ha of land, thereby addressing the country's deficit of 19 million hectares of native vegetation. This effort would also increase restoration in areas under sustainable management, leading to the sequestration of 15 M of tons of carbon dioxide and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. To achieve large-scale restoration, the focus is on promoting policy coherence and implementation, blended finance, and capacity building of local and state stakeholders. The Brazil Child Project components aim to harmonize policies and invest in the Rural Environmental Registry System to generate assets for scaling restoration, enhance policy implementation and build a community of practice by strengthening local capacities to coordinate restoration efforts, and also, coordinate baseline investment and other finance opportunities to optimize restoration benefits.

106. Component 2, Innovations in ecosystem restoration result in global environmental benefits and improved livelihoods, particularly Outcome 2.2 2.23M ha of land under restoration (CI 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4) and 10.6M ha of landscapes under improved management practices (CI 4.1 and 4.3) converted or degraded ecosystem types under restoration in 20 countries using Innovative practices, cost-effective and inclusive interventions, and investments is aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 2 and 8 [3]

The Miombo woodlands in Congo DRC feature amongst the top 5% global priority areas for ecosystem restoration[1] due to its high level of degradation, exacerbated by current and future climate change. This ecoregion is also categorized as critically endangered by IUCN's ecosystem typology due to historical clearing and current land use intensification. The DR Congo Child Project aims to restore approximately 9,000 ha. In terms of area of landscapes under improved practices, the total area for the target area is 8,997, 400 ha for Kwango region, and the project will intervene on 5,398,440 ha, representing about 60% of land for the project's improved land management practices.

Mexico safeguards nearly 12% of global biodiversity and is the genetic center of 94 crop species that constitute 15% of the human diet. Mexico Child Project approach will contribute to multiple global environmental benefits such as: Sustainable land management by providing technical and financial assistance to expand agro-silvo-pastoral models and agro-ecological diversification to restore degraded areas; restoration of native forest and agro-ecosystems that will promote ecological connectivity, and landscape integrity supporting the habitat of species such as critically-endangered jaguar, quetzal, and ocelote, and soil and forest restoration that will enhance carbon stocks, and improved practices that will reduce land degradation and provide adaptation benefits (reduce landslides and flood risk).

[1] Strassburg et al. (2020). Global priority areas for ecosystem restoration. Nature.

107. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 19 Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources is aligned with the IP Component

3, Outcome 3.1 *20 country teams with Increased capacity to leverage resources for ecosystem restoration* indicators: 3.1.1 Decline in financing gap as defined by financing plans developed for restoration geographies, ecosystems, and/or models; 3.1.2 Value of assets leveraged by private sector actors contributing to objectives of financing plans (above); 3.1.3 # of knowledge products used by private sector actors to catalyze, de-risk, and increase return on investment in restoration.

108. Component 4, Outcome 4.3. A dynamic and interactive platform for exchange of Knowledge, learning, technical assistance, and multi-stakeholder dialogue and connectivity facilitate child projects and program results, is aligned with Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 20 [4]

109. Multi-objective and multi-criteria guided the selection of landscapes under the IP for major contributions to all 3 Rio Conventions. The Ecosystems Restoration Program will support participating countries to achieve NBSP goals and mitigation action via NDCs, as well as their BD, LDN targets and commitments under the UNCCD, the UNFCC, and UNCB. Examples of country-specific commitments include:

Brazil: Brazil's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) Target 14 (UNCBD) commits to ecological restoration. Brazil´s first NDC (UNFCCC) mentioned 12 million hectares of reforestation as a key step towards meeting the national reduction emission goals. Brazil´s CCD Action Plan (UNCCD) includes important goals such as preventing and combating desertification and recovering degrading land in all national territory. Brazil has the most ambitious restoration target presented under Initiative 20x20 (85% of the total target), and a robust contribution to the Bonn Challenge (11% of the total target).

Madagascar. Madagascar has committed to various MEAs including UNCBD (1996) and NBSAPs (2016), UNCCD (1997) and LDN (2017 – LDN by 2030), UNFCCC (1999), NDCs (2016,2022), and NAPs (2022). The NBSAP specially states that by 2025, the adaptive capacity of ecosystems and the contribution of terrestrial, freshwater, and marine biodiversity to climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, including the restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems and combating desertification. The LDN aims to achieve at least 200,000 ha of sustainable agriculture plots per year by 2025; Reduce bushfires by 2030; Annually restore 400,000 ha of landscape with green infrastructure by 2025. NDC2 emphasizes the need to create conductive conditions for investments in equitable value chains and private investments in forest management actions to further encourage private sector participation. It calls for an increase in areas of forest and natural ecosystems under restoration.

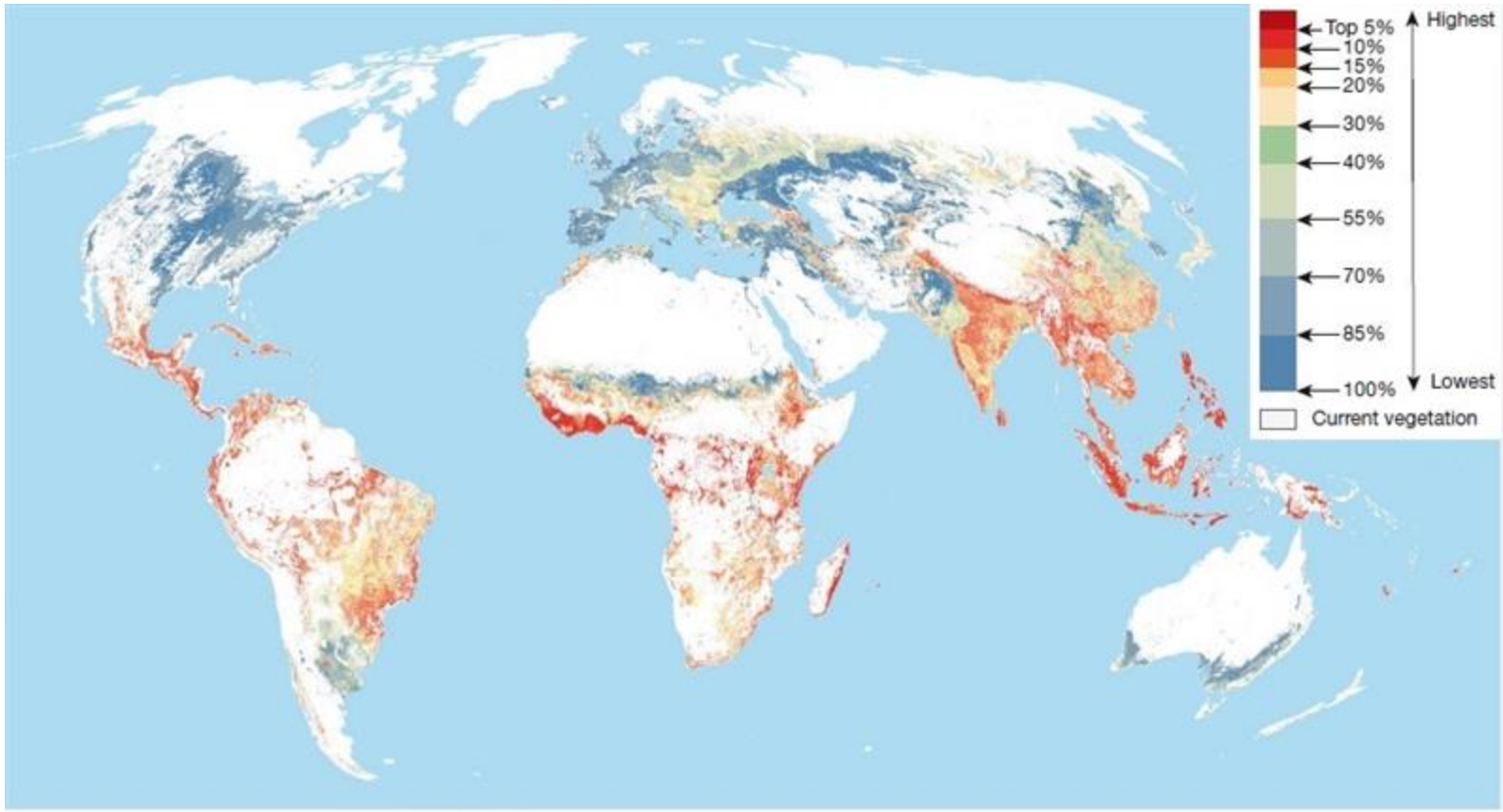
Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan supports the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including Target 2 (30% of degraded areas under restoration by 2030), and Target 3 (30% of areas are conserved by effective protected and conserved areas, globally). Uzbekistan's NBSAP (2019-2028) states Uzbekistan will "take measures to restore degraded ecosystems and restore rare and endangered species" and "Increase of forest cover of desert territories, catchment areas in mountainous areas and tugai forests". A Presidential Decree (2020) aims to increase forest coverage to 6m ha by 2030 and increase PA coverage to 12.8 million hectares by 2028. Uzbekistan adopted the voluntary LDN target "By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world". In its second NDC (2021) Uzbekistan increased its commitments, with plans to reduce GHG emissions per unit of GDP by 35% of 2010 levels by 2030 (vs. 10% reduction from first NDC). Uzbekistan is currently elaborating its NAP (2023).

Mexico. Mexico was the first country in Latin America to ratify the UNCCD and has committed to targets of land degradation neutrality by 2030. Also, Mexico was key in adopting the Kunming- Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and has an active NBSAP 2016-2030, committing targets for restoration completed or underway on at least 30% of degraded ecosystems by 2030. Mexico has ratified the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement and recently

updated its NDC in 2022 and has commitments for designating 1 million hectares as areas “voluntarily destined for conservation” and restore ecosystems over 40,785 hectares.

Support to Restoration of Priority Ecosystems

110. The contribution to generating multiple GEBs and the desired outcomes for ecosystems, species and genetic diversity, as well as cost-effectiveness, is enhanced by evidence-based prioritization of the areas to be restored under this IP. *Strassburg et al*. have recently proposed an optimization approach based considering biodiversity, climate change mitigation, and cost-minimization priorities .[5] Strong geographic alignment between Strassburg et al’s analysis and IP countries occurs in Angola, Brazil, Cambodia, DRC, Cote d’Ivoire, Haiti, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, and Vietnam, while the general conceptual principles of prioritizing biodiversity, climate change mitigation, degraded lands, and cost efficiencies were instrumental in selecting all countries in the IP.



111. The objective of this Integrated Program (IP) is to generate multiple environmental and socio-economic benefits by applying integrated approaches for restoration of degraded ecosystems. The Program will focus on restoration of ecosystem types with a high potential to generate multiple benefits, such as:

• Converted or degraded ecosystem types and habitats, such as wetlands, peatlands, headwaters and watersheds, estuaries, riverine forests, mangroves, coastal areas, including near-shore coral reefs and seagrass ecosystems, native woodlands, shrub and grasslands, ecological networks and corridors, and steppingstone habitats, using best practices for ecological restoration.

• Degraded natural forest landscapes, drylands, grasslands and pastures, applying a range of best practices and cost-effective interventions such as natural regeneration and assisted natural regeneration to restore ecosystem functions and services; and

• Degraded agro-ecosystems in mosaic landscapes with a high potential for multiple environmental benefits, through investments in sustainable land management, including agro-silvo-pastoral models and agro-ecological diversification, and rangeland restoration.

112. Selection criteria for targeted ecosystems under the Ecosystem Restoration IP considered the drivers of degradation, the potential and scale of restoration, including soil properties, landscape features, habitat and species connectivity, and climate stressors and risks. It considered the selected countries' EOIs for multiple benefits in biodiversity, sustainable land management, climate change mitigation and adaptation to support sustainable development and secure livelihoods. The selected countries are committed to ambitious restoration targets that retain natural ecosystems through landscape approaches integrating conservation, restoration, and improved use of agricultural lands. The importance of including several biomes in restoration efforts is also highlighted in Fig. No. 5 below:

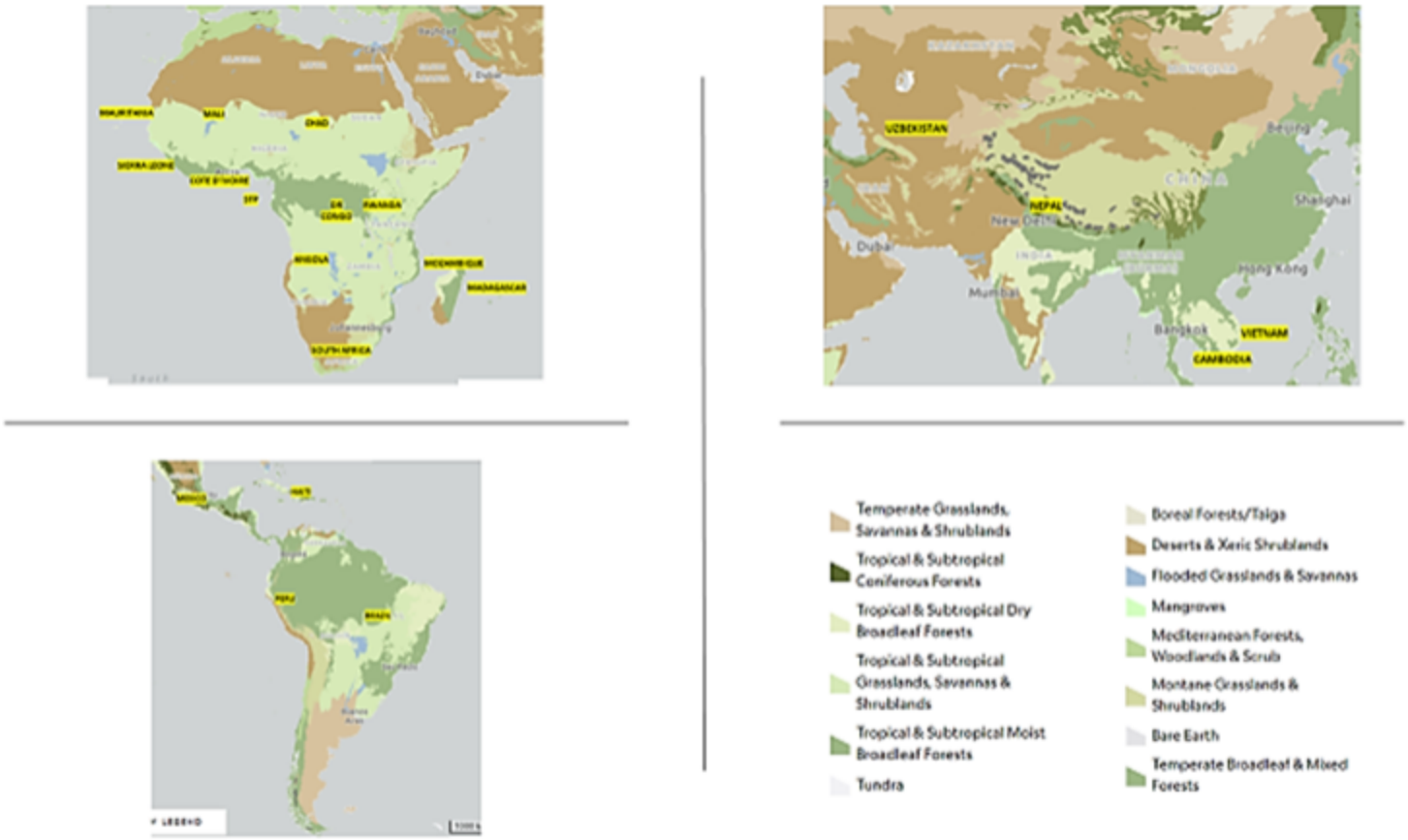


Figure 8. Biomes (Source: Mapmaker National Geographic https://mapmaker.nationalgeographic.org/map/

113. The child project concepts of the countries selected to participate in the program indicate the following balance of Program support to restoration of ecosystem types with a high potential to generate multiple benefits, as shown in Fig. 6:

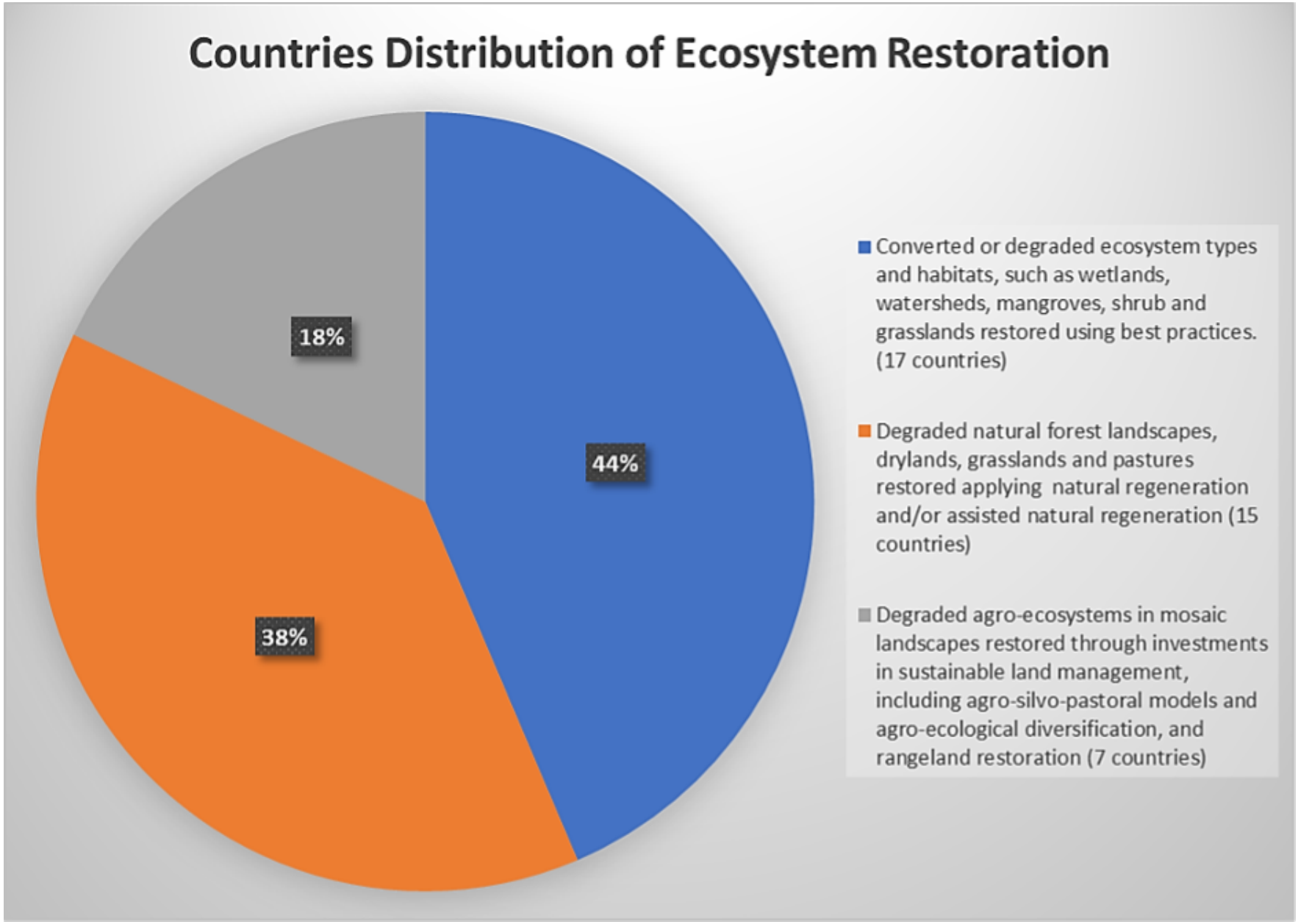


Figure 9 Countries distribution of Ecosystem types for Restoration

114. Restoration activities to be implemented will vary across a landscape, with different approaches and solutions for different ecosystems, depending on specific objectives, geographies, and socio-economic needs, and socio-cultural context, shown in Table No. 2 below. Along the restorative continuum, these can range from activities repairing ecosystem functions, including other effective area-based conservation measures in mosaic landscapes, to fully restoring native ecosystems. Coupling the concept of the restorative continuum with the LDN response hierarchy will ensure the appropriate selection of restoration activities within socio-ecological landscapes. The Program will therefore operationalize the GEF concepts of Ecosystem Restoration.

Systems	**Country Project(s)**
Forest landscapes	Dry forests: Mozambique, Uzbekistan, Chad, DRC
Mangroves	Haiti, ST&P
Wetlands, headwaters, watersheds and riverine forests	Cambodia, Peru, Vietnam, Mozambique, ST & P, Sierra Leone
Grasslands	Uzbekistan, Brazil, Sierra Leone, Mozambique, Mauritania, Peru, Mali
Peatlands	Angola, S. Africa
Productive/human- dominated	Haiti, Uzbekistan, ST&P, Cote d'Ivoire, Mexico
Drylands (semi-arid/arid)	Uzbekistan, Chad, Mali
Coral reefs	
Restoration approaches	**Country Project(s)**
Natural regeneration based strategies (ANR, AN)	Angola, Brazil, Cote D'Ivoire, Haiti, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Peru, Rwanda, St&P, Sierra Leone, Uzbekistan, Vietnam
Agroforestry	Brazil, Cambodia, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, DR, Haiti, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Peru, Nepal, Rwanda, St&P, Sierra Leone, Uzbekistan, Vietnam
Grazing systems restoration (silvopasture or other)	Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Mali, Mexico, Sierra Leone
Region/Regional Flagship	**Country Project(s)**
Great Green Wall for Restoration and Peace	Mali, Mauritania, Chad
Multi-country Mountain Flagship	Rwanda
Atlantic Forest Flagship	Brazil
Africa	Angola, Chad, DRC, Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, South Africa
Americas/Caribbean	Brazil, Haiti, Mexico, Peru,
Asia	Cambodia, Nepal, Uzbekistan, Vietnam
Thematic Clusters	**Country Project(s)**
IPLCs (transformational focus)	Cambodia, Mauritania, Nepal, Peru, Sierra Leone
Gender (transformational focus)	Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Haiti, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, St&P, Sierra Leone
Globally important biodiversity	Angola, Brazil, Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, Haiti, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, St&P, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Vietnam
Innovative financial mechanisms (non-PES)	Cote D'Ivoire, Haiti, Peru
PES	Angola, Brazil, Haiti, Mauritania, Nepal, Peru, Sierra Leone, Vietnam
Land tenure and governance improvements	Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, Haiti
Diffusion through key networks	Nearly all
Practical knowledge-based applications	Nearly all
Local socio-economic benefits and communities' livelihoods	Nearly all

Table 2: Restoration systems, approaches, geographies, and Solutions by Country

Support to a Transformational Scaling of GEBs through Levers of Change: Policy, Finance and Capacity

115. The Program supports the GEF-8 Concept for catalyzing transformational processes that will complement biophysical and technical interventions with instruments focused on national policies, governance, institutional, financial, and local social structures to bring all relevant stakeholders together for transformational impact on reversing environmental degradation globally. The Program's components are designed to provide support and cohesion to 20 Full-sized Child Projects investing in the levers for transformational scaling of ecosystem restoration.

116. In terms of the policy lever, the Program promotes policy coherence and providing advisory support for sectoral integration at national and sub-national level, including the elimination of harmful subsidies in the agricultural sector; Integrating spatial land use planning into the existing planning frameworks (e.g. NBSAP, NAP, NDC, etc.); and participatory land-use planning over a range of governance models to meaningfully involve local governments, IPLCs, and women into the restoration work. Good policy requires inclusiveness. Implementing restoration activities and solutions on the ground by active involvement of local stakeholders, in particular local actors, smallholders and IPLCs through gender responsive community based approaches; Community mobilization and CSO involvement, promoting a meaningful stakeholder involvement (including vulnerable groups, women, youth, IPLCs) in all aspects of program implementation from the planning stage to implementation and monitoring will inform policies; Resolving land tenure and resource use rights issues that are barriers to achieve restoration objectives and promoting good governance in view of land rights and access to natural resources, ecological connectivity, gender equality, and securing livelihoods of smallholders are all concepts that support good policy outcomes.

117. Building capacity to restore and maintain functional landscapes and avoid degradation, and promoting decision support tools such as environmental and economic valuation systems is central to restoration and to building demand for new policies. Capacity building will include promoting ecosystem restoration through actionable knowledge as well as building institutional/community capacity to effect beneficial changes in behavior to ensure projects are durable and transformative. Developing monitoring and information systems including baselines, and targeted research on impacts, trade-offs, and costs-benefit analysis of restoration; A technical assistance and capacity building Platform, peer-to-peer knowledge exchange, extension providers, knowledge resources and access to IOT technical equipment, etc. the use of digital technology for data collection, optimization on where to prioritize investments, to monitor and track the progress of restoration investments, and to capture and repackage knowledge that is generated by the projects. This element links to the broader GEF private sector "digital to environmental dividend" approach.

118. The Financial lever seeks to augment the value of natural systems and create the financing for upscaling activities. The Presentation above on private sector involvement is solidly oriented to resource appreciation and developing the capacity for resource thinking. Scaling up and realizing the value of natural capital is a core lever setting up effective systems and mechanisms ensuring the smooth flow of financial resources between and among the PES actors and innovations and establishing such initiatives where they do not exist. Private sector engagement opportunities will involve local actors and IPLCs and promote gender equality, women and youth empowerment, and potential for scaling up.

119. The Program works with value chain development for various products arising from restoration; supporting national public-private schemes for establishing multi-level financing mechanisms linking global finance (e.g. climate finance) with national incentive mechanisms and smallholders, communities and cooperatives; and helping smallholders and communities to access carbon finance (voluntary and compliance markets) including domestic carbon markets and certification schemes.

120. The capacities developed will support the content and sustainability of GEF IP-8, extending the benefits of restoration of land, ecosystems and

forests well beyond an increase in vegetation cover or the mere number of hectares under restoration or improved management.

***Child Project Selection Criteria*. Outline the criteria used or to be used for child project selection and the contribution of each child project to program impact.**

121. Countries were given the opportunity to express interest in the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program through a formal submission of an Expression of Interest Document that demonstrates a deeper understanding of the drivers, a solid proposal for a participative and inclusive process with particular attention to factors like the country's restoration ambitions, strategies used to achieve systems or policy transformation on restoration, and the ability of the project to drive thematic change such as innovations in natural regeneration based strategies, socio-economic benefits, the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities or a gender emphasis.

122. An Assessment Panel, consisting of GEF Secretariat, Conservation International, the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel, and an external expert evaluated 41 applications received. A group of 20 countries was selected based on the following criteria:[6]

• The contribution to generating multiple GEBs and the desired outcomes for ecosystems, species and genetic diversity, as well as cost-effectiveness, can be enhanced by evidence-based prioritization of the areas to be restored.

• Selection criteria for targeted ecosystems will further consider drivers of degradation, the potential and scale of restoration, including soil properties, landscape features, habitat and species connectivity, and climate stressors and risks. It will thus consider the prospects for multiple benefits in biodiversity, sustainable land management, climate change mitigation and adaptation to support sustainable development and secure livelihoods.

• Investments under the program will be based on existing restoration targets set by countries under the MEAs and will require strong baselines for success such as established relevant multi-stakeholder platforms and partnerships, potential leverage of public and private sector funding, engagement opportunities with the private sector, involvement of local actors and IPLCs, gender equality and women's empowerment, and potential for scaling up.

The selected countries were invited to submit concept notes in form of templates that briefly summarize the planned activities under the program.

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[1] https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/gef-r-08-29-rev-01

[2] Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework, December 2022, CBD/COP/15/L.25 Page 9 URL : https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/e6d3/cd1d/daf663719a03902a9b116c34/cop-15-l-25-en.pdf

[3] *Target 8: .* Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions

[4] *Target 20: Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation.*

[5] Strassburg et al. 2020. Global Priority Areas for Ecosystem Restoration. *Nature* 586, 724–729.

[6] refer to: https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/gef-c-62-05-rev-01

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during PFD preparation phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: No

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector:

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

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Ecosystem restoration efforts have different impacts on men and women, as they often have different roles, responsibilities, and relationships to ecosystems and their goods and services. Women and men often have different knowledge and use natural resources differently. Often, women face unequal access and use of resources, under-representation in decision-making power structures, and opportunities for leadership. Women may also experience gender-based violence and other forms of discrimination, making it difficult for them to participate in restoration efforts.

Even if there are trends that are cross-cutting to the intersection between gender and ecosystem restoration; gaps and opportunities to advance gender equality are also context specific. The child projects that are part of this IP, are a good example of these specificities. The child project in Democratic Republic of Congo has identified that women in the country are traditionally engaged in collecting water and firewood, and harvesting food crops, while men are often in charge of hunting, fishing, and agriculture. Whereas the child project in Haiti has already identified existing grassroot women's groups involved in fish trading (Grand Anse), food transformation, and food and charcoal trader (Sourçailles), in their target landscapes. Also, Brazil child project has identified opportunities for significant women's participation in the workforce in the nursery supply chain, the production of plants for medicinal, food and cosmetic purposes. As the programs and child projects move into the PPG phase, further information on gaps and opportunities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment, will be gathered through site specific gender analyses.

Even though the summary above is only a glance at gender roles and gaps relevant to this IP, it is possible to observe the importance of integrating a gender-responsive, and where possible, a gender transformative approach to technical programming. All the components of the IP present opportunities to advance this objective. In Component 1, efforts to develop and influence policies and plans with a gender-responsive lens will warrant meaningful participation of women and those from vulnerable groups in ecosystem restoration. It will also be key to ensure that their differential knowledge and practices on the landscapes to be intervened, are recognized (e.g. uses and preferences of women and those from vulnerable groups as prioritization criteria for tree selection).

Component 2 will provide an opportunity for the program and child projects for closing information gaps and advancing gender-disaggregated and gender-responsive data on the impacts and benefits of diverse restoration actions on selected ecosystems. This can potentially be applicable also to understand the impacts and benefits for other groups, such as indigenous peoples and youth. For this same component, the efforts of the program and child projects, will focus on ensuring that the opportunities that restoration processes bring, can benefit women, men, and those from disadvantaged groups in an equitable way (for example, emerging roles and training offered on skills to perform them, are equitably accessible for women). Also, actions to improve access to sustainable livelihoods in restoration supply chain contribute to women's economic empowerment and equally benefit those from disadvantaged groups.

In the case of Component 3, understanding financial needs and barriers to community-based restoration processes, including those driven by women, youth and IP-led/owned organizations/cooperatives/SMEs, will be key to unlock funding for ecosystem restoration that is inclusive. To achieve this, child projects will be encouraged to investigate and identify these specific needs and barriers, when developing their specific gender analyses.

Finally, Component 4 will focus on enhancing bottom-up, top-down, and peer-to-peer learning, of good practices, success cases, and lessons learnt on gender and inclusion integration to ecosystem restoration processes. The GCP´s Platform will support that the Program and Child Projects have specified gender outcomes, with targeted activities that address project-specific gender gaps, and indicators to monitor progress towards gender outcomes. The inclusion of a Gender-Responsive Approach alongside with efforts to mainstream gender and promote gender equality in the Program and Child Projects will be done in collaboration with partners experienced in implementing participatory gender action planning approaches. To do so, the Program will seek through the cadre of Child Projects an upstream and downstream exchange of best practices and knowledge with regards to gender-related outcomes and include these in the design of the Program's Global Child Project and M&E, considering gender-sensitive and transformative indicators. If necessary, gender awareness and capacity building sessions will be included as part of the Global Child Project to ensure that all stakeholders involved know how to incorporate gender in restoration projects.

For the GCP, a gender strategy will be developed during the PPG phase to identify knowledge gaps and needs, design capacity building actions to address those needs, and design spaces for knowledge and experience exchange among different countries and stakeholders in the region. Finally, to contribute to these ambitions, child projects are expected to develop their own local level, gender analyses, and gender mainstreaming or gender action plans. Those plans will be a route map to seize the opportunities and avoid any risks to perpetuate gender inequalities, in accordance with the gender objectives associated to the program components and outcomes mentioned above. The program will also encourage the child projects to budget for their gender mainstreaming plans and to have the required gender expertise as part of the project teams, both at PPG and project implementation phases. Finally, the creation of a Program-level Safeguards and Gender Working Group will allow for coordination of gender outcomes and reporting across the child projects.

Summary of Stakeholder Engagement at PFD level

Key program documents (PFD, Global Coordination Child Project Results Framework, Global Coordination Child Project Concept Note, Country Child Project Concept Notes) build upon stakeholder consultations, engagement, and participation during March and April 2023 through multiple workshops and meetings. The present PFD reflects stakeholder perspectives, needs and priorities notes to this point and prior to the PPG processes for Child Project Development. This process will continue through the development of the Global Coordination Child Project that will deepen this engagement with agencies and potential partners and involve the participation of youth, women and IPLC networks and exploring the opportunities for partnerships, joint brainstorming workshops, among

others.

Consultations to date at the PFD level include:

- December-February virtual meetings to support countries in Expression of Interest submission process and March 13-14 workshop for PFD feedback with all GEF agencies with Country Concept Note submissions (AFDB, FAO, IFAD, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, WB)

- CI restoration staff participation in the Initiative 20x20, Bonn Challenge and AFOLU 2040 Joint Meeting on Restoring Degraded Lands in Latin America (Feb 8-9, 2023) and ANR Alliance multi-stakeholder brainstorming workshops on broadening work on the restoration continuum (March 20-24) to listen and actively incorporate ideas for transformation and innovation from the broader restoration practitioner community

- 24 bilateral meetings with key restoration organizations on program documents (including CGIAR/ICRAF, FAO, GEA, GMA, GRO, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, WRI, and 1000L)

- Weekly Agency Meetings with agencies of selected countries (UNDP, IUCN, IFAD, FAO, UNEP, WB beginning March 23rd

The Ecosystem Restoration Program aims to initiate stakeholder involvement at various tiers, including global, regional, national, and sub-national levels, as required per GEF Policy on Stakeholder Engagement, to facilitate significant modifications in governance models, policies, financial frameworks, data collection, and social systems, and harmonize social, economic, and environmental objectives. The involvement of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) and marginalized groups, such as women and youth, will be pivotal; therefore, strong safeguard mechanisms will be established. Moreover, the program will integrate gender equality and guidelines for engagement with youth and Indigenous Peoples as fundamental elements.

These include involving key stakeholders as early as possible in the project design and preparation process, considering stakeholders' views and concerns, and continuing consultations throughout project implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The IP will ensure that all stakeholders, including historically vulnerable or marginalized groups such as women, youth, IPLCs, and minorities, are able to express their views on Country Child projects plans, benefits, risks, impacts and mitigation measures through a human rights-based approach. The executing entities will incorporate the GEF Policy on Gender Equality throughout stakeholder engagement to ensure equal access for both men and women. Stakeholders will be informed and provided with information regarding project activities, and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be tailored to the relevant roles to program outcomes and interests of the Affected and interested Communities, with differentiated measures for disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.

The Program will design and implement multi-stakeholder dialogue (MSD) processes to foster fluent and informed multi-level dialogue by strengthening the science-policy interfaces for conservation between regional or global coalitions for transformational change that integrate private sector actors, including multinational corporations, industry associations and private financial institutions. For this, the Program will establish communities of practice (CoPs) and national and subnational working groups to engage stakeholders and partners and productive national to international connections to share information, join activities and discussions. Thanks to this form of interaction, stakeholders build relationships to learn from each other and support the activities of the projects. (Promoting policy coherence & providing advisory support for sectorial integration. New and existing multi-stakeholder engagement platforms are dedicated or expanded to promote ecosystem conservation and restoration, develop opportunities, and disseminate information on ecosystem values). (Component 4)

The Program Implementing Agency is responsible for reviewing and approving all Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs) which should include information regarding stakeholders who have been and will be engaged, means of engagement, dissemination of information, roles and responsibilities in ensuring

effective stakeholder engagement, resource requirements, and timing of engagement throughout the project cycle. The Implementing Agency is also responsible for overseeing their execution.

The SEP will include minimum indicators for monitoring and reporting, including the number of government agencies (national and sub-national), civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples, local communities, youth, and other stakeholder groups involved in project design and implementation, the number of people involved (disaggregated by gender), and the number of stakeholder engagements during the PPG and implementation phases. Additionally, the SEP will include the percentage of stakeholders rating the level at which their views and concerns are considered by the project. The Executing Entity is responsible for collecting baseline data and periodically reporting on these indicators.

The governments of countries involved in the Program will play a central role in both the project preparation and implementation phases. Ministries of Environment, Forests, Agriculture, Culture, Commerce and Industry, and Finance will be involved in many cases, while local governments at the state, province, or district level will be active in specific landscapes within child projects. Partners will be sought and engaged based on the geography of implementation, with global program partners. During the preparation phase of country projects, additional national and local-level stakeholders will be identified.

Private sector

The private sector will play a role in supporting a range of restoration goals, including biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration, natural climate solutions (NCS), and equitable livelihoods. Companies may have goals related to the protection and restoration of biodiversity, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, supporting sustainable development through NCS, and promoting fair labor practices and social responsibility. See also paragraphs 86 to 89.

Companies are interested in investing, and individuals want to participate in these initiatives, but they lack knowledge about the mechanisms involved and the absence of aggregators. Communities have the potential to combine benefits that can be sold in the market. The government has a crucial role in creating the necessary conditions for these activities to take place and for multi-sectoral financing plans to be developed to support them. The certification or accountability of private investors could be a point of collaboration, and the government could act as a regulator, quality controller, and facilitator. If private investors know that the government is playing this role, they will be more willing to invest.

The Ecosystem Restoration Program offers a wide range of possible entry points and partnerships with the private sector at all scales to support these goals. The Program will support Country Projects with technical assistance, tools, and support to targeted communications, effective multi-stakeholder policy dialogue for the inclusion of public and private sector participation and integration of women, youth, local communities, and indigenous populations. Knowledge of impacts of policies and restoration impacts on vulnerable populations will also be exchanged through working groups, Communities of Practice and knowledge exchange and best practices though the Program’s Platform (Component 4).

The Ecosystem Restoration IP aims to engaging the private sector through three dimensions: Policy and enabling conditions, financial mechanisms, key networks, catalytic knowledge transfer, and capacity building that will provide for science-driven, cost-effective restoration, improved governance, and an expanded asset base for supporting GEBs in a coordinated and efficient manner.

The program will work with countries to fill the gaps identified in Component 1 to translate restoration targets into implementation plans and action on identified restoration pathways and priority areas. This is an important consideration in matching projects to private sector concerns.

The Program will work to catalyze sustainable finance to achieve improved land management and restoration. Restoration is expensive, and blended finance can leverage access to markets and other finance opportunities. Examples of sustainable finance activities could include: i) using payment for ecosystem services to compensate landholders to leave ecosystems intact and promote restoration; ii) catalyzing carbon markets to scale up climate GEBs that result from the restoration; and 3) enhancing readiness and access to key markets for products connected to improved management and restoration processes. These ideas, as well as others, can create a pipeline of country projects that link to impact investment funds to generate positive environmental and social benefits that achieve sustainable restoration beyond the period of the IP.

The Program will leverage CI's past experience in building private sector coalitions to inform and accelerate tailored partnerships to support key scalable restoration models. While innovative financing requires risk taking to transform the BAU scenario, the Program will work with Country projects to promote private sector investment readiness, and serve as an aggregator, catalyst, and trusted party to de-risk investment for private sector partners, such as impact or carbon investors and sustainable value chains and markets. By linking initiatives to ongoing finance the Program will work to create innovative financing solutions for models scalable beyond any one ecosystem or landscape.

CI is bringing to this effort its leadership in past coalitions such as the Priceless Planet Coalition that is uniting 100+ corporate restoration funders in partnership with CI, WRI and Mastercard to restore 100 million trees by 2025, the BTG Pactual's Timberland Investment Group's USD 1 billion reforestation fund for Latin America8 and a USD 202 million CI, Apple, and Goldman Sachs collaboration that aims to remove 1+ million metric tons of CO2 annually from climate smart forestry investments worldwide. Additional coalitions for under-represented scalable models with the potential for transformation beyond any one specific geography will be researched and promoted. A thorough Readiness Assessment and the pursuit of the other goals in this Program like robust spatial analysis, M&E, inclusiveness and integration into policy and global priorities are vital to cultivating these types of initiatives.

Regardless of the nature of financial flows, the ER Continuum provides an opportunity to address the question of how to make each costly restoration hectare achieve amplified and transformational impact through a careful consideration and incorporation of the 10 UN Decade Principles of Ecosystem Restoration and Standards of Best Practice, the 10 SER Principles of Ecological Restoration and the 19 LDN Principles. Through mobilization of innovative local, national and international financial flows as possible from public and private sources, increasing the capacity to connect national efforts and global funds, private sector engagement though coalition building and through direct investment instruments, the Program will contribute to alleviating the financial barriers and promote sustainability and scaling of Global Environmental Benefits contributing to the success of the MEAs.

Environmental and Social Safeguards

Preliminary screenings were carried out for the child projects and the global child project, according to the ESS process of their respective Implementing Agencies. Overall, ESS risks were identified from Low to High with the majority (almost two-thirds of the child projects) falling under the Moderate-High risk/Category A and B classifications.

The high ESS risks were attributed to the projects taking place in protected areas and/or critical natural habitats, as well as occurring in or near areas occupied by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) with project activities having potential impacts on IPLCs. In addition, some project activities, such as land use planning, restoration, and improved forest management could potentially affecting access to natural resources by local communities, and this could

result in economic displacement. Furthermore, some projects identify safety and security risks including the presence of armed groups which can impact the intervention areas, and the exacerbation of social conflicts. Mitigation measures, including adherence to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process, and plans to address these risks will be developed during the PPG phase, as well as further assessments of these ESS risks.

Knowledge management and learning

Effective knowledge management for learning is integral to the Program's goals of achieving successful restoration at scale. Knowledge management will receive support under Component 4. The Program will develop a knowledge management and learning strategy, and associated action plan, at the outset of the Program, with the inclusive participation and proactive engagement of program partners.

At the global level, the Global Coordination Project will create a platform for information exchange and learning across participating countries. This will provide a means for optimizing the contributions of each project and associated partners, based on knowledge and experience gained. Coordination and reporting at the program level will also be handled through the platform. Country projects will work in critical landscapes on restoration challenges, generating results, and most importantly identifying, testing, and verifying the efficacy of best practices and lessons for wider replication. Through the Global Coordination Project, the knowledge platform will integrate the projects, partners, and policies with advocacy, strategic communication and knowledge management, with emphasis in peer-to-peer catalytic knowledge transfer and collaboration.

The program will support opportunities to capture and utilize knowledge specific to regeneration techniques methodologies, gender inclusion, local and indigenous perspectives, for learning through the communities of practice and their associated knowledge products.

The Global Coordination Project will adapt the knowledge management component and its existing tools to the needs of the Program and make them available in a user- friendly format to all participating countries. The global project will also provide training and capacity building in the application of tools to ensure consistent quality, reporting and dissemination of lessons learned, and harmonization of M&E systems of Country Projects to enable aggregated reporting of results.

Knowledge generation and exchange will collate from numerous existing sources, such as COICA (par.70) and Cis Indigenous Support Programs (par. 84-85) amongst other UN Decade, IA and EA programs and working groups that promote uptake by decision makers and the capacity building needed to mainstream restoration guidance. The Program will build on the science communications capacity of existing restoration networks such as GRO, UN Decade and others, to disseminate tools, methodologies, and other practitioner-facing project outputs, while resourcing the process of consolidating this guidance so that its authors are in proactive communication with one another.

The Program will focus strategically on identifying ways to resource the rapid dissemination and use of existing information and tools; exchange and codification of valuable information that is shared informally amongst practitioners and communities; and filling in the key gaps in existing knowledge where the IP can catalyze systems change through developing key areas of thought-leadership, including elevating traditional and practiced knowledge, including that generated by women, youth, IPLCs, and/or vulnerable people that have to date received inadequate voice in global and regional spheres.

Knowledge generation, exchange, and learning is a pillar of the transformational process. The Child Project will develop a comprehensive Knowledge

Generation Strategy during PPG that will optimize the connections between many networks rallied around many ecosystems, such as mangroves, grasslands, etc. Expanding the relationships and connecting successful practices to successful financing is at the core of the model.

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

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the program?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

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

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

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

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Program Financing($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing($)
UNDP	GET	Cambodia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	4,081,494	367,334	4,448,828.00
UNDP	GET	Cambodia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,789,148	161,024	1,950,172.00
UNDP	GET	Cambodia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,360,498	122,444	1,482,942.00
UNDP	GET	Cambodia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	596,382	53,674	650,056.00
FAO	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,776,354	159,872	1,936,226.00
FAO	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	889,289	80,036	969,325.00

FAO	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	889,288	80,036	969,324.00
FAO	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	592,118	53,290	645,408.00
FAO	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	296,430	26,678	323,108.00
FAO	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	296,429	26,678	323,107.00
CI	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	8,895,245	800,572	9,695,817.00
CI	GET	Mexico	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	743,111	66,880	809,991.00
CI	GET	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,145,818	103,124	1,248,942.00
CI	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	2,965,082	266,857	3,231,939.00
CI	GET	Mexico	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	247,703	22,293	269,996.00
CI	GET	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	381,939	34,375	416,314.00
CI	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD IP Global Platforms	12,418,265	1,117,644	13,535,909.00
CI	GET	Global	Climate Change	CC IP Global Platforms	1,698,398	152,856	1,851,254.00

CI	GET	Global	Land Degradation	LD IP Global Platforms	3,693,429	332,408	4,025,837.00
UNDP	GET	Angola	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	8,357,735	752,196	9,109,931.00
UNDP	GET	Angola	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,426,439	218,380	2,644,819.00
UNDP	GET	Angola	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	2,785,911	250,732	3,036,643.00
UNDP	GET	Angola	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	808,813	72,793	881,606.00
CI	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	10,047,936	904,314	10,952,250.00
CI	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	3,349,312	301,438	3,650,750.00
UNDP	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	6,455,505	580,995	7,036,500.00
UNDP	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	2,151,835	193,665	2,345,500.00
FAO	GET	Nepal	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	439,966	39,596	479,562.00
FAO	GET	Nepal	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	439,966	39,597	479,563.00
FAO	GET	Nepal	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	879,931	79,194	959,125.00

FAO	GET	Nepal	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	146,655	13,199	159,854.00
FAO	GET	Nepal	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	146,655	13,199	159,854.00
FAO	GET	Nepal	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	293,310	26,398	319,708.00
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	4,099,251	368,933	4,468,184.00
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	890,657	80,159	970,816.00
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,366,417	122,977	1,489,394.00
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	296,885	26,719	323,604.00
IUCN	GET	Mauritania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,978,440	358,060	4,336,500.00
IUCN	GET	Mauritania	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	1,326,147	119,353	1,445,500.00
IFAD	GET	Congo DR	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	5,392,087	485,288	5,877,375.00
IFAD	GET	Congo DR	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	449,340	40,441	489,781.00

IFAD	GET	Congo DR	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,348,022	121,322	1,469,344.00
IFAD	GET	Congo DR	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,797,362	161,762	1,959,124.00
IFAD	GET	Congo DR	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	149,780	13,480	163,260.00
IFAD	GET	Congo DR	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	449,340	40,440	489,780.00
UNEP	GET	Haiti	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,345,527	211,098	2,556,625.00
UNEP	GET	Haiti	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,209,404	108,846	1,318,250.00
UNEP	GET	Haiti	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	781,842	70,366	852,208.00
UNEP	GET	Haiti	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	403,134	36,282	439,416.00
FAO	GET	Viet Nam	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	4,850,744	436,567	5,287,311.00
FAO	GET	Viet Nam	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	2,640,596	237,654	2,878,250.00
FAO	GET	Viet Nam	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	430,444	38,740	469,184.00

FAO	GET	Viet Nam	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,616,914	145,522	1,762,436.00
FAO	GET	Viet Nam	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	880,198	79,218	959,416.00
FAO	GET	Viet Nam	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	143,481	12,913	156,394.00
FAO	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	882,302	79,407	961,709.00
FAO	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,943,271	174,895	2,118,166.00
FAO	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	294,100	26,469	320,569.00
FAO	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	647,757	58,298	706,055.00
World Bank	GET	Mozambique	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,669,725	330,275	4,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Mozambique	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	5,504,587	495,413	6,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Mozambique	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,834,862	165,138	2,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Mozambique	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,223,241	110,091	1,333,332.00

World Bank	GET	Mozambique	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	1,834,862	165,137	1,999,999.00
World Bank	GET	Mozambique	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	611,620	55,046	666,666.00
World Bank	GET	Rwanda	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,590,900	323,181	3,914,081.00
World Bank	GET	Rwanda	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,242,426	291,818	3,534,244.00
World Bank	GET	Rwanda	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,196,966	107,727	1,304,693.00
World Bank	GET	Rwanda	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	1,080,808	97,272	1,178,080.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,063,417	95,708	1,159,125.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	708,945	63,805	772,750.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,417,890	127,610	1,545,500.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	354,472	31,902	386,374.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	236,315	21,268	257,583.00

UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	472,630	42,536	515,166.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,569,725	321,275	3,891,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	892,431	80,319	972,750.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	892,431	80,319	972,750.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,189,909	107,091	1,297,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	297,477	26,773	324,250.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	297,477	26,773	324,250.00
UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	710,519	63,947	774,466.00
UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	2,062,725	185,645	2,248,370.00
UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,776,297	159,867	1,936,164.00
UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	236,839	21,315	258,154.00
UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	687,575	61,881	749,456.00

UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	592,099	53,289	645,388.00
IUCN	GET	Chad	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,549,255	139,433	1,688,688.00
IUCN	GET	Chad	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,106,610	99,595	1,206,205.00
IUCN	GET	Chad	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	442,644	39,838	482,482.00
IUCN	GET	Chad	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	516,418	46,478	562,896.00
IUCN	GET	Chad	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	368,870	33,198	402,068.00
IUCN	GET	Chad	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	147,548	13,279	160,827.00
UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	9,796,892	881,721	10,678,613.00
UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	329,094	29,618	358,712.00
UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	658,188	59,237	717,425.00
UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	3,265,630	293,907	3,559,537.00
UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	109,698	9,872	119,570.00

UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	219,396	19,745	239,141.00
				Total GEF Resources($)	**183,859,244.00**	**16,547,322.00**	**200,406,566.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
UNDP	GET	Cambodia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	104,286	9,386	**113,672.00**
UNDP	GET	Cambodia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	45,714	4,114	**49,828.00**
UNDP	GET	Cambodia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	34,762	3,128	**37,890.00**
UNDP	GET	Cambodia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	15,238	1,371	**16,609.00**
FAO	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	56,215	5,059	**61,274.00**
FAO	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	28,142	2,533	**30,675.00**
FAO	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	28,143	2,533	**30,676.00**
FAO	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	18,738	1,686	**20,424.00**
FAO	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	9,380	844	**10,224.00**
FAO	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	9,381	844	**10,225.00**
CI	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	185,590	16,703	**202,293.00**
CI	GET	Mexico	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	15,504	1,395	**16,899.00**

CI	GET	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	23,906	2,152	**26,058.00**
CI	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	61,863	5,568	**67,431.00**
CI	GET	Mexico	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	5,168	465	**5,633.00**
CI	GET	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	7,969	717	**8,686.00**
CI	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD IP Global Platforms	209,178	18,826	**228,004.00**
CI	GET	Global	Climate Change	CC IP Global Platforms	28,608	2,575	**31,183.00**
CI	GET	Global	Land Degradation	LD IP Global Platforms	62,214	5,599	**67,813.00**
UNDP	GET	Angola	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	174,375	15,694	**190,069.00**
UNDP	GET	Angola	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	50,625	4,556	**55,181.00**
UNDP	GET	Angola	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	58,125	5,231	**63,356.00**
UNDP	GET	Angola	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	16,875	1,518	**18,393.00**
CI	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	225,000	20,250	**245,250.00**
CI	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	75,000	6,750	**81,750.00**

UNDP	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	150,000	13,500	**163,500.00**
UNDP	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	50,000	4,500	**54,500.00**
FAO	GET	Nepal	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	18,750	1,688	**20,438.00**
FAO	GET	Nepal	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	18,750	1,687	**20,437.00**
FAO	GET	Nepal	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	37,500	3,375	**40,875.00**
FAO	GET	Nepal	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	6,250	562	**6,812.00**
FAO	GET	Nepal	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	6,250	562	**6,812.00**
FAO	GET	Nepal	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	12,500	1,125	**13,625.00**
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	123,226	11,090	**134,316.00**
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	26,774	2,410	**29,184.00**
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	41,075	3,697	**44,772.00**
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	8,925	803	**9,728.00**
IUCN	GET	Mauritania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	150,000	13,500	**163,500.00**

IUCN	GET	Mauritania	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	50,000	4,500	**54,500.00**
IFAD	GET	Congo DR	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	112,500	10,122	**122,622.00**
IFAD	GET	Congo DR	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	9,375	844	**10,219.00**
IFAD	GET	Congo DR	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	28,125	2,530	**30,655.00**
IFAD	GET	Congo DR	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	37,500	3,374	**40,874.00**
IFAD	GET	Congo DR	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	3,125	281	**3,406.00**
IFAD	GET	Congo DR	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	9,375	843	**10,218.00**
UNEP	GET	Haiti	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	74,227	6,680	**80,907.00**
UNEP	GET	Haiti	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	38,273	3,445	**41,718.00**
UNEP	GET	Haiti	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	24,742	2,227	**26,969.00**
UNEP	GET	Haiti	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	12,758	1,148	**13,906.00**
FAO	GET	Viet Nam	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	137,774	12,400	**150,174.00**
FAO	GET	Viet Nam	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	75,000	6,750	**81,750.00**

FAO	GET	Viet Nam	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	12,226	1,100	**13,326.00**
FAO	GET	Viet Nam	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	45,925	4,133	**50,058.00**
FAO	GET	Viet Nam	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	25,000	2,250	**27,250.00**
FAO	GET	Viet Nam	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	4,075	367	**4,442.00**
FAO	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	35,129	3,162	**38,291.00**
FAO	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	77,371	6,963	**84,334.00**
FAO	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	11,709	1,054	**12,763.00**
FAO	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	25,790	2,321	**28,111.00**
World Bank	GET	Rwanda	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	78,825	7,094	**85,919.00**
World Bank	GET	Rwanda	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	71,175	6,406	**77,581.00**
World Bank	GET	Rwanda	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	26,275	2,364	**28,639.00**
World Bank	GET	Rwanda	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	23,725	2,135	**25,860.00**
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	37,500	3,375	**40,875.00**

UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	25,000	2,250	**27,250.00**
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	50,000	4,500	**54,500.00**
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	12,500	1,125	**13,625.00**
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	8,333	750	**9,083.00**
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	16,666	1,500	**18,166.00**
UNDP	GET	Mali	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	100,000	9,000	**109,000.00**
UNDP	GET	Mali	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	25,000	2,250	**27,250.00**
UNDP	GET	Mali	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	25,000	2,250	**27,250.00**
UNDP	GET	Mali	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	33,333	3,000	**36,333.00**
UNDP	GET	Mali	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	8,333	750	**9,083.00**
UNDP	GET	Mali	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	8,333	750	**9,083.00**
UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	23,426	2,108	**25,534.00**
UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	68,009	6,121	**74,130.00**

UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	58,565	5,271	**63,836.00**
UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	7,808	702	**8,510.00**
UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	22,669	2,040	**24,709.00**
UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	19,521	1,757	**21,278.00**
IUCN	GET	Chad	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	56,250	5,062	**61,312.00**
IUCN	GET	Chad	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	40,179	3,616	**43,795.00**
IUCN	GET	Chad	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	16,071	1,447	**17,518.00**
IUCN	GET	Chad	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	18,750	1,687	**20,437.00**
IUCN	GET	Chad	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	13,393	1,205	**14,598.00**
IUCN	GET	Chad	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	5,357	482	**5,839.00**
UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	204,401	18,396	**222,797.00**
UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	6,867	618	**7,485.00**
UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	13,732	1,236	**14,968.00**

UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	68,133	6,132	**74,265.00**
UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	2,289	206	**2,495.00**
UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	4,577	412	**4,989.00**
				Total PPG Amount	**4,249,993.00**	**382,487.00**	**4,632,480.00**

Sources of Funds for Country STAR Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Source of Funds	Total($)
UNDP	GET	Cambodia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,562,500.00
UNDP	GET	Cambodia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,997,500.00
FAO	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
CI	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	9,898,110.00
CI	GET	Mexico	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	826,890.00
CI	GET	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,275,000.00
UNDP	GET	Angola	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	9,300,000.00
UNDP	GET	Angola	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,700,000.00
CI	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	11,197,500.00

UNDP	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	7,200,000.00
FAO	GET	Nepal	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
FAO	GET	Nepal	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Nepal	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	500,000.00
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,602,500.00
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
IUCN	GET	Mauritania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	4,500,000.00
IFAD	GET	Congo DR	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,999,997.00
IFAD	GET	Congo DR	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	500,000.00
IFAD	GET	Congo DR	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,499,999.00
UNEP	GET	Haiti	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,637,532.00
UNEP	GET	Haiti	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,359,968.00
FAO	GET	Viet Nam	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,437,485.00
FAO	GET	Viet Nam	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,960,000.00
FAO	GET	Viet Nam	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	482,510.00
FAO	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,202,500.00
World Bank	GET	Mozambique	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Mozambique	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	6,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Mozambique	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00

World Bank	GET	Rwanda	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Rwanda	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	3,611,825.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	800,000.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,600,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
IUCN	GET	Uzbekistan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	800,000.00
IUCN	GET	Uzbekistan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,322,500.00
IUCN	GET	Uzbekistan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
IUCN	GET	Chad	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,750,000.00
IUCN	GET	Chad	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,250,000.00
IUCN	GET	Chad	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	500,000.00
UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	10,901,410.00
UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	366,197.00
UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	732,393.00
				Total GEF Resources($)	**138,974,316.00**

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
Restoration IP	GET	7,827,522.00	44,000,000.00
Restoration IP	GET	4,739,908.00	26,000,000.00
Restoration IP	GET	14,378,898.00	91,820,800.00
Restoration IP	GET	17,810,092.00	15,283,873.00
Restoration IP	GET	14,378,898.00	57,000,000.00
Restoration IP	GET	13,397,248.00	58,887,530.00
Restoration IP	GET	8,607,340.00	75,148,636.00
Restoration IP	GET	2,346,483.00	14,000,000.00
Restoration IP	GET	6,653,210.00	54,500,000.00
Restoration IP	GET	5,304,587.00	9,000,000.00
Restoration IP	GET	9,585,931.00	102,782,200.00
Restoration IP	GET	4,739,907.00	34,600,000.00
Restoration IP	GET	10,562,377.00	103,600,000.00
Restoration IP	GET	3,767,430.00	98,000,000.00
Restoration IP	GET	14,678,897.00	154,000,000.00
Restoration IP	GET	9,111,100.00	453,600,000.00
Restoration IP	GET	4,253,669.00	19,929,120.00

Restoration IP	GET	7,139,450.00	100,529,036.00
Restoration IP	GET	6,066,054.00	52,000,000.00
Restoration IP	GET	4,131,345.00	10,000,000.00
Restoration IP	GET	14,378,898.00	52,820,800.00
	Total Project Cost ($)	**183,859,244.00**	**1,627,501,995.00**

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Royal Government of Cambodia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
GEF Agency	United Nations including UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
GEF Agency	United Nations including UNDP	Other	Investment mobilized	1,500,000.00
Private Sector	Private Sector	Other	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Bilateral and Multilateral Partners including other UN Agencies	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	18,000,000.00
Donor Agency	International Financing Institutions	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Donor Agency	International Financing Institutions	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	12,000,000.00

Civil Society Organization	CSOs	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	800,000.00
Civil Society Organization	CSOs	Grant	Investment mobilized	200,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,550,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development	Grant	Investment mobilized	300,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Autonomous Region of Principe	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,000.00
Private Sector	CECAB	Grant	Investment mobilized	50,000.00
Private Sector	CECAFEB	Grant	Investment mobilized	50,000.00
Private Sector	CEPIBA	Grant	Investment mobilized	50,000.00
Private Sector	HBD	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Fundação Príncipe	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank (AFAP)	Grant	Investment mobilized	12,000,000.00
Others	AFD	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,800,000.00

Recipient Country Government	CONANP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	7,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	AGRICULTURA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	45,000,000.00
Donor Agency	AFD/FIRA	Loans	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	States	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	8,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Green Climate Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	9,000,000.00
GEF Agency	Conservation International	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,820,800.00
GEF Agency	Conservation International	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,139,919.00
GEF Agency	Conservation International	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,543,954.00
Civil Society Organization	EcoAgriculture	Other	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	WRI	Other	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Global Mangrove Alliance	Other	Recurrent expenditures	900,000.00
Private Sector	Climate Focus	Other	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Civil Society Organization	UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration	Other	Recurrent expenditures	1,200,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Energy & Water	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Provincial government (Huambo, Moxico)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Others	World Vision, TNC, NatGeo	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Private Sector	PRODEL - Energy company (hydropower)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Donor Agency	African Development Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00
GEF Agency	Conservation International	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,632,160.00
Recipient Country Government	Brazilian Ministry of Environment	Grant	Investment mobilized	50,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	WRI	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,195,370.00
Civil Society Organization	TNC	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,500,000.00
Civil Society Organization	WWF	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,560,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	18,875,627.00

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Energy and Mining	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Activos Mineros S.A.C	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	3,415,669.00
Recipient Country Government	Presidencia Del Consejo De Ministros	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	3,030,124.00
Recipient Country Government	Servicio Nacional De Areas Naturales Protegidas Del Estado - Sernanp	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,922,069.00
Recipient Country Government	Servicio De Agua Potable Y Alcantarillado De Lima S.A. - Sedapal	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	8,617,410.00
Recipient Country Government	Junin Regional Government	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	743,341.00
Recipient Country Government	Ancash Regional Government	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	5,255,995.00
Recipient Country Government	Pasco Regional Government	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,576,799.00
Recipient Country Government	Lima Regional Government	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	5,255,995.00
Recipient Country Government	Huari Provincial Municipality	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,321,394.00
Recipient Country Government	Junín Provincial Municipality	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	234,213.00
Private Sector	Compañía Minera Antamina S. A.	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,000,000.00
Private Sector	Compañía Eléctrica El Platanal S.A. (CELEPSA)	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,000,000.00

Others	Caja Municipal de Ahorro y Crédito Huancayo S.A.	Loans	Investment mobilized	1,800,000.00
Others	Other Caja Municipal de Ahorro y Crédito Trujillo	Loans	Investment mobilized	1,800,000.00
Others	Caja Municipal de Ahorro y Crédito Piura	Loans	Investment mobilized	1,800,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Federal Government MoFE, MoALD	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	6,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Sudar Paschim Province, Office of the Chief Minister	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Provincial Ministries MoITFE, MoLMAC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Local government	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Agricultural Research Council	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Agricultural Research Council	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Water Research Commission	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Water Research Commission	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Provincial Governments	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,500,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Local Municipaliies	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Local Municipaliies	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	NGOs	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	NGOs	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	WETREST	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	WETREST	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	District Municipalities	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	District Municipalities	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	ANGGW	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	6,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	MEDD-DPREM	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Others	Communes	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Others	Intercommunality of Karakoro (INKA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Others	University of Nouakchott	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00

Private Sector	Private sectors - SMEs	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Local NGO and association	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00
GEF Agency	IFAD	Grant	Investment mobilized	45,200,000.00
Private Sector	Equity Bank	Equity	Investment mobilized	31,800,000.00
Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	82,200.00
Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,800,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	18,900,000.00
Donor Agency	Norway	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,500,000.00
Donor Agency	Norway	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Green Climate Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Green Climate Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Donor Agency	World Food Program (WFP)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,200,000.00
Donor Agency	World Food Program (WFP)	Grant	Investment mobilized	11,700,000.00

Donor Agency	World Food Program (WFP)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
GEF Agency	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Donor Agency	ADB-GCF Climate Adaptive Integrated Flood Risk Management Project (through MARD)	Loans	Investment mobilized	82,100,000.00
Donor Agency	Australia/DFAT (through FAO)	Grant	Investment mobilized	350,000.00
Private Sector	PES schemes or other private sector contributions, to be identified during PPG (e.g., water utility companies investing in restoration)	Other	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	75,000,000.00
Donor Agency	AFD (CD2·3 - Appui Haut Bandama)	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Donor Agency	USAID	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Donor Agency	MINEF GCF	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	150,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Government of Mozambique	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	25,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	25,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	151,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	151,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank (PROGREEN)	Grant	Investment mobilized	12,000,000.00
Donor Agency	European Investment Bank (EIB)	Loans	Investment mobilized	50,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Nordic Development Fund (NDF)	Grant	Investment mobilized	8,600,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Districts	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	12,000,000.00
Private Sector	Wilderness Safaris	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Private Sector	African Wildlife Fund	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	8,000,000.00
Private Sector	African Parks	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Private Sector	African Parks	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Tree Planting Project	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	600,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change staff Time Office Operational Cost and Equipment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	National Protected Area Authority (NPAA) Protected Are Management	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,430,000.00
Recipient Country Government	National Protected Area Authority (NPAA) Staff Time (Game Guard and Management) Office Operational Cost and Equipment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,164,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Environment Protection Agency Sierra Leone (EPA-SL) Staff Time Office Operational Cost and Equipment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,255,200.00
Recipient Country Government	Environment Protection Agency Sierra Leone (EPA-SL) Environment standards and compliance monitoring	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,720,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Environmental Foundation for Africa (Tiwai Island Project)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Private Sector	Miro Forestry Programme	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,600,000.00
Private Sector	Sierra Organic Palm Plantation and Out-grower support	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,500,000.00
Others	The Gola Forest REDD+ Project	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,459,920.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	ANGMV	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,489,850.00

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Rural Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Beneficiaries	GGW EU	Grant	Investment mobilized	42,826,552.00
GEF Agency	PRRP World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	32,000,000.00
Beneficiaries	Enabel Belgium	Grant	Investment mobilized	12,312,634.00
Beneficiaries	Frexus GIZ	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Natural Resources	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	35,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	15,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
GEF Agency	IUCN	Loans	Investment mobilized	100,000.00
GEF Agency	IUCN	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	900,000.00
GEF Agency	SURRAGWA (FAO-GCF): soil restoration activities,	Other	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
GEF Agency	PRAPS 2 (WB): pastoral corridor and infrastructure setup. Transhumance monitoring	Other	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Water	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Others	Madagascar National Park	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Spatial Planning	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Economy and Finance	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Donor Agency	German Cooperation	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
GEF Agency	Conservation International	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,820,800.00
GEF Agency	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Silo National des Graines Forestières	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
			Total Co-financing($)	**1,627,501,995.00**

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email

GEF Agency Coordinator	Miguel Morales	3/1/2023	Orissa Samaroo	osamaroo@conservation.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
H. E. TIN Ponlok	Secretary of State	Ministry of Environment of Cambodia	3/31/2023
Benjamin Toirambe Bamoninga	Secrétaire Général à l'Environment et Développement Durable	Ministere de l'Environment et Développement Durable du Congo	3/30/2023
Laura Elisa Aguirre Tellez	General Director	Ministry of Finance and Public Credit of Mexico	5/9/2023
Shreekrishna Nepal	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Finance of Nepal	3/27/2023
Inés Pando Ávila	Head, General Office for Cooperation and International Affairs	Ministry of Environment of Peru	4/5/2023
Darnel Helio De Sousa Baia	Directorate General for Environment and Climate Action	Ministerio das Infraestruturas, Recursos Naturais e Meio Ambiente de Sao Tome e Principe	4/3/2023
Oumar Gadji Soumaila	Climate Change Director	Ministere de l'Environment, de la Peche et du Développement Durable du Tchad	3/29/2023
Astrel Joseph	General Director	Ministere de l'Environment d'Haiti	3/30/2023
Lalya Aly Kamara	Minister	Ministere de l'Environment et du Développement Durable de Mauritanie	4/7/2023
Nguyen Duc Thuan	Director	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Vietnam	5/3/2023
Juliet K Kabera	Director General	Environment Management Authority of Rwanda	3/31/2023

Julio Ingles Ferreira	Minister's Advisor	Ministerio do Ambiente de Angola	3/27/2023
Eduardo Baixo	Department Head	Ministry of Land and Environment of Mozambique	3/30/2023
Sheku Mark Kanneh	Director	Environment Protection Agency Of Sierra Leone	3/28/2023
Jakhongir Talipov	Head of Department	Ministry of Natural Resources - International Cooperation and Projects	4/7/2023
Amidou Goita	Chef Section Donnees sur l'Environnement	Ministere de l'Environment, de l'Assainissement et du Développement Durable du Mali	3/29/2023
Kone Alimata	Permanent Secretary	Ministere de l'Economie et des Finances de Cote d'ivoire	4/7/2023
Livia Farias Ferreira de Oliveira	GEF OFP	Ministry of Finance, Brazil	4/28/2023
Hery RakotoHoravony	GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment, Madagacar	4/4/2023
Shahkira Parker	GEF OFP	Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment	4/11/2023

ANNEX C: PROGRAM LOCATION

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

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

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

Title

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Desertification
Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Principal Objective 2

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

ANNEX H: CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION

Title
Merged Concept Notes 5-11-2023
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GEF CHILD PROJECTS_compressed

Child Projects under the Program						
Country	Project Title	GEF Agency	GEF Amount($) PROJECT FINANCING	Agency Fee($)	Total($)	
	FSPs					
Cambodia	Restoring ecosystems for sustainable development in the Tonle Sap Basin and Siem Reap/Phnom Kulen landscape	UNDP	7,827,522.00	704,476.00	8,531,998.00	
Sao Tome and Principe	Ecosystem restoration for enhanced biodiversity, productive landscapes and sustainable livelihoods in Sao Tome e Principe	FAO	4,739,908.00	426,590.00	5,166,498.00	
Mexico	ORIGEN: Restoring Watersheds for Ecosystems and Communities	CI	14,378,898.00	1,294,101.00	15,672,999.00	
Global	Ecosystem Restoration Global Coordination Project	CI	17,810,092.00	1,602,908.00	19,413,000.00	
Angola	Ecosystem Restoration in Angola's Extended Central Plateau	UNDP	14,378,898.00	1,294,101.00	15,672,999.00	
Brazil	Union for Restoration - Enabling large-scale restoration through national policy in Brazil (GEF-PROVEG)	CI	13,397,248.00	1,205,752.00	14,603,000.00	
Peru	High Andean Ecosystem Restoration in Peru	UNDP	8,607,340.00	774,660.00	9,382,000.00	

Nepal	Restoration of Forests and Mountain Ecosystems (ReFaME) in Far-West Nepal	FAO	2,346,483.00	211,183.00	2,557,666.00	
South Africa	A transdisciplinary approach towards restoring selected South African peatland ecosystems and their catchments	UNEP	6,653,210.00	598,788.00	7,251,998.00	
Mauritania	Integrated Natural Resource Management of three Wetlands landscapes, two of which is located on the route of the Great Green Wall in Mauritania (Male, Djelliwar and Karakoro (PGIRN/3ZH)	IUCN	5,304,587.00	477,413.00	5,782,000.00	
Congo DR	Integrated sustainable and adaptive management of natural resources to support ecosystem restoration and livelihoods in the Miombo landscapes of Southern Kwango	IFAD	9,585,931.00	862,733.00	10,448,664.00	
Haiti	Enabling Large-Scale Ecosystem Restoration in Haiti through the Piloting and Implementation of Payments for Environmental Services Schemes	UNEP	4,739,907.00	426,592.00	5,166,499.00	
Viet Nam	Enhancing water security, biodiversity and resilience of livelihoods through integrated water resources management and ecosystem restoration in Viet Nam's Red River basin	FAO	10,562,377.00	950,614.00	11,512,991.00	
Cote d'Ivoire	Ecosystem Restoration in Northern & Central Savannas of Côte d'Ivoire	FAO	3,767,430.00	339,069.00	4,106,499.00	
Mozambique	Northern Mozambique Rural Resilience Project	World Bank	14,678,897.00	1,321,100.00	15,999,997.00	
Rwanda	Ecosystem-Based Restoration Approach for Nyungwe-Ruhango Corridor	World Bank	9,111,100.00	819,998.00	9,931,098.00	

Sierra Leone	Enhancing Sustainable Land Management and biodiversity conservation through innovative financing for an integrated Climate resilience in Koinadugu District	UNDP	4,253,669.00	382,829.00	4,636,498.00	
Mali	Accelerating ecosystems restoration by mobilizing communities along the Great Green Wall corridor	UNDP	7,139,450.00	642,550.00	7,782,000.00	
Uzbekistan	Integrated Conservation Management and Restoration of High-Value Landscapes in Uzbekistan	UNDP	6,066,054.00	545,944.00	6,611,998.00	
Chad	Restoration of the ecological corridors of Mayo-Kebbi, Tandjilé and Fitri in Chad, in support of multiple land and forest benefits	IUCN	4,131,345.00	371,821.00	4,503,166.00	
Madagascar	Strengthening Ecosystem Restoration Investments in Madagascar	UNEP	14,378,898.00	1,294,100.00	15,672,998.00	
	Subtotal ($)		183,859,244.00	16,547,322.00		
	MSPs					
	Subtotal ($)		0.00	0.00		
	Grant Total ($)		183,859,244.00	16,547,322.00	200,406,566.00	