Promoting sustainable livestock management and ecosystem conservation in Northern Ukraine

Part I: Project Information

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

GEF ID
10264

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
☐CBIT
☐NGI

Project Title
Promoting sustainable livestock management and ecosystem conservation in Northern Ukraine

Countries
Ukraine

Agency(ies)
UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and its regional departments, UNDP Ukraine Country Office

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approache, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Information Dissemination, Communications, Public Campaigns, Education, Awareness Raising, Private Sector, SMEs, Large corporations, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change, Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Biomes, Rivers, Wetlands, Lakes, Temperate Forests, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Certification -National Standards, Forest, Forest and Landscape Restoration, Land Degradation, Land Degradation Neutrality, Carbon stocks above or below ground, Land Productivity, Sustainable Land Management, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Income Generating Activities, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Sustainable Forest, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Agriculture, Ecosystem Approach, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Pasture Management, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Integrated Programs, Commodity Supply Chains, High Conservation Value Forests, Adaptive Management, Smallholder Farmers, Beef Supply Chain, Sustainable Commodities Production, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Sustainable Commodity Production, Integrated Landscapes, Sustainable Food Systems, Landscape Restoration, Smallholder Farming, Food Value Chains, Comprehensive Land Use Planning, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Innovation, Learning, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Climate resilience

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

12/11/2020

Expected Implementation Start

7/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

12/31/2026

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee($)

608,040.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
IP FOLU	Transformation of food systems through sustainable production, reduced deforestation from commodity supply chains, and increased landscape restoration	GET	6,756,000.00	67,385,366.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**6,756,000.00**	**67,385,366.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To promote sustainable livestock management and conserve ecosystems in the Northern Ukraine landscape.

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

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
I. Integrated Landscape Management Systems	Technical Assistance	- Land use over 2.75 million hectares of ecosystems in Northern Ukriane transformed to exclude land and biodiversity degradation through development and implementation of integrated Land Use Plans in 100 ATCs in Northern Ukraine Landscape; - Comprehensive inventory and database of land in target landscape is completed, accessible to end-users, and a representative sub-set of potential end-users are trained on use of database; - Compendium produced documenting sustainable agriculture good practices in Northern Ukraine context; Level of understanding of sustainable agriculture	1.1 Cross Sectoral Working Groups set up to oversee the preparation of integrated land use plans for amalgamated territorial communities within the seven oblasts (regions) of the Northern Ukraine Landscape, with gender balance of the WG ensured wherever possible. 1.2 Specific criteria and methodologies for assessment of agricultural and other relevant lands, functions and services of ecosystems, degree of degradation, will be defined. The structure of the ILUPs and data sets that need gathering and mapping worked out. 1.3 A comprehensive inventory and database of land in the target landscape will be completed (using the criteria and methodologies	GET	897,000.00	9,843,814.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
II. Peatland restoration and promotion of sustainable livestock production practices and responsible value chains	Investment	- Productivity of 36,100 ha of agricultural peatlands restored; - Sustainable livestock management practices applied by producers over 162,500 hectares; - Companies representing 10% of the dairy and livestock market in Northern Ukraine ascribed to multi-stakeholder partnership platform for sustainable livestock; - Public and private investments leveraged in support of sustainable commodity value chains through PPP or adoption of sustainability standards and practices; - 100 amalgamated territorial communities with improved and participatory approaches for restoration adopted;	2.1 Prepare to introduce and scale up sustainable livestock and peatland management through restored hydrological regimes (re-wetting) of degraded productive lands; 2.2 Creation of land user cooperatives, in support of sustainable livestock production by small-holders, with a primary focus on areas with peat soils, with gender balance of heads / owners of small-holders who are members of co-ops ensured; 2.3 The project will provide for assistance in pasture preparation, establishment of hay-making fields and use regimes, fields for feed crop production, and energy crops for sustainable fuel at livestock product	GET	4,049,500.00	43,805,448.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
III. Conservation and restoration of natural habitats	Investment	- 68,000 hectares of critical ecosystems (KBAs) outside PAs with improved management for biodiversity through the implementation of buffer zones and corridors; - Degradation avoided in 293,679 hectares of natural peatland and steppe forest habitats within PAs, through targeted strengthened capacities of PA authorities and staff; - 3,339 hectares of degraded critical ecosystems restored for conservation and ecosystem services; - 300 direct beneficiaries (240 men, 60 women).	3.1 In high nature value areas where cattle production and expansion should not take place, establish an ecological network, consisting of core areas (reserves, high nature value peatlands), corridors connecting them and buffer zones, according to the Law of Ukraine ?On the Ecological Network of Ukraine.? Protection regimes introduced, core areas and corridors, created where necessary, and in line with the ILUPs developed under Component I; 3.2 Restoration of ecosystems degraded due to unsustainable agricultural activities in important protected areas, with the aim to restore proper delivery of valuable ecosystem	GET	731,000.00	1,900,482.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
IV. M&E, coordination, knowledge dissemination and learning, coordination with Global IP platform	Technical Assistance	- Project experience on sustainable livestock, other sustainable agriculture practices, and land restoration integrated in vocational training of agriculture specialists, hydrologists and farmers, with proper consideration of gender aspects; - 100 public sector staff direct beneficiaries (60 men, 40 women); - Enhanced readiness of government for implementation and comprehensive monitoring of GHG, through validated MRV protocol for fluxes in peatland soils integrated in government UNFCCC reporting; - Project experience shared and replicated through national and international learning	4.1 Curriculum on agricultural land restoration and paludiculture designed and integrated in vocational training of agriculture specialists, hydrologists and farmers, with proper consideration of gender aspects in sustainable cattle management and food production in peatlands; 4.2 Monitoring, reporting and verification protocol (MRV) for assessment of GHG fluxes in peatlands designed upon careful consideration of best suited international models and national data, peer-reviewed, and validated through field measurements for peatlands types and biotopes where data is unavailable, scarce or has high errors. Integrated in Government	GET	757,500.00	8,312,920.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
				Sub Total ($)	**6,435,000.00**	**63,862,664.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	321,000.00	3,522,702.00
				Sub Total($)	**321,000.00**	**3,522,702.00**
				Total Project Cost($)	**6,756,000.00**	**67,385,366.00**

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Private Sector	Ratnivsky LLC	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Private Sector	UkrMilkInvest	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Private Sector	Deddens Agro Company	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	Private Agricultural Enterprise "Ukraine	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	Ukrainian Cooperative Federation	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	Ukrainian Genetic Company	Grant	Investment mobilized	150,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry for Economic Development, Trade, and Agriculture of Ukraine	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	52,914,980.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	1,820,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Rivne Regional State Administration	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	594,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Association of Rivne Amalgamated Territories	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	21,386.00
Recipient Country Government	Zabrody Village Council	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	20,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Institute of Water Problems and Melioration of Ukraine	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,300,000.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Institute of Space Research of Ukraine	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	1,255,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Volyn Regional Public Union Association of Regional Development	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	10,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	300,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**67,385,366.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Note 1: For UkrMilkInvest, 3 mln out of 6 mln mentioned as parallel co-financing have been already spent as indicated in the letter. Note 2: Although not all co-financing letters indicate whether co-financing will be grant or in-kind, co-financing letters have been reviewed in relation to GEF co-financing guidelines, and it has been confirmed that co-financing amounts are grant co-financing, as indicated in Table C above. Describe how any ?Investment Mobilized? was identified: - Private sector co-financing investment mobilized is based on the amounts that the specified private sector companies agreed to invest in their businesses and associated activities (e.g. establishing dairy cooperatives, pasture rehabilitation, etc.) over the life of the project that will contribute to the achievement of the project objective. These amounts were specified and agreed with PPG project team members following private sector consultations and presentations of the objective, scope, and planned activities of the proposed project. - Investment mobilized from the Institute of Water Problems and Melioration is based on investments in water management infrastructure in the project area that will support the completion and objective of the project. This relates primarily to Output 2.1 of the project, which addresses land restoration through rehabilitation and reconstruction of water management infrastructure. During the PPG phase 10 sites were identified for restoration. - Investment mobilized from UNDP refers to $300,000 in grant financing from the UNDP Country Office budget that will be contributed to this project. - Private sector co-financing investment mobilized is based on the amounts that the specified private sector companies agreed to invest in their businesses and associated activities (e.g. establishing dairy cooperatives, pasture rehabilitation, etc.) over the life of the project that will contribute to the achievement of the project objective. These amounts were specified and agreed with PPG project team members following private sector consultations and presentations of the objective, scope, and planned activities of the proposed project. - Investment mobilized from the Institute of Water Problems and Melioration is based on investments in water management infrastructure in the project area that will support the completion and objective of the project. This relates primarily to Output 2.1 of the project, which addresses land restoration through rehabilitation and reconstruction of water management infrastructure. During the PPG phase 10 sites were identified for

restoration. - Investment mobilized from UNDP refers to $300,000 in grant financing from the UNDP Country Office budget that will be contributed to this project.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,356,000	122,040
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,694,000	242,460
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	454,000	40,860
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	2,252,000	202,680
				Total Grant Resources($)	**6,756,000.00**	**608,040.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

☐

PPG Amount ($)

123,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

11,070

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	20,000	1,800
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	58,000	5,220
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	4,000	360
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	41,000	3,690
				Total Project Costs($)	**123,000.00**	**11,070.00**

Core Indicators

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	294,673.00	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)
0.00	294,673.00	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)

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)	
Akula National Park Mizhrichenskiy Regional Landscape Park	**125689** Not registered	**Select**Protected Landscape/ Seascape		78,000.00			41.00			
Akula National Park Nizhin Regional Landscape Park	**125689** Not registered	**Select**Protected Landscape/ Seascape		6,200.00			37.00			
Akula National Park Nobelskiy National Nature Park	**125689** Not registered	**Select**National Park		25,319.00			24.00			
Akula National Park Polissya Nature Reserve	**125689** 1749	**Select**Strict Nature Reserve		20,104.00			57.00			

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Pripyat-Stokhid National Nature Park	**125689** 161439	**Select**National Park		39,316.00			64.00		
Akula National Park Rivne Nature Reserve	**125689** 161467	**Select**Strict Nature Reserve		42,289.00			62.00		
Akula National Park Shatsk National Nature Park	**125689** 11580	**Select**National Park		48,977.00			78.00		
Akula National Park Tsuman National Nature Park	**125689** Not registered	**Select**National Park		34,468.00			42.00		

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	36100.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

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

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

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

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	36,100.00		

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

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

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	2980500.00	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)
	162,500.00		

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

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

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	2,750,000.00		

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	68,000.00		

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?e (direct)	0	10277667	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)		10,277,667		
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2021		
Duration of accounting		20		

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		5,000		
Male		4,000		
Total	0	9000	0	0

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

*Regarding indicator 3, degraded peatlands are often typically currently grasslands or shrublands, while restored peatlands may still be partially grasslands, but can be classified as wetlands, as there are seasonal variations in the groundwater level. As classified in the core indicator sheet, the area restored is being classified as restored wetlands. **The number of beneficiaries has been estimated conservatively, reflecting only the direct project beneficiaries that will be actually involved in and receive benefits from project activities, not the number of indirect beneficiaries that will benefit from the project activities in the region in

general. The total population of the Northern Ukraine region targeted under the project is 9.01 million people, and the total area is 17.1 million ha, indicating a population density of 0.51 person/ha. There are 299 Amalgamated Territorial Communities (ATCs), which cover 8.21 million ha of the total region. The project is targeting 100 ATCs, estimated to cover 2.75 million ha. If the population of the region were evenly distributed througout the region, and if there were a direct correspondence between area targeted and population benefiting, this would equate to 1.40 million project beneficiaries. However, based on the types of project activities, these cannot be considered direct beneficiaries. If we extend the calculation of direct beneficiaries to the full families and relatives of the direct beneficiaries (who are also consumers of livestock products), the number could be calculated as 54,000 people (based on an average household of 6 people). This is also the closest social circle of the project beneficiaries, in which the dissemination of knowledge and skills from ecologically balanced livestock products with high multiplicative potential will take place. To extend the calculation further, the total number of indirect beneficiaries involved in the consumption of project products - namely consumers of final products of sustainable livestock - is estimated as 130,000 people. (1.4-1.5% of the population of the regions covered by the project). The total number could be higher if the entire population of potential livestock product consumers within the entire country is considered.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1a. Project Description. Elaborate on:

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description);

There have been no substantial changes in terms of the global environmental problems identified since the Expression of Interest and Child Project Outline Document was designed and approved by GEF, although they have been provided for in more detail on the Prodoc. Please see the analysis of systemic challenges in Prodoc Section I (paras. 4-13. pp. 9-11), the description of the project strategy in Prodoc Section II (para 17-21, p. 12), and the Theory of Change (Prodoc Section II, Figure 2 and para. 22, p. 14), and the Prodoc Annex 16 on the Expanded Development Context.

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects;

Baseline scenario: Under the baseline scenario, the livestock sector in the Northern Ukraine landscape might stagnate or experience slow growth, yet the environmental externalities will remain unattended. Data for proper decision making about optimized agricultural land use is unlikely to be available: StateGeoCadastre is likely to continue to rely on data from 1980s-1990s for making decision on land use. State support for agriculture is unlikely to be reoriented towards models that promote sustainable livestock management of wet soils. Farmers and larger agricultural enterprises are likely to continue to plow land in the Northern Ukraine landscape for annual crops in areas where it is no longer effective. Restoration of degraded peatlands is not likely to happen at scale (land is likely to continue to lie abandoned), and hydrology of the area will not be restored to achieve maximum long-term soil productivity. Further degradation of forest-steppe ecosystems is expected due to inappropriate cattle densities and use of pastureland. At least 30% of economic lands are likely to encroach on high nature value peatlands leading to their decline and loss of ecosystem services. Expertise for the elaboration of economic and ecological criteria for land use in Northern Ukraine landscape, will remain sub-optimal. Decisions on land use by land-owners / users are likely to ignore ecosystem functions within landscapes and will not be connected with value chain companies, nor coordinated with other land users and water administrations. Sustainable food production in the targeted landscape is unlikely to be achieved in the long run. Baseline activities of the Water Administrations are likely to continue to invest in improvement of infrastructure of hydro-technical facilities at drained agricultural lands. These activities, however, are likely to remain disconnected from the knowledge of the adjacent land users, the state of soil in them, economic productivity or presence of high nature value ecosystems nearby. Emergence of sustainable livestock production on wet soils in Northern Ukraine landscape is likely to

remain limited, rehabilitation and maintenance of drainage networks will continue to be characterized by deep ditch construction, which enhances the draining effect on soil and causes faster carbon mineralization and erosion.

There have been no strategic changes since the Expression of Interest and Child Project Outline Document was designed and approved by GEF, except that the baseline has been elaborated on further. Please refer to Prodoc Section 3.2 on Partnerships, Stakeholder Engagement and Coordination, paras. 36-54, including Table 5 (pp. 21-26), and the co-financing tables on the Prodoc front page. Please also see Table C above.

Beyond the associated baseline projects that were included in the Expression of Interest and Child Project Outline Document approved by GEF, three additional projects have been identified, as summarized in the table below.

Title	Purpose	Donor	Budget	National Partner	Execution Partners	Timeframe

Support for Nature Reserves in Ukraine	Purpose and goals of the project are to improve the management and increase the efficiency of selected protected areas in Ukraine and strengthen them. Recipients are Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine and eight national nature parks: ? Carpathian Biosphere Reserve ? Gorgany Nature Reserve ? Carpathian National Nature Park ? Synevyr National Nature Park ? Uzhansky National Nature Park ? Verkhovyna National Nature Park ? Vyzhnytsia National Nature Park ? Yavoriv National Nature Park	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany through the Reconstruction Credit Institution (KfW)	14,000,000 euros	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine	The project is implemented by a joint group of representatives from the donor, WWF, Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS), Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds.	01.05.2016-30.04.2022 (The actual start date of the project is March 23, 2018, from the date of issuance of the Project Registration Card.)

Accelerating Private Investment in Agriculture	The project is multi-purpose. It provides for the creation of agricultural registers, including the register of farmers, maintenance of the register of cattle, creation of topographic maps of some areas, and filling data for the database of the state land cadastre, creating conditions for strengthening the export of Ukrainian agricultural products, etc.	World Bank	$200 million USD	Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture	Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture, the State Service for Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre, and the State Food Service	2020-2025

Projects of the Ukrainian-German agrarian dialogue	These projects are multi-purpose; some projects are related to Volyn region, including restoration of peatlands and the development of palidiculture. It is anticipated that 3 pilot communities in Volyn will be selected, potentially Tsumanska, Prilisnenska and Lyubeshivska. In the territory of these communities the projects will introduce the practice of land planning and increase the efficiency of land use, as well as implement measures to restore the peatlands, and their partial restoration. Field activities have not yet begun; seminars, workshops, etc. have been held.	Government of Germany	Not available	Not available	District and community governments	Not available

These three additional baseline projects will be linked with the project as such, with the current proposed project providing incremental investment beyond the scope of these basline projects:

With respect to the project ?*Support for Nature Reserves in Ukraine*? the project will coordinate closely with the project partners and the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine to ensure there is no duplication of activities, and to ensure that good practices and lessons relating to strengthening the integration of PAs in the wider landscape are shared between the initiatives. None of the protected areas involved in this project are within the scope of the current project. In relation to the project ?*Accelerating Private Investment in Agriculture*? the project will be building on the work being done through the World Bank investment, namely in relation to the creation of topographic maps of some areas, and filling data for the database of the state land cadaster, which links to activities under Component 1 of the proposed project. The project will coordinate closely with the World Bank, and key national partners and stakeholders to ensure there is no duplication of activities, and to ensure synergies are developed where possible. In relation to activities under the *Ukrainian-German Agrarian Dialogue*, the PPG team is already coordinating with the partners and stakeholders of this initiative in order to ensure complementarities. During implementation there will be further synergies developed, and the project will share good practices and lessons, particularly in relation to land restoration.

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project;

The project design is closely aligned to the original Expression of Interest and Child Project Outline Document approved by GEF, and the structure of the project components closely resembles the Expression of Interest and Child Project Outline Document approved by GEF. A detailed description of the project components is provided in Section 3.1: ?Project description and expected results? of the GEF-UNDP Prodoc (pp. 15-21).

The project objective is ?To promote sustainable livestock management and conserve ecosystems in the Northern Ukraine landscape.? The project scenario aims to transform the current system of planning and managing livestock in the Northern Ukraine Landscape. If the degradation of ecosystems could be stopped, they would contribute to ensuring food security by providing pastures and feeding crops for cattle, diversifying agriculture away from annual arable crops. They would also turn from emitters to sinks of GHG and provide stable habitat for endangered species. The long-term solution proposed by this project is an integrated approach to decision-making on ecosystem use that considers ecological as well as economic criteria, and considers carbon and biodiversity benefits. This would mean land promotion of hydrological land restoration, and better use of conservation areas as providers of ecosystem services.

Component I is designed to overcome the disintegrated manner of land use planning and associated problems depicted under Systemic challenge I. The component will assist with land inventory, and preparation of the Northern Ukraine Landscape ILUPs. It will aim to ensure collaboration between various baseline programs and their managing institutions, including elaboration and adoption (where needed) of Government policies to support farmers and agricultural enterprises in wet cattle management or better standards of cattle management in forest-steppe zones, so that the threats to land and associated management responses are considered at the landscape level and are not driven solely by short-term economic needs. This outcome will focus on creating a platform for cross-sectoral

dialogue on a landscape approach to sustainable livestock management, developing associated capacities within the different entities responsible for land restoration and management, developing the tools to support ecologically optimal decision-making. The project will facilitate Cross-sectoral Working Groups (WGs) that will oversee land inventory and preparation of ILUPs. The project aims to pilot the development of ILUPs in one ATC in each project region to begin with, then to scale up this process to a total of 100 of the 299 ATCs currently registered in the project territory. Criteria relevant to the project?s aim of supporting sustainable livestock in the Northern Ukraine Landscape will be applied to identify the most strategic ATCs to be targeted. Criteria relating to ATCs interest and capacity to participate in the process will also be applied. Specific criteria and methodologies for assessment of state, functions, services, and degree of degradation will be developed, and fed into a comprehensive and up-to-date land data base. On this basis, an action plan for restoration and use of land will be designed in line with sustainable livestock principles and standards (e.g. the paludiculture standard for peat soils), consulted with farmers, communities, agricultural enterprises, and submitted for adoption by the Government. The ILUPs will stipulate ecologically optimal management regimes for productive lands in the Northern Ukraine Landscape; define roles of land owners and agricultural enterprises, water administrations, process of regulating hydrology, agricultural production patterns, and protection of high conservation value ecosystems. This will pave the way for sustainable food production and achieving LDN in the target landscape covering approximately 3 million ha in the long-term. The methodological approach will be designed for LDN activities on land under livestock management, and the UNCCD National Action Plan will be updated with actions to achieve LDN on such land. This component will deliver a model of small-holder engagement for peat soil restoration and management for livestock, that can be then shared across the Global GEF IP FOLUR community.

Component II will work on productive agricultural areas in the Northern Ukraine Landscape, to demonstrate viable restoration techniques and better livestock management standards. This will involve the private sector as key partners, and significant private sector co-financing has been secured. For areas in need of restoration (36,100 hectares of degraded agricultural lands, mostly among the small-holders on peat soils), the ground-water table will be restored. The restoration of peatlands and steppe forest will support Ukraine?s NAP under the UNCCD. Restoration may presuppose construction of local dikes to close the drainage ditchers, construction or repair of sluices for regulation of ground water table. Engineering projects will be designed for each land parcel, reviewed and implemented. The aim will be for the water table to fluctuate between -20 and +10 cm relative to soil, on average through the year. The optimal water regime will be set in such a way as to allow the most profitable paludiculture / other economic activity at the given peatland, with maximum care for bird nesting timing, preservation of organic layer and upper vegetation. Land user cooperatives will be then set up to bring together farmers and water managing authorities at each given peatland to trigger actual introduction of sustainable livestock, or other forms of paludiculture activities. For larger agricultural areas (those especially in the forest steppe zone) which are managed by large holdings partnership agreements will be reached to implement sustainable livestock solutions, including conforming with the plans and activities aimed at implementing the Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) in Ukraine, as relevant. The value chains of focus are dairy and meat (beef) and energy crops. Transformation to sustainable livestock management at wet soils is complex and requires, in the context of Ukraine: (1) formation of land owner/user cooperatives, or partnership agreement with larger agricultural enterprise in case large parcel of land has been leased out to him/her for management; (2) partnership between

land users/agricultural enterprises and water engineers, (3) actual land restoration works, (4) decision making on type of livestock management (meat, dairy, feed crops, energy crops), its actual in-situ introduction (seeking co-financing / partnership of Government agricultural support programs), extension service and production support (e.g. collection and processing points; energy crop harvesters, transportation, Business Development Services), (5) ecolabeling, marketing and sale support (domestic or expansion of export chains). GEF funding will incrementally ?fill the gaps? at different stages, but mostly covering the missing know-how. Partnerships with METRO, Fozzy, and other whole-sale and retail companies will be sought to help with marketing and sale of sustainable livestock products. Where feasible the project will identify synergies with sustainable financing mechanisms, such as through the sustainable livestock platform. Linking with the FOLUR Global Platform, the project will collaborate on opportunities for engagement with national or multinational companies related to sustainable beef.

A text box is included in the description of Component II (Box 1, p. 18), highlighting the project?s interventions at all levels of the livestock value chain in the Northern Ukraine Landscape.

Component III concentrates on prevention of encroachment on High Conservation Value (HCV) ecosystems within this highly mosaic landscape, aiming to retain ecosystem services they provide (e.g. hydrological and microclimate regulation, support to soil formation). It will identify and create a network of such HCV areas, that may include protected areas but also areas of high value that currently have no nationally recognized protected status. The component will invest in restoration of ecosystems. The project?s increment for this component lies in barring the encroachment of degradation from economic landscape onto areas important for ecosystems services and maintaining biodiversity. This component will also facilitate cross-border dialog between Ukraine and Belarus on the transboundary Ramsar site Olmany-Perebrody, where activities have to be coordinated in order to prevent drop of the ground water table at the Ukrainian side. Support rendered under Component III will help maintain the overall resilience of the Northern Ukraine Landscape, and will improve the status of ecosystems which are home to several IUCN threatened species.

Component IV will use GEF funding to enhance the awareness of private sector, farmers, water engineers, conservationists, government and the general public of the benefits of paludiculture and other sustainable livestock management approaches. This component includes a variety of activities supporting the project?s Knowledge Management approach (also see Prodoc Section 3.7, and Annex 18). Under this component the project will invest in knowledge building and dissemination through professional vocational training and academic curricula, as well as through targeted learning and knowledge events. This may include themes related to fire prevention, as relevant in the context of livestock production. This component also encompasses the project?s engagement at the global level with the FOLUR program; a key element of this will be participation by the project team and project practitioners in the Green Commodities Community of Practice, which is a platform for knowledge sharing, and a tool for connectivity, learning, dialogue, and capacity development. The project will also engage in Pillar A of the FOLUR Global Platform, including ensuring the allocation of staff time to participate in trainings and capacity building events. In addition, the Ukraine project will consider where country project learning or experts can contribute to global or regional training events. For transformational change to happen, it is critical to deliver appropriate information about sustainable

livestock production at the national level. The project will participate in needs assessment surveys initiated by the FOLUR Global Platform related to private sector engagement needs and opportunities. Drawing on inputs from the FOLUR Global Platform, the project will bring learning back to relevant national audiences, stakeholders and commodity value chain actors. In addition, this component will facilitate an up-to-date system for monitoring and verifying GHG emissions from LULUCF sector, since it is an important obligation under UNFCCC. The project will apply collective intelligence approaches as relevant. Through participation in Communities of Practice and regular dialogue with IAs, Core Partners and the Global Platform the project will work with the FOLUR Global Platform to identify and share key public sector issues limiting the FOLUR agenda from scaling in-country.

During the PPG phase, some changes were made to the project?s outputs, which do not represent a departure from the project?s strategy as defined originally in the Expression of Interest and Child Project Outline Document approved by GEF nor will they have an impact on the funds originally budgeted. These changes are described as follows:

Child Project Document Output	Prodoc Output	Explanation for changes
1.1. Cross-sectoral Working Group (WG) set up to oversee preparation of integrated land use plans (ILUPs) in 7 regions/oblast of Northern Ukraine landscape;	1.1 Cross Sectoral Working Groups set up to oversee the preparation of integrated land use plans for amalgamated territorial communities within the seven oblasts (regions) of the Northern Ukraine Landscape, with gender balance of the WG ensured wherever possible	Minor revisions of syntax and reduction of acronyms for clarity. It was specified that the ILUPs will be at the level of the amalgamated territorial communities, which is the level of government in Ukraine responsible for land use planning. Gender aspects made explicit.
1.2. Specific criteria and methodologies for assessment of agricultural lands, functions and services of ecosystems, degree of degradation, are defined. Structure ILUPs and data sets that need gathering and mapping worked out;	1.2 Specific criteria and methodologies for assessment of agricultural lands and other relevant lands, functions and services of ecosystems, degree of degradation, will be defined. The structure of the ILUPs and data sets that need gathering and mapping worked out.	Minor revision of syntax for improved verb tense, and elaboration for clarity.
1.3. A comprehensive inventory and database of land in target landscape is completed (using the criteria and methodologies from the previous output), as an important input for the ILUPs.	1.3 A comprehensive inventory and database of land in the target landscape will be completed (using the criteria and methodologies from the previous output), as an important input for the ILUPs.	Minor revision of syntax for improved verb tense.

Child Project Document Output	Prodoc Output	Explanation for changes
1.4. Based on the previous output, ILUPs are developed prescribing optimal use, areas for conservation and restoration.	1.4 Based on the analysis and outputs from Output 1.3, the ILUPs will be developed prescribing an ecologically and economically optimal land use approach, with areas for conservation, agricultural uses, and restoration	Minor revision of syntax, and elaboration for clarity.
1.5. Scientific, regulatory, and methodological basis designed for introduction of sustainable livestock at wet peat soils (e.g. hydrological restoration; replacement of annual arable farming by feeding crops and pastures).	1.5 Scientific, regulatory and methodological basis designed for introduction of sustainable livestock at wet peat soils (e.g. hydrological restoration, replacement of annual arable farming by feeding crops and pastures)	No changes.
1.6. UNCCD National Action Plan updated with actions and methodologies to promote sustainable livestock management.	1.6 UNCCD National Action Plan updated with actions to achieve LDN in lands under sustainable livestock management	Minor revision for clarification, and reflection LDN concept.
2.1. Prepare land to introduce and scale up sustainable livestock management through restored hydrological regime (re-wetting) of degraded productive lands along the Pripyat and Khlynische channels, areas adjacent to Orechov Chanel (border with Belarus); Bychivska, Zherev, Oster ??; Oster ???; and Ubid; rewetting of degraded peatlands in Stepan Rovno, Zamglai, Chernigiv, regions.	2.1 Prepare to introduce and scale up sustainable livestock and peatland management through restored hydrological regimes (re-wetting) of degraded productive lands	Specification of restoration sites removed for brevity. The updated sites identified for restoration are fully elaborated in the Prodoc (see Table 2, p. 15), and do not need to be included in the Output description at this time. The full explanation and analysis of restoration site selection is included in Annex 21 of the Prodoc, which is the PPG restoration expert?s report. Information about each of the restoration sites is elaborated in Annex 20, which provides site summary info sheets for each planned restoration site. Minor revision to make peatlands explicit.
2.2. Land-user cooperatives created in support of sustainable livestock production by small-holders (primary focus is on areas with peat soils)	2.2 Creation of land user cooperatives, in support of sustainable livestock production by small-holders, with a primary focus on areas with peat soils, with gender balance of heads / owners of small-holders who are members of co-ops ensured	Minor revision of syntax for clarity. Gender aspects made explicit.

Child Project Document Output	Prodoc Output	Explanation for changes
2.3 Assistance in pasture preparation, establishment of hay-making fields and use regimes, fields for feed crop production, and energy crops for sustainable fuel at livestock product processing facilities.	2.3 Assistance in pasture preparation, establishment of hay-making fields and use regimes, fields for feed crop production, and energy crops for sustainable fuel at livestock product processing facilities	No changes.
2.4. Partnerships formed with larger agricultural holding companies (targeting mostly soils under forest steppe vegetation), to improve environmental sustainability of agricultural production over substantial areas.	2.4 Partnerships with large agricultural holding companies (targeting mostly soils under forest steppe vegetation), to improve environmental sustainability of agricultural production over substantial areas	Minor revisions of syntax for clarity.
2.5. Extension services capacitated (in cooperate with Ministry of Agricultural Policy and private sector) to delivery support for farmers in operationalization of paludiculture.	2.5 Capacity of extension services strengthened (in cooperation with the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade, and Agriculture), to support delivery for farmers implementing paludiculture practices	Moderate revisions of syntax for clarity (no substantive change), and to update Ministry name.
2.6. Cooperative platform with livestock holding companies, exporters, wholesale and retail companies focusing on procurement, marketing and sale of paludiculture products, including labels/brands/ arranged for key products from target sites; farmers linked to premium crop and forage markets and retail/wholesale companies; assistance rendered in analysis of demand ? supply chains, marketing and sale through partnerships with food exporters and leading food chain companies.	2.6 Establishment of a cooperative national platform with all key levels of the livestock value chain (e.g. livestock producers, holding companies, exporters, wholesalers, retail companies, etc.), focusing on the production, marketing and sale of paludiculture products, including labels / brands established for key products from target sites; farmers linked to premium crop and forage markets and retail / wholesale companies; support for analysis of demand, assessment of supply chains, marketing, and sales through partnerships with food exporters and leading food chain companies.	Minor revision of syntax for clarity.

Child Project Document Output	Prodoc Output	Explanation for changes
3.1. In areas where cattle production and expansion cannot take places ? establish a network of high-nature value areas, consisting of core areas (local reserves, high nature value peatlands) and corridors connecting them. Protection regimes introduced, corridors created where necessary and in line with the ILUPs developed under Component I.	3.1 In high nature value areas where cattle production and expansion should not take place, establish an ecological network, consisting of core areas (reserves, high nature value peatlands), corridors connecting them and buffer zones, according to the Law of Ukraine ?On the Ecological Network of Ukraine.? Protection regimes introduced, core areas and corridors, created where necessary, and in line with the ILUPs developed under Component I.	Moderate revision of syntax for clarity. During the PPG stakeholder validation workshop, national stakeholders requested a revision of the wording from ?cannot? to ?should not? take place, indicating that these areas are not just the remaining areas unsuitable for livestock production, but rather they are areas where livestock production should not take place, due to their ecological uniqueness or importance in terms of providing diverse ecosystem services, including habitats for species of concern.
3.2. Restoration of ecosystems degraded due to unsustainable agricultural activities in Shatsk; Plotoche, Perebrody areas; Polesski Natural Reserve, Pripyat Stokhid National Park, Tsumanskaia Puscha with the aim to restore proper delivery of valuable ecosystem services (support to groundwater table, soil formation, prevention of soil erosion).	3.2 Restoration of ecosystems degraded due to unsustainable agricultural activities in important protected areas, with the aim to restore proper delivery of valuable ecosystem services (support to groundwater table, soil formation, prevention of soil erosion)	Revision of syntax for brevity. The specific names of the protected areas involved has been removed from the output description, as the protected areas to be involved are specified in detail in the Prodoc (see Table 4, p. 17, as well as indicator 19 in the project Strategic Results Framework, p. 36).
4.1. Curriculum on agricultural land restoration and paludiculture designed and integrated in vocational training of agriculture specialists, hydrologists and farmers, with proper consideration of gender aspects in sustainable cattle management and food production at peatlands.	4.1 Curriculum on agricultural land restoration and paludiculture designed and integrated in vocational training of agriculture specialists, hydrologists and farmers, with proper consideration of gender aspects in sustainable cattle management and food production in peatlands	Minor revision of syntax for clarity. Gender aspects made explicit.

Child Project Document Output	Prodoc Output	Explanation for changes
4.2. Monitoring, reporting and verification protocol (MRV) for assessment of GHG fluxes at peatlands designed upon careful consideration of best suited international models and national data, peer-reviewed, validated through field measurements (ref. next output). Integrated in Government UNFCCC reporting.	4.2 Monitoring, reporting and verification protocol (MRV) for assessment of GHG fluxes in peatlands designed upon careful consideration of best suited international models and national data, peer-reviewed, and validated through field measurements for peatlands types and biotopes where data is unavailable, scarce or has high errors. Integrated in Government UNFCCC reporting	Previous Output 4.3 has been combined with Output 4.2 to make one single output that is focused on this set of results. This revision was made to streamline the project design, and simplify implementation for the project team. It will be useful for the project implementation team and key partners to consider the activities (now a combined total of five activities) under these former two outputs as a single unified task.
4.3. Field-based monitoring and measurements of GHG takes place for peatlands types/biotopes where data is unavailable/scarce/ has high errors. This helps to validate the MRV.	N/A	Combined with Output 4.2. New Output 4.3 indicated below as fomer Output 4.4.
4.4. Over 20 events (workshops, media events, awareness raising or advocacy campaigns) conducted promoting conservation and sustainable use of peatlands. Project experience actively shared through coordination with Global IP Platform and IP participants. Project represented at international fora.	4.3 Conduct over 20 events (workshops, media events, awareness raising or advocacy campaigns) promoting conservation and sustainable use of peatlands. Project experience actively shared through coordination with Global IP Platform and IP participants. Project represented at international fora.	Re-numbered as necessary following combination of former Output 4.3 with Output 4.2, as indicated above. Minor revision of syntax for clarity.
N/A	4.4 Monitoring, evaluation, and assessment.	New Output 4.4 added to address key project monitoring and evaluation activities, as per current UNDP-GEF standard good practice for project design.

The wording for the Outcome 2 title was changed by adding ?peatland restoration? at the request of the Government (MEPNR) and also reflective of one of the key outcome indicators (agricultural land restored).

4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies;

There have been no changes since the Expression of Interest and Child Project Outline Document was approved by GEF in terms of strategic alignment with the GEF FOLUR Impact Program strategies.

Please see Section II. ?Strategy? of the Prodoc (p. 12-15), including the description of the project Theory of Change, which directly aligns with the FOLUR Impact Program Theory of Change, and Table 1 (p. 14-15) on FOLUR Suitability Criteria for the Northern Ukraine Landscape.

The project?s Theory of Change is summarized in Figure 2 of the Prodoc (p. 13). The project?s Theory of Change is directly based on the overall Theory of Change for the FOLUR Impact Program. The project aims to generate multiple global environmental benefits, as well as local benefits, by demonstrating restoration, improved conservation and sustainable management of degraded agricultural and other lands in the northern part of Ukraine, and strengthening the national land inventory and land planning framework governing agricultural and other land management. The need to address peatland degradation, mentioned in the justification for the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) 7 FOLUR Impact Program, is a key driver of this project. The project will contribute to the GEF?s Land Degradation focal area Objective 1 Support on the ground implementation of sustainable land management (SLM) to achieve LDN. It will restore 36,100 hectares of degraded agricultural peatlands, pave the way for arresting degradation of all peatlands, ensuring integrity (non-deterioration) of soil quality, vegetation and hydrology, ultimately over approximately 3 million hectares. It will also reduce pressures on High Conservation Value (HCV) areas stemming from unsustainable practices by catalyzing a shift from a sectoral to multi-stakeholder land use planning approaches. This, in turn, will help optimize soil productivity, and sustain peatland hydrology and peat-formation processes, thereby contributing to the outcomes of the GEF Land Degradation focal area. The project generates benefits under the Biodiversity focal area as it will improve the conservation status of and management effectiveness of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) that provide ecosystem services, and which act as critical habitats for several globally threatened species, which is in line with BD Objective 1. Under the climate change focal area, Objective 2 Demonstrate mitigation options with system impacts, the project will generate benefits by restoring degraded peatlands to their natural condition. Restoration of peatlands (through raising water table levels), and shifts in peatland use practices, will result in the reduction of carbon emissions (as mentioned in the indicators), by reversing the mineralization of peatlands, and halting seasonal fires in dried peatlands. The examples established by the project will be embedded in national policies, hence paving the way for turning peatlands from emitters to carbon sinks in the long run, which is in line with systemic thinking of this objective.

5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;

In terms of incremental cost reasoning, the project?s expected contributions from the baseline are summarized in the table below.

Baseline status	*Summary of GEF incremental intervention*
FOLUR: Development of integrated landscape management systems	

? Agricultural lands and critical ecosystems are not managed in a coordinated or sustainable manner due to lack of integrated land use planning ? Cross sectoral stakeholders do not have the capacity or mechanisms to coordinate and plan sustainable land use across large areas ? Data on land cover, land use, and ownership boundaries are not readily available to use, especially in digital form, for land use planning ? Existing land use planning approaches are not well-monitored for implementation ? The scientific and technical basis for sustainable livestock production in wet soils is not well known or adapted to Ukrainian conditions	? Cross-sectoral working groups formed to support the development of an integrated approach to land use planning ? Land use over 2.75 million hectares of ecosystems in Northern Ukriane transformed to exclude land and biodiversity degradation through development and implementation of integrated Land Use Plans in 100 ATCs in Northern Ukraine Landscape ? Comprehensive inventory and database of land in target landscape is completed, accessible to end-users, and a representative sub-set of potential end-users are trained on use of database ? Compendium produced documenting sustainable agriculture good practices in Northern Ukraine context; Level of understanding of sustainable agriculture practices increased in agriculture and regulatory sectors
FOLUR: Promotion of sustainable food production practices & responsible commodity value chains	

? Drained peatland soils continue to degrade, reducing agricultural and biological productivity ? Water authorities do not approach management with an integrated, ecosystem-based landscape perspective ? Small holder livestock farmers do not have capacity or knowledge to apply sustainable livestock management approaches on peat soils in an economically viable manner ? Abandoned lands remain unmanaged, and excess biomass in degraded peatlands is not utilized in a sustainable manner, with peat fires continuing to further degrade drained peatlands ? Livestock raising on steppe forest lands is unsustainable, with negative impacts on biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystem services ? Agricultural extension services have limited ability to support livestock farmers with dissemination of sustainable production methods ? Value chain for the production and marketing of livestock products in Northern Ukraine remains poorly developed, with no focus on sustainability as a marketing approach, and inadequate distribution and sales channels; limited growth in export markets for livestock products due to lack of adoption of international standards and requirements	? Productivity of 36,100 ha of agricultural peatlands restored across 10 sites ? Optimal water regime set in such a way as to allow the most profitable paludiculture / other economic activity in peatland sites, with maximum attention for bird nesting timing and other biodiversity conservation measures, and preservation of the organic soil layer and upper vegetation ? Land user cooperatives set up to bring together farmers and water managing authorities at each given peatland for introduction of sustainable livestock production, or other forms of paludiculture ? Sustainable livestock management practices applied by producers over 162,500 hectares ? Companies representing 10% of the dairy and livestock market in Northern Ukraine ascribed to multi-stakeholder partnership platform for sustainable livestock ? Public and private investments leveraged in support of sustainable commodity value chains through PPP or adoption of sustainability standards and practices ? 100 amalgamated territorial communities with improved and participatory approaches for restoration adopted ? National multi-stakeholder platform effectively established for sustainable livestock supply chains and across commodities ? 8,600 direct beneficiaries (1,000 private sector employees (700 men, 300 women); 7,600 local resource users (3,600 men, 4,000 women)
FOLUR: Restoration of natural habitats	

? High nature value areas continue to be negatively affected by unmanaged livestock and other agricultural production, leading to continuously declining biodiversity and loss of ecosystem services ? High nature value areas and protected areas remainly poorly integrated in overall landuse planning across the Northern Ukraine landscape, with limited connectivity and uncoordinated management approaches ? High nature value areas remain disconnected and unprotected across the Northern Ukraine landscape ? Existing protected area network continues to be degraded and infringed due to continuing loss of water table and negative impact of livestock	? 68,000 hectares of critical ecosystems (KBAs) outside PAs with improved management for biodiversity through the implementation of buffer zones and corridors ? Degradation avoided in 293,679 hectares of natural peatland and steppe forest habitats within PAs, through targeted strengthened capacities of PA authorities and staff ? 3,339 hectares of degraded critical ecosystems restored for conservation and ecosystem services
FOLUR: Program Coordination, Collaboration, and Capacity Building	
? Agricultural land restoration approaches in peatlands remains poorly understood, with poor levels of awareness among agriculture specialists, hydrologists and farmers ? Limited understanding of carbon fluxes in degraded and restored peatlands ? Poor public awareness about the importance of and potential for sustainable livestock production in peatlands, and sustainable livestock products ? Lack of linkages to global knowledge bases and platforms related to green commodity production, and sustainable livestock	? Project experience on sustainable livestock, other sustainable agriculture practices, and land restoration integrated in vocational training of agriculture specialists, hydrologists and farmers, with proper consideration of gender aspects ? Enhanced readiness of government for implementation and comprehensive monitoring of GHG, through validated MRV protocol for fluxes in peatland soils integrated in government UNFCCC reporting ? Project experience shared and replicated through national and international learning networks in coordination with Global FOLUR IP Platform

There have been no changes since the Expression of Interest and Child Project Outline Document approved by GEF in terms of overall planned financial input. Planned overall co-financing has risen, although some of the organizations have changed and the amounts in cash and in-kind have changed. Please refer to the cofinancing tables on the Prodoc front page and please also see the previous Table C in this CEO Endorsement Request.

Additional information has been added to the Prodoc highlighting the ways in which the Northern Ukraine Landscape Country Project will be linked with the Global FOLUR Program in terms of vertical integration relating to regional and commodity-specific aspects, as well as through operational structural support. This is covered in Section 3.3 of the Prodoc (beginning p. 27), and Annex 26 of the

Prodoc. Details on linkages and integration are described extensively in the Global FOLUR Program Prodoc.

6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and

There have been no substantive changes in the expected global environmental benefits since the Expression of Interest and Child Project Outline Document was approved by GEF. The project?s quantitative contributions to the GEF?s Core Indicators are summarized in Section I.F. above, and further detailed in the Core Indicators Worksheet in Annex 7 of this CEO Endorsement Request. There has been one minor change in the project?s core indicator results, relating to the area of degraded land restored. The Expression of Interest and Child Project Outline Document approved by GEF included varying figures for the degraded lands to be restored, referring to 17,000 hectares (in the narrative description of Component II), 40,000 hectares (in the project framework on p. 2 of the Child Project Outline Document) and 43,000 hectares (in the Core Indicators Worksheet). In the Expression of Interest and Child Project Outline Document approved by GEF Core Indicator worksheet there are figures of 23,000 ha of ?agricultural lands? and 20,000 ha of ?peatlands?, for a total of 43,000 ha. The PPG detailed analysis of feasible restoration sites (see Annex 21 of the Prodoc) identified a total of 36,100 hectares of degraded land (across 10 sites) to be restored, which is both agricultural, and degraded / former peatlands. Additional information is provided in the description of Output 2.1 in the Prodoc (para. 29, p.17). In the CEO Endorsement Request version of the Core Indicators worksheet the area of degraded land to be restored is simply referred to as one figure of 36,100 ha of peatlands. It is not possible to disaggregate these areas as ?agricultural lands? vs. ?peatlands? as the historical and current land use may differ from the future land use depending on the status or success of the restoration work. For example, original natural peatlands may have been drained, used as agricultural land, then abandoned due to loss of productivity; once restored, this land may become either re-naturalized peatland, or productive and sustainable wet soil agricultural land for livestock or fodder production.

Overall, the project aims to generate multiple global environmental benefits, as well as local benefits, by demonstrating restoration, improved conservation and sustainable management of degraded agricultural lands in the northern part of Ukraine, and strengthening the national land inventory and land planning framework governing agricultural land management. The need to address peatland degradation, mentioned in the justification for the GEF-7 Impact Program on Food Security, Land Use, and Restoration Impact Programs, is a key driver of this project. The project will contribute to the GEF?s Land Degradation focal area Objective 1 Support on the ground implementation of SLM to achieve LDN. It will restore 36,100 ha of degraded agricultural peatlands, pave the way for arresting degradation of all peatlands, ensuring integrity (non-deterioration) of soil quality, vegetation and hydrology, ultimately over 2.98 million ha. It will also reduce pressures on 68,000 ha of unprotected High Conservation Value areas stemming from unsustainable practices by catalyzing a shift from a sectoral to multi-stakeholder land use planning approaches. This, in turn, will help optimize soil productivity, and sustain peatland hydrology and peat-formation processes, thereby contributing to the outcomes of the GEF Land Degradation focal area. The project generates benefits under the Biodiversity focal area as it will improve the conservation status of and management effectiveness of

294,673 ha of protected areas that provide ecosystem services, and which act as critical habitats for several globally threatened species, which is in line with BD Objective 1. Under the climate change focal area, Objective 2 Demonstrate mitigation options with system impacts, the project will generate benefits by restoring degraded peatlands to their natural condition. Restoration of peatlands (through raising water table levels), and shifts in peatland use practices, will result in the reduction of carbon emissions (as mentioned in the indicators), by reversing the mineralization of peatlands, and halting seasonal fires in dried peatlands. The examples established by the project will be embedded in national policies, hence paving the way for turning peatlands from emitters to carbon sinks in the long run, which is in line with systemic thinking of this objective. Through all project results, the project is expected to directly benefit, at a minimum, 9,000 local resource users.

7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?

There have been no changes to these aspects of the project since the Expression of Interest and Child Project Outline Document was approved by GEF, though each of these aspects has been given further consideration, and more comprehensive detail and analysis has been provided. An updated description of the project?s innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling-up is included in Section 3.6. of the Prodoc on ?Innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling up? (paras. 87-89, pp. 33-34), and replicated below:

With respect to innovativeness: It is the first time that practical steps towards implementation of LDN are going to be undertaken in Ukraine. The innovativeness here rests in modelling a cooperation mechanism between water administrations and land users, as wet soils cannot be managed sustainably without it. This collaboration is important in all three pillars of productive land management: (1) restoration, (2) conservation, and (3) sustainable use. Ukraine's land tenure model is different to that in Poland or Belarus, therefore it requires careful planning, which this project is going to undertake to put in place collaboration and hand-hold it through all three stages of land management, as outlined. In the biodiversity sector, traditional PA projects have focused on passive protection namely, the designation of PAs and new legislation. This project takes the strategy of restoration, aiming to assist in prevention of encroachment and retention of ecosystem services that are unique to high conservation wetland ecosystems. The activities of the project are expected to produce not only biodiversity benefits, but also benefits for soil and ground water stability, riverine ecosystems, and climate (through avoiding soil degradation and enhancing their sequestration potential). The multifocal nature of this project, therefore, is believed to be innovative in itself. In GHG measurements, the project can deliver important results that could feed into the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) work on the Wetlands Supplement to the LULUCF methodology. There is lack of data on temperate peatlands, and this gap could be filled by activities that this project will support in Component IV.

There are multiple aspects of the project that will contribute to the sustainability of project results. The environmental, social, institutional, and financial aspects of sustainability are closely related and will be tackled through the project strategy, which takes a comprehensive and integrated approach that combines the maintenance of ecosystem services, the restoration of productive landscapes, and the conservation of biodiversity conservation through enhanced ecosystem connectivity. The project also

includes institutional capacity-building at various levels, and farm- and producer-level on-the-ground interventions that promote sustainable production and sustainable land management. Environmental sustainability will be ensured through the project's results for landscape restoration, which will strengthen the status of ecosystem services provision across the landscape. The project also aims to build connectivity between PAs and KBAs, with appropriate land use planning, contributing to the long-term survival of species of global importance through enhanced habitat. In addition, the project will be implementing environmentally sustainable production practices with livestock producers in the Northern Ukraine Landscape, through the development and implementation of sustainability standards and biodiversity-friendly certification for beef and dairy production. Social sustainability will be pursued through extensive involvement of CSOs and producer groups using a gender focus, including in participatory land use planning processes through consultations, training, and technical assistance related to the use of financial incentives and the adoption of sustainable agriculture and sustainable land management techniques at the farm level. Sustainability of the gender-responsive extension work/training program for small and large producers, including women, will be supported through the systematic capturing, analysis, and dissemination of technical documentation, experiences, and lessons learned by the dedicated knowledge management actions, and long-term support through the Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as other participating stakeholders such as universities and scientific organizations. Institutional sustainability will be cultivated through the strong engagement of a wide range of institutional stakeholders who are tasked with managing various elements of the land and natural resources in the Northern Ukraine Landscape, as outlined in the stakeholder engagement plan. The project will undertake a variety of capacity development activities that will improve institutional coordination across the landscape (e.g. regional cross-sectoral expert working groups), and improve the management of environmental monitoring data, through specific criteria and methodologies for assessment of agricultural and other relevant lands, functions and services of ecosystems, and degrees of degradation. Financial sustainability will be supported through the implementation of incentives and access to markets for small- and large-scale producers who adopt environmentally friendly production practices. Additional income will be generated, and productivity will be improved, therefore the interest and willingness of producers to continue the application of sustainable production practices beyond the life of the project.

With respect to upscaling, the project is designed to ensure that methods of restoration and management of degraded land (Component II) are embedded in national policies and capacities (Component I), making sure that the restored land has a clear manager with a clear management regime and budget, after project close. The upscaling of project results at the national level will be enabled through the mobilized investment and adjusted baseline investment programs of the Government, as part of the commitment and co-financing of government agencies implementing these programs. The expected cooperative platform on sustainable livestock (under Component II) will have the potential to be replicated more widely in Ukraine, in beef and dairy producing regions outside the project's main target area. To support replication the project plans to conduct information sessions for private sector companies throughout the value chain in the top five beef producing oblasts in Ukraine outside the project area. Hydrological restoration models (promoted in Component II) will be embedded in the activities of the Water Administrations and applied to all other lands in similar situations. The immediate replication potential for land restoration in the Northern Ukraine Landscape alone is assessed to be 40,000 ha/year. The cooperative land use models are going to be replicated through

involvement of NGOs and through community-to-community experience sharing. The project will conduct workshops across areas with highest replication potential to demonstrate the experience and help other economic actors and land users to implement the same practices in their districts.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Please see Annex E of this CEO Endorsement Request for three maps that indicate i.) the general geographic area (?Northern Ukraine Landscape?) of the project?s scope; ii.) the location of the project specific restoration sites; and iii.) KBAs and protected areas within the Northern Ukraine Landscape. Additional maps and geo-coordinates are available in Prodoc Annex 20 (Restoration Sites Summary Sheets) and Annex 24 (GIS Oblast Summary Analysis Reports).

Figure 1 Northern Ukraine Landscape

Figure 2 Restoration Sites in Northern Ukraine Landscape

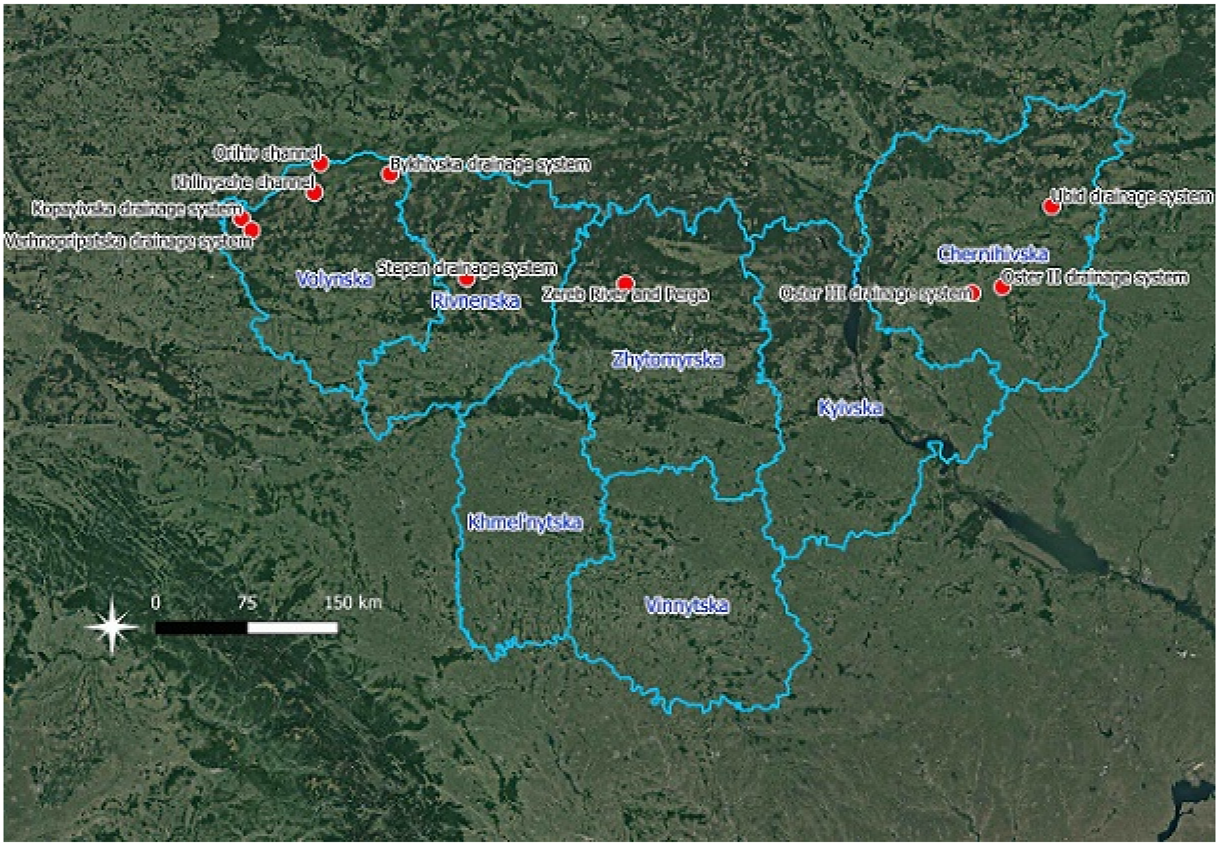
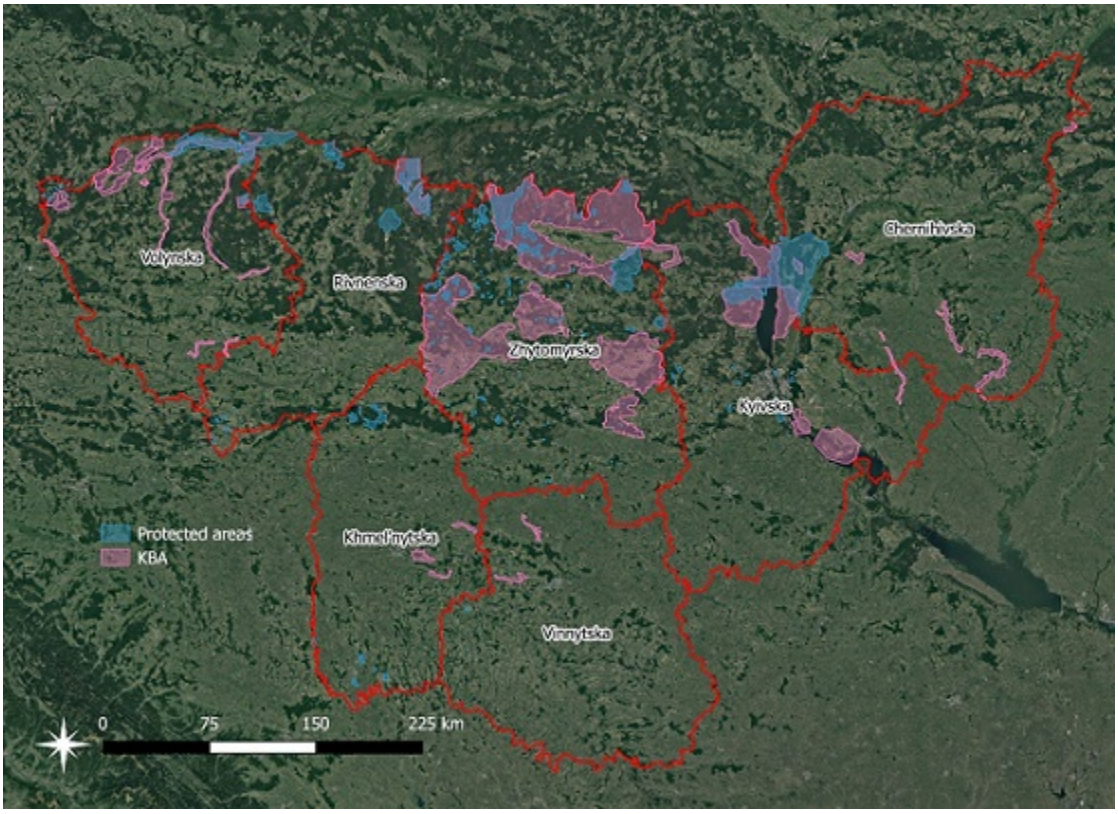

Orihiv channel
Bykhivska drainage system
Khilnysche channel
Kopayivska drainage system
Verhnopripatska drainage system
Volynska
Stepan drainage system
Rivnenska
Zereb River and Perga
Zhytomyrska
Kyivska
Ubid drainage system
Chernihivska
Oster III drainage system
Oster II drainage system
Khmel'nytska
Vinnytska
0
75
150 km

Figure 3. KBAs and Protected Areas IN Northern Ukraine Landscape



Numerous additional maps available in Annex 24 of the Prodoc, which encompasses the outputs from the GIS work done in the project development phase. These include.

a. Maps for each of seven oblasts indicating administrative boundaries, settlements, roads, waterways, protected areas, Key Biodiversity Areas, forest cover, peatlands, and degraded lands, and project restoration sites

b. Maps for planned restoration sites (at appropriate scale), indicating land cover, land use, degraded area, and any overlapping protected areas]

1c. Child Project?

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

As a child project of the FOLUR Impact Program, the project component structure is directly based on the overall FOLUR program structure:

FOLUR Program Components	Project Components
1. Development of Integrated Landscape Management Systems	1: Integrated Landscape Management Systems
2. Promotion of sustainable food production practices & responsible commodity value chains	2: Promotion of sustainable livestock production practices and responsible value chains
3. Restoration of natural habitats	3: Conservation and restoration of natural habitats
4. Program Coordination, Collaboration, and Capacity Building	4: M&E, coordination, knowledge dissemination and learning, coordination with Global IP platform

There have been no changes to the structure of the project components since the Expression of Interest and Child Project Outline Document was approved by GEF, and the project?s contributions to the overall program impact have not changed since the Expression of Interest and Child Project Outline Document was approved by GEF.

In addition, the project?s Strategic Results Framework has been designed so that 22 of the project?s 29 results indicators roll up directly into the relevant FOLUR program outcome results indicators, and/or GEF-7 Core Indicators:

Project Strategic Results Indicator	Corresponds to and rolls into:
1. Number of landscapes or jurisdictions with improved planning & management practices to foster sustainable food systems	FOLUR Component 1 Outcome Indicator 1
2. Total area under improved management / Area of landscapes with clarified boundaries and allowable land uses in protected and production systems	FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 2 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 5
3. # direct project beneficiaries (gender disaggregated)	GEF-7 Core Indicator 11
6. Status of integrated land use planning in Northern Ukraine	FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator; FOLUR global platform wording: ?Inclusive, participatory Integrated Land Use Management (ILM) Plans developed (number)

8. Area on which producers apply improved agricultural practices as measured by SDG 2.4.1 (area under sustainable agriculture)	FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 2 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 4
9. Market share of livestock and dairy market in Northern Ukraine ascribed to multi-stakeholder partnership platform for sustainable livestock	FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 4
10. Public and private investments leveraged in support of sustainable commodity value chains through PPP or adoption of sustainability standards and practices	FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 8
11. Area of degraded land restored for production	FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 1 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 3
12. Area or number of jurisdictions with improved and participatory approaches for restoration adopted	FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 1
13. Number of national multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanisms / platforms effectively operated for sustainable commodity supply chains and across commodities	FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 6
14. New public-private partnerships developed with FOLUR Community of Practice members, coalition partners (number)	FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator
15. Global, regional, national and sub-national FOLUR commodity (i.e. livestock) chain policies, standards, etc., influenced or informed by/using FOLUR products (number)	FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator
16. Area of land where degradation is **avoided** in natural peatland and steppe forest habitats within PAs, through targeted strengthened capacities of PA authorities and staff	FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 3 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 1
17. Landscape area with **reduced** conversion and degradation of forests & natural habitats: Area of critical ecosystems (KBAs) outside PAs with improved management for biodiversity through the implementation of buffer zones and corridors (PA corridors and buffer zones identified in district integrated management plans and adopted)	FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 7
18. Area of degraded land **restored** for conservation and environmental services (Area of critical ecosystems restored)	FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 4
21. Participants trained in FOLUR best practices or cross-cutting issues (total number; % female)	FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator

22. Members of FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice (total number of members; % female)	FOLUR Knowledge indicator
24. Number of events & documents disseminated to share knowledge beyond FOLUR countries through S-S exchanges, conferences, and global events, including community of practice	FOLUR Component 4 Outcome Indicator 4; FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator
25. Diagnostic, analytical, synthesis, communication products and tools (from FOLUR) shared with country stakeholders (number)	FOLUR Knowledge indicator
26. Government counterparts and country project team members participating in global, national and regional forums and workshops (e.g. GLF, CGIAR, Good Growth Platform, multi-stakeholder dialogues, S-S exchanges, commodity value chain events, etc.) (total number of participants; % female)	FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator
27. Private sector actors or coalitions, commodity value chain events, documents, press releases, etc. citing/using FOLUR products (number)	FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator
29. Tons of GHG avoided / sequestered	FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 5 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 6

Information on the project?s conformity with and contribution to the FOLUR Impact Program is further summarized in Section II, paras. 17-23 outlining the project?s strategy and Theory of Change (which is directly based on the FOLUR Impact Program Theory of Change), and Table 1 (pp. 14-15) on the suitability of the project for the FOLUR Impact Program.

Additional information has been added to the Prodoc highlighting the ways in which the Northern Ukraine Landscape Country Project will be linked with the Global FOLUR Program in terms of vertical integration relating to regional and commodity-specific aspects, as well as through operational structural support. This is covered in Section 3.3 of the Prodoc (beginning p. 27), and Annex 26 of the Prodoc. Details on linkages and integration are described extensively in the Global FOLUR Program Prodoc.

2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

?Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan? is included as Annex 14 of the Prodoc

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

The project stakeholder analysis and engagement strategy has been updated and more fully elaborated during the PPG phase. The project stakeholder analysis is summarized in Section 3.2 of the Prodoc, on ?Partnerships, Stakeholder Engagement and Coordination? (pp. 21-26), including Table 5 summarizing project stakeholders and their roles. A more detailed ?Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan? is included as Annex 14 of the Prodoc; this includes information on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, resource requirements throughout the project cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement, and coordination with other relevant initiatives including GEF projects. The summary of stakeholders consulted during project development is included as Annex 15 of the Prodoc. Section VI of the Prodoc on ?Governance and Management Arrangements? also provides detailed information on how stakeholders will be involved and consulted in project execution.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

Partner: There are multiple civil society organizations who work on issues related to the issues covered by the project. It is expected that formal or informal partnerships will be established for the mutual benefit of the project and these civil society organizations (in other words the furtherance of their objectives). Such arrangements may occur with civil society organizations that are not otherwise covered by the three checked categories above.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

During the PPG analysis of the gender aspects of the project were significantly enhanced and further detailed, to support implementation of both the GEF and UNDP gender mainstreaming policies and strategies. A gender expert was part of the PPG team, and produced a comprehensive gender analysis, including human rights aspects, and a project gender action plan produced. This included original research on gender aspects of livestock production in the Northern Ukraine Landscape through a household survey conducted during the PPG phase. These are included as Annex 17 of the Prodoc. Gender aspects of the project are summarized in Section 3.3 of the Prodoc, on ?Gender equality and women?s empowerment? (paras. 66-78, pp. 29-31). In addition, gender is addressed in the project?s Social and Environmental Screening Protocol (Annex 3 of the Prodoc), with gender-related risks assessed. In addition to the Gender Action Plan included in Annex 17, gender considerations were mainstreamed in the project?s Multi-year Work Plan; for example, gender aspects were made explicit in the wording for Outputs 1.1, 2.2, and 4.1, as well as numerous activities. The project Strategic Results Framework includes gender-disaggregated indicators.

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

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

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

Yes
4. Private sector engagement

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

The project?s engagement with the private sector is discussed at multiple points in the Prodoc, including Box 1 (p. 18), the description of Component II (especially para. 30, p. 17), Section 3.2 (paras 37-38, p. 21), Table 5 on Stakeholder Engagement (p. 25), and Annex 14 ?Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan? (p. 163). The project?s engagement with the private sector is briefly summarized in a section specifically on private sector engagement, which is paragraph 50, p. 23. Private livestock companies own or lease land, and they develop land use plans, and implement them to produce livestock products. They support the introduction of environmentally efficient land uses in their

management practices. The project has secured private sector co-financing of $8,150,000 from six large beef and dairy producers in Ukraine, and it is highly likely that during project implementation a larger number of companies will be involved in the project and will contribute co-financing. Private sector companies will provide co-financing to implement sustainable livestock and responsible value chain activities envisaged in the project, such as setting up cooperatives for the breeding of the cattle, establishing farms to increase the production of livestock (milk) products, and restoring degraded land and further using it in agriculture. They will propose measures to strengthen livestock management. The project will collaborate with private agricultural companies to conduct activities under Component II. Development and implementation of responsible value chains will be supported through the export and domestic retail sector. Value chain intermediaries (e.g. wholesalers, distributers, etc.) will provide feedback about the quality and quantity of livestock products in order to distribute these products through the Metro and Fuzzy retail networks. The project will collaborate with value chain networks to implement a variety of activities, especially under Component II, and particularly Outputs 2.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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

The risks to the project and the risks posed by the project were updated and further elaborated during the PPG, following the updating of the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Protocol (SESP). Project Risks are summarized in Prodoc Section 3.5. ?Risks to project success and social / environmental safeguards? (paras. 83-86, p. 33). Furthermore, general project governance risk management procedures are detailed in Section X. ?Risk Management.? Social and environmental risks are analyzed and assessed in the SESP, included as Annex 3 to the Prodoc. These risks, and associated mitigation measures, are detailed in the table in Annex 4: UNDP Risk Register, included below (as requested by GEF Secretariat).

Risks related to effects from the COVID-19 pandemic have been monitored during the PPG phase, and as of the conclusion of the PPG, no major risks to the proposed project strategy and activities were identified. The COVID-19 situation will be closely followed during project implementation. In case threats persist following project approval and up to the time of project start-up, the project?s interventions requiring public gatherings (including, for example, the project inception workshop) will sought to be replaced by online alternatives. When that is not feasible, meeting participants will be properly instructed to keep social distancing; they will be provided with a sufficient number of masks and sanitizers. Outdoor venues will be encouraged, with necessary arrangements in place to ensure participants are comfortable. The project annual reports will include updated analysis of the situation, as relevant.

COVID-19 Opportunity analysis in relation to ?green recovery?: On May 27, 2020, the Government of Ukraine approved the Economic Stimulus Program for overcoming the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. The development of the program was completed with input from more than 90 experts, as well as think tanks, business associations and individual companies, including the Ukrainian Agribusiness Club. The program takes into account initiatives in the following areas: access to finance, access to markets, deregulation, modernization and development, access to infrastructure. An important part of the Program will be the systematic and thorough support of domestic producers. The program provides for a wide range

of support tools: export promotion assistance; available loans, grant programs; expanding the participation of small and medium-sized businesses in public procurement. To support implementation of this program, the government established a COVID-19 Recovery Fund; more than a half of the financial resources of the Fund will be spent on supporting national economy while restoring from the pandemic crisis by building and reconstructing the roads. However, there are no green targets for related activities, including increased climate resilience. Building a green economy in Ukraine is a core of the Association Agreement with the EU. The Annexes to this document entail a list of relevant Directives and Regulations to make transition towards a green economy easier. However, the challenge of the green recovery is two-fold: transition to a green economy will require changes in the business philosophy, and direct access to the private green financial resources.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, public and private sector stakeholders at the global level are increasingly paying attention to non-financial risks by following the so-called ?The Great Reset? approach ? considering Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors while elaborating recovery packages. Building a green economy will contribute significantly to the improvements in ESG dimensions. The Northern Ukraine sustainable livestock project includes multiple opportunities to integrate with a green recovery, encompassing interventions across the critical areas identified by UNDP Offer 2.0 Beyond Recovery. Based on the UN Development System assessment of the situation in Ukraine, the project is linked to the high-level policy dialogue meeting between the UNDP Administrator, Achim Steiner, and MFA chief, Dmytro Kuleba and follows up on the green economy aspect of the agreements reached throughout the discussion on priorities for possible UNDP Ukraine interventions during and after the COVD-19 crisis, specifically:

? Assistance with sectoral and cross-cutting strategic analysis on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 for Ukraine and development of policy-proposals within select Ministries;

? Commitment to the Green Economy Agenda and conflation of environment, economy, and digital instruments;

? Support to SMEs as one of the core economic lynchpins of Ukraine?s economy with particular attention to issues of climate change and environment protection;

? Gender equality and empowerment and digital transformation; and

? Promotion of the foreign trade relations with the main partners.

The project is fully aligned with the post COVID-19 recovery opportunities by supporting communities? recovery through the development and implementation of sustainable livestock production in Northern Ukraine. This objective includes the development of sustainable jobs, knowledge sharing and capacity development, strengthening the economic viability of sustainable livestock production, securing critical ecosystems and the key ecosystem services that they provide, stakeholder coordination and M&E activities. The project will potentially be able to link into multiple national strategic post-COVID opportunities. For example, the improvements in transportation infrastructure will be highly beneficial for increasing the economic viability of sustainable livestock production. The project will also be directly supporting SMEs in the agricultural sector, and can leverage this support into broader replication and

upscaling for sustainable livestock production, with national governmental support and financial resources. The project also includes a fully integrated gender mainstreaming strategy, and includes multiple key activities that support digital transformation, such as the transition of land management data and tools to digital platforms. The objective of promotion of foreign trade relations is also specifically within the scope of the project, as the project will take measures to increase exports of sustainable livestock products.

#	**Description**	**Risk Category**	**Impact & Probability**	**Risk Treatment / Management Measures**	**Risk Owner**
	Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event and cause. Risks identified through HACT, PCAT, SES, Private Sector Due Diligence, and other assessments should be included.	Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see UNDP Enterprise Risk Management Policy)	Describe the potential **effect** on the project if the future event were to occur. Enter **likelihood** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected) Enter **impact** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Negligible 5 = Extreme) *Based on Likelihood and Impact, use the Risk Matrix to identify the Risk Level (high, Substantial, Moderate or Low)*	What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk.	The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	Risk 1: Vulnerable or marginalized groups might not be involved in project design and therefore not engaged in, supportive of, or benefitting from project activities.	Social and Environmental	Project effectiveness could be reduced. L = 1 I = 3 Low	By law, it is impossible to have any activities on peatlands without engagement/agreement of smallholders who own them. By Ukrainian law it is impossible to force a smallholder into an activity on his land that he would not support or benefit from. During the PPG phase extensive stakeholder consultations were held across the full project territory. To further strengthen stakeholder engagement the project plans to organize land-user cooperatives, that will jointly discuss, plan and implement best model (economically and environmentally) at the land they own. The project will also organize Water User Associations in key areas where project-supported water management and restoration activities will take place. Engagement of communities has been fully planned in the project activities, and as outlined in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Gender Action Plan, in line with current UNDP guidance.	Project Manager and Project Team

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
2	Risk 2: Local governments (sub-national level) and community associations might not have the capacity to implement project activities successfully.	Social and Environmental	Project effectiveness and results could be reduced. L = 3 I = 3 Moderate	The project will invest substantially in training stakeholders on sustainable land management techniques for peatlands, using the best national and international (e.g. from Belarus) expertise that has proven successful. The cooperative model adopted for Component II will address the lack of cooperation among the water engineers and land users. Measures to address the cooperation and coordination risk are included in the detailed description of activities in the full project document, including in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan.	Project Manager and Project Team
3	Risk 3: New approaches to land management could change current access to resources, potentially leading to economic displacement and/or changes to property rights.	Social and Environmental	Sustainability of project results could be reduced. L = 2 I = 2 Low	The project supports the ?Regional Landscape Park? approach, which does not withdraw land from land-holders, but consults and seeks their permission for conservation activities that might happen on their land. Withdrawal of land from land users in Ukraine is not possible, as all land is in private ownership and no activity can be conducted on it without the consent of the land owner.	Project Manager and Project Team

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
4	Risk 4: Field- and policy-level activities related to the restoration of peatlands and implementing paludiculture could inadvertently support child labor and other violations of international labor standards.	Social and Environmental	Project could have unintended negative consequences. L = 1 I = 3 Low	The project promotes replacement of traditional crop ?farming? (not suitable for peatlands) by paludiculture, that is sustainable livestock management. As per standard paludiculture approaches (as in: Wichtmann, W., Schr?der, C. & Joosten, H. (eds.) (2016): Paludiculture - productive use of wet peatlands - Climate protection - biodiversity - regional economic benefits. 272 p. ISBN 978-3-510-65283-9). The types of activities implemented under the project will minimize physical labor, and will apply a strict standard for the exclusion of child labor, or other labor violations. These standards will be further fully explained and disseminated to stakeholders as part of the project inception phase. This approach has proven effective through similar projects in Belarus, and Ukraine in the course of the past 12 years. During the PPG phase the project assessed any notable risks related to child labor or other violations, and did not find any probable risks.	Project Manager and Project Team

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
5	Risk 5: Existing differences in perceptions regarding land use could be exacerbated or reignited by project activities.	Social and Environmental	Project effectiveness and results could be reduced. L = 3 I = 3 Moderate	The project will address this through bringing the cooperative model, whereby stakeholders come together to jointly agree on the best model for peatland restoration and subsequent use. A project level grievance redress mechanism is being presented to stakeholders during the PPG stage validation workshop to facilitate addressing and resolving any possible complaints that may arise during project implementation. This information will be presented again at the project inception workshop, once implementation starts.	Project Manager and Project Team
6	Risk 6: Project activities and approaches might not fully incorporate or reflect views of women and girls, and ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit.	Social and Environmental	Project effectiveness and results could be reduced. L = 1 I = 2 Low	Ukraine has strong focus on promotion of women. For land based activities, it is important to note that women constitute a substantial part of small-holders, therefore optimized use of peatlands (as e.g. per Component II) would not be effective without engagement of women. This risk is assessed fully in the gender analysis completed during the PPG and managed through the Gender Action Plan.	Project Manager and Project Team

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
7	Risk 7: Poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical or sensitive habitats.	Social and Environmental	Project could have unintended negative consequences. L = 2 I = 2 Low	This risk is managed through the design of the project activities, outputs, budget. During the PPG phase all project activities were carefully designed and assessed by technical experts to ensure the most optimal ecological outcomes. The PPG team included multiple biodiversity experts, and a land restoration expert. In addition, project activities foresee that all project-supported restoration activities will undergo Environmental Impact Assessments prior to implementation, in accordance with Ukrainian national standards and requirements.	Project Manager and Project Team
8	Risk 8: Policy changes could have unintended negative social and/or environmental impacts if poorly designed or executed (upstream impacts).	Social and Environmental	Project could have unintended negative consequences. L = 2 I = 2 Low	Under Component I, the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) approach will be integrated into the design of the Northern Ukraine integrated landscape management plan as appropriate. The extensive stakeholder consultation process during the PPG phase has deepened the analysis of the potential policy implications, reinforcing the preliminary SESP finding related to this risk. The stakeholder engagement plan and participatory approach of the project provide risk mitigation measures for any potential upstream impacts.	Project Manager and Project Team

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
9	Risk 9: Project activities and outcomes will be vulnerable to the potential impacts of climate change.	Social and Environmental	Sustainability of project results could be reduced. L = 4 I = 3 Moderate	The potential future influence of climate change will be carefully considered through the policy component (I) and on-the-ground planning (Component II). The project strategy and expected results are anticipated to combat and mitigate future climate impacts, through increasing resilience of ecosystems and the economic practices carried out in the Northern Ukraine Landscape. The project team will work with all partners and stakeholders to apply the best available climate change forecasts data for the Northern Ukraine Landscape, and will ensure that all project activities are implemented taking future climate impacts into consideration. For example, the project?s support for the restoration of peatlands will review climate data and climate change projections as part of the development and implementation of restoration and water management measures. The project activities include a focus on measuring and monitoring carbon emissions from peatlands, and the information derived from these processes will be fed back into improved climate resilient land management practices. The project will also identify potential gaps in the existing system of PAs in order to effectively conserve biodiversity, considering the potential for ecosystem change and ecological shifts due to climate change impacts. The project?s work to establish sustainable livestock agriculture and land use practices will also be grounded in the best available and most recent climate science relevant for this region of Ukraine. As part of the project?s work on	Project Manager and Project Team

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
10	Risk 10: The release of non-hazardous and potentially hazardous pollutants; and the generation of both types of waste as well as potentially unsustainable fish resource use.	Social and Environmental	Project could have unintended negative consequences. L = 1 I = 1 Low	This risk will be managed through the design of the project through careful design of activities to ensure full compliance with environmental standards.	Project Manager and Project Team
11	Risk 11: COVID-19 related travel limitations may affect project?s ability to engage with stakeholders	Operational	Effectiveness of project activities could be reduced.	Risk 11: COVID-19 related travel limitations may affect project?s ability to engage with stakeholders	Operational

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

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

The project?s institutional arrangements are fully described in Prodoc Section VI. ?Governance and Management Arrangements? (pp. 54-58). Additional information is included in the Prodoc Section VII. ?Financial Planning and Management?. Coordination aspects are also described in this section, and will include representation by other development partners on the Project Steering Committee. Coordination aspects are also described in the Stakeholder Engagement plan, as discussed in Section 2. above.

At the project PPG stage, the Implementing Partner communicated to the GEF the capacity limitations, internal regulatory constraints, and institutional challenges that will prevent the IP from a smooth transition to full NIM modality (from previously practiced DIM and/or full UNDP support to NIM) and put the project implementation at risk. In accordance with the GEF Guidelines on Project Cycle C95.Inf. 03 dated 20 July 2020, the IP requested UNDP to provide implementation support services, subject to the GEF approval on an exceptional basis. In the proposed modality, a strict firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP (charged to the GEF Fee) and the project implementation support (no fee). UNDP and IP will sign an LOA for UNDP Support Services once

and if the modality is authorized by the GEF. Documentation of this request, and a preliminary acknowledgement of receipt from the GEF Secretariat, is included in Annex 28 of the Prodoc.

UNDP has been requested by the government to provide ?all services related to support of execution of all project technical outputs and project management activities, summarized as follows:

? Procurement of goods, services, and works on a transparent and competitive basis, including preparation of procurement plans, terms of reference and procurement packages, ensuring procurement processes, contracting and contract management, required to implement all technical outputs and manage the project properly;

? Identification and/or recruitment of project personnel and consultants according to UNDP norms and requirements, management of consultant activities, other HR-related services, to enable implementation of all technical outputs and proper project management.

? Financial services, including the processing of payments for the project under all technical outputs and project management activities, creating vendors, payment reconciliation, and preparation of expenditure reports to partners and donors;

? Logistics support services, including duty travel for project personnel and consultants working under technical outputs, project event management;

? Equipment and Asset Management services, including IT equipment maintenance, licenses, and ICT support for the project team and project activities;

? Maintenance of records of all project-related documentation;

? Preparation of progress reports and financial reports for the project;

? Financial auditing for the project.

The execution support services to be provided by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine are expected to include:

? Chairing of the Project Steering Committee and coordination of participation of other ministries, state agencies, and other stakeholders in project implementation.

There are no project budget implications for the proposed execution arrangement of UNDP providing support services. The UNDP Ukraine Country Office has waived claim to any Direct Project Costs recovery related to execution support services; documentation of this confirmation is included in Annex 28 of the Prodoc.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

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

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

? - National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC

? - National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD

? - ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury

? - Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention

? - National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD

? - National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC

? - Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC

? - National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD

? - National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs

? - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

? - National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC

? - Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC

- Others

The project remains fully consistent with national priorities as originally outlined in the Expression of Interest and Child Project Outline Document approved by GEF. The project supports national priorities relating to the UNCBD, UNCCD (including the national voluntary LDN target, and supplementary activities), and UNFCCC. The project?s contribution to these multilateral agreements is outlined in Section I of the Prodoc, paras. 13-16 (p. 11).

8. Knowledge Management

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

The project?s approach to Knowledge Management aspects has been fully elaborated during the PPG phase. The project?s knowledge management strategy focuses on four main elements:

- Communication and outreach to manage and expand public attention on FOLUR Impact Program issues (i.e. Sustainable Livestock Production)

- Knowledge management and exchange focused on prioritized issues and gaps

- Develop/disseminate critical knowledge management analyses and guidance

- Engage strategically in global/ regional events to strengthen linkages across partners and scales

The project?s Knowledge Management approach is summarized in Section 3.6 of the Prodoc, paras. 85-91 (pp. 32-33). The Knowledge Management approach is further expanded on in Annex 18 to the Prodoc, the Knowledge Management Plan. The Knowledge Management Plan includes a summary table of the key Knowledge Management activities, including associated budgets, roles and responsibilities, and timeframes for Knowledge Management activities. Component IV of the project encompasses a variety of activities that support Knowledge Management (as described in paras. 35-36 of the Prodoc, describing Component IV), but Knowledge Management activities are also distributed throughout Components I-III of the project. Knowledge Management activities are also covered in Annex 14 of the Prodoc, the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, as various stakeholder engagement strategies encompass Knowledge Management approaches. The project strategic results framework includes 7 indicators (out of the project?s 29 total results indicators) that relate to knowledge management results. These indicators have been drawn from FOLUR program knowledge management results indicators, so that the project?s knowledge management results can roll up into the overall FOLUR knowledge management results (also see discussion on indicators in Section 1c. of this document, above). The total budget for activities supporting knowledge management results is more than $1.10 million, equating to 16.3% of the project budget.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The budgeted M&E plan is included in Prodoc Section V. ?Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan? (pp. 49-52), which also refers to the Prodoc Section IV Project Results Framework (pp. 35-40). The budgeted M&E plan is also consistent with the Total Budget & Work Plan in Prodoc Section VIII (pp. 58-63). This includes requirements for linkages and reporting to the global FOLUR program.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	**Responsible Parties**	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner Project Team	$5,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	Project Team	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.

M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework	Project Team will oversee national institutions / agencies charged with collecting results data	$10,000 ($2,000/yr)	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators, including METTs.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) and Annual FOLUR Program Progress Reporting	Regional Technical Advisor UNDP Country Office Project Team	None	Annually (between June-August)
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	UNDP Country Office Project Team	None	Ongoing
Monitoring of safeguards, stakeholder engagement plan, and gender action plan	UNDP Country Office Project Team	None	Ongoing
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Team	$8,000 ($2,000/yr for final 4 years) (covered under Output 4.3)	Annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None	Annually
Oversight / troubleshooting missions	RTA and BPPS / GEF	None	Troubleshooting as needed
Mid-term GEF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools	Implementing Partner Project Team as part of PIR at MTR	None	Before MTR mission takes place
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	Independent evaluators	$35,000	~36 months after project inception workshop, +/- 3 months (estimated 3rd quarter 2024, assuming Q4 2021 start)

Terminal GEF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools	Implementing Partner and Project Team as part of preparation of documents for TE	None	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Independent evaluators	$35,000	3-6 months before project completion (estimated 3rd quarter of 2027, assuming Q4 2021 start)
Translation of MTR and TE reports into English / Ukrainian	UNDP Country Office	$5,000	Within 3 months after completion of MTR and TE reports
Total Indicative Cost		$98,000 *(1.5% of GEF grant)*	

10. Benefits

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

As elaborated in notes regarding beneficiary numbers following the core indicators summary table, this project will target thousands of small holders, providing new livelihood opportunities by engaging in ecosystem restoration, and cooperative activities in production of local livestock products and marketing. Direct benefits will also be gained by protected areas staff and private sector livestock enterprise employees. Project beneficiaries are listed in the Prodoc in Section 3.2 on Partnerships, Stakeholder Engagement, and Coordination (pp. 21-26), and in Annex 14 of the Prodoc, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The project is expected to have a minimum of 9,000 direct beneficiaries (5,000 women; 4,000 men), which will primarily be private sector small and medium enterprise livestock farmers, public sector employees, local resource users, and protected area staff in the Northern Ukraine Landscape. This will be tracked through indicator 3 of the project Strategic Results Framework, including gender disaggregated reporting.

The generation of local livelihood benefits is key to the generation of the project?s GEBs. Livestock production in the Northern Ukraine landscape is directly linked to and dependent on the functioning of ecosystems across the landscape, and to the species contained therein. The project will strengthen local livelihoods by improving the sustainability of livestock production, increasing its profitability (through increased production efficiencies, and increased market access), and reducing the degradation of agricultural peatlands. The project includes multiple strategies to generate socio-economic benefits. For example, under Component I the project will work with local governments to improve integrated land use planning in 100 rural communities, which will assist local land users in identifying and developing sustainable land use approaches for specific ecosystem types. Under Output 2.2 the project will support the

creation of land user cooperativces, in support of sustainable livestock production by small-holders. This activity will be focused in areas of peat soils, to support local resource users in implementing sustainable livestock production practices, which in turn catalyzes GEBs in terms of reduced land degradation, land restoration, biodiversity conservation, the maintenance of ecosystem services, and reduced GHG emissions. Under Output 2.1 the project will work with multiple stakeholders to restore hydrological regimes in degraded agricultural peatlands. This will increase the productivity of these lands, benefiting the farmers and local land users. Restoring the hydrological regime in peatlands also has major local benefits by reducing incidence of summer peat fires, which have been increasing in severity in Ukraine in recent years. Peat fires cause poor local air quality, leading to negative health effects. Under Output 2.5 the project will strengthen the capacity of agricultural extension services to provide support for sustainable livestock practices, which will be of great benefit to small holder farmers. This will also support the generation of GEBs through the further up-scaling and replication of sustainable livestock practices across the landscape. Output 2.6 is a key project output, involving the establishment of a cooperation national platform with all key levels of the livestock value chain, including livestock producers, holding companies, exporters, wholesale and retail companies. This output will help generate socio-economic benefits for all involved in the value chain, including local resource users. This part of the project is critical for generating GEBs as it will be important to establish sustainable livestock production as a viable economic opportunity in the rural Northern Ukraine landscape, to avert both land abandonment (with accompanying negative environmental repercussions), or conversion to more harmful land use practices. Project activities under Component III will strengthen the management of protected areas, and increase the conservation of biological resources, which provides multiple local socio-economic benefits. From one perspective, protected areas in rural zones are key drivers of economic development, often providing a large share of local employment via the tourism sector. For example, Shatsk National Park is frequented by thousands of visitors from around Ukraine; yet key parts of the unique Shatsk lakes ecosystem are threatened by diminishing water tables, degradation of peatlands, fires, and loss of biodiversity. In addition, securing and conserving these areas of high ecological value supports the maintenance of critical ecosystem services for local residents, including water table regulation, fire mitigation, provision of non-wood forest products, water filtration, and others. The upscaling, replication, and sustainability of the local socio-economic benefits will be driven by the project?s knowledge management and capacity development activities under Component IV.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Medium/Moderate		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

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

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Promoting sustainable livestock management and ecosystem conservation in Northern Ukraine
2. Project Number	PIMS 6395
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Ukraine

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and **Environmental Sustainability?**
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The project works in the Northern Ukraine Landscape. In order to ensure that the project targets appropriate beneficiaries, during the PPG stage, the team facilitated dialogue with target communities, identified areas where their rights might be threatened, and complied with existing legislation related to socio-cultural rights. A full range of stakeholders participated in the project document validation workshop, including CSOs, and local communities. During full project implementation, under Component I, when assessing land use patterns and identifying the most appropriate land use scenario for the agricultural and ecological lands in question, the project will conduct targeted consultations with all relevant stakeholders to obtain inputs from them, including local and customary communities. This is to ensure that the proposed land use scenario development does not violate the rights of the communities in the target areas. When identifying target farmers, the project will first socialize project activities to farmer beneficiaries to ensure that they are not forced to join the project?s interventions. Furthermore, when conducting project activities and mapping of farmers targeted under Component II, the project will utilize FPIC guidelines.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women?s empowerment

The project will be fully compliant with gender mainstreaming requirements of both the GEF and UNDP.

A detailed gender analysis was conducted during the project development phase. It was based on the methods such as: i) desk study of available surveys and materials on gender implications within the agricultural sector of Ukraine; ii) analysis of sex-disaggregated data on agriculture (ownership of lands, livestock, equipment and machinery, amount of sales of agricultural products, etc.) available from the State Statistics Service; iii) consultations with stakeholders ? including farmers, experts and other project partners; as well as iv) a questionnaire on gender implications of value chain mapping, with a total of 25 response forms collected.

Findings and recommendations from the gender analysis were presented at the project validation workshop, and subsequently informed the project Gender Strategy and Action Plan. While further information gathering and analysis is planned to streamline gender mainstreaming in the project, it has been already identified that the project scores as GEN2 per the ATLAS Gender Marker, meaning that the project has gender equality as a significant objective.

The most critical findings that are relevant to the project design and that have informed the project Gender Strategy and Action Plan are: 1) women are under-represented in the regional and local authorities and among owners and managers of agricultural companies (decision-making); 2) men farmers have more resources than women ? average land area of the household headed by men is 1.49 ha, by women, 0.98 ha; 3) men-headed households also dominate among households keeping various kinds of agricultural animals, but the difference is not that big (66.2% vs. 64.7%); 4) men employed in agriculture earn 8% more than women; 5) while women and men invest comparable time into productive agricultural activities (women, 3-4 hours per day on average, while men, 4-5 hours), women spend some 50% more time than men doing domestic work, including house chores, taking care of children and elderly, etc.; 6) when it comes to access to finance and credit of farmers, there is no coherent vision on whether there is any gender discrepancy ? while there is anecdotal evidence that women have more problems with access to finance due to gender stereotypes, there is also a widespread understanding that Ukrainian farmers have poor access to credit irrespective of their sex; 7) women tend to make more decisions as final consumers of agriculture products.

Gender considerations have been assessed for all project activities under each output. In addition, the following activities are recommended to mainstream gender into the project:

1) Regularly collect all the relevant data on project participants, beneficiaries, etc. with breakdown by sex;

2) Ensure that project activities, including trainings and local decision-making mechanisms, have appropriate and adequate gender representation. Specifically, to suggest using 30/70 quota if other modalities are not functional;

3) Make sure that women and men are equally involved during the consultations with local communities in project target regions;

4) Strengthen focus on the management of protected areas, as well as on reducing risks of exposure of women (and children) to agricultural inputs potentially harmful to human health;

5) Engage men and women equally in decision-making over the project activities, including through involvement of female agriculture experts and inviting women to project decision-making bodies, coordinating and networking mechanisms; and

6) Facilitate creation of income opportunities, including through employment, for male and female agriculture professionals.

The project will maintain regular close consultations with local communities in the target geographies to further identify gender mainstreaming opportunities in the project implementation phase.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The project?s interventions, backed by government commitments and regulations, will avoid the loss of biodiversity, and organic soil carbon in an area of over 200,000 ha. This will be done through on-the ground interventions under Component II, and partnership with local and international partners seeking to support sustainable supply chains in the Northern Ukraine Landscape. Peatland restoration technologies will be tested for the benefit of environmental sustainability, the protected area system in peatlands strengthened (Component III). These interventions will be backed by improved overall policies on environmental sustainability of peatlands in the Northern Ukraine Landscape (as per activities under Component I), aiming to ensure health for over 3 million ha of land in the Northern Ukraine Landscape in the long run. The project will also contribute to generation of knowledge on the value of ecosystem services in the Northern Ukraine Landscape, working with the general public, and key stakeholders to raise their level of understanding and capacities for environmentally sustainable management of lands across the Northern Ukraine Landscape (under Component III).

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 ? Risk Screening Checklist (based on any ?Yes? responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note ?No Risks Identified? and skip to Question 4 and Select ?Low Risk?. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance*** ***(Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***

Risk 1: Vulnerable or marginalized groups might not fully support project activities. (Principle 1: q4, q6)	I = 3 P =1	**Low**	As explained in the project document, the majority of lands in the Northern Ukraine landscape are in smallholder private ownership, often owned by the most disadvantaged groups and individuals, and a lack of engagement of some individuals within communities results in environmental problems.	By law, it is impossible to have any activities on private lands without engagement/agreement of smallholders who own them. By Ukrainian law it is impossible to force a smallholder into an activity on his land that he would not support or benefit from. During the PPG phase extensive stakeholder consultations were held across the full project territory, including during the project validation workshop. To further strengthen stakeholder engagement the project plans to organize land-user cooperatives, that will jointly discuss, plan and implement best model (economically and environmentally) at the land they own. The project will also organize Water User Associations in key areas where project-supported water management and restoration activities will take place. Engagement of communities has been fully planned in the project activities, and as outlined in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Gender Action Plan, in line with current UNDP guidance.

Risk 2: Local governments (sub-national level) and community associations might not have the capacity to implement project activities successfully. (Principle 1: q5)	I = 1 P = 3	**Low**	The low agricultural technical knowledge and capacity of smallholders to achieve good harvests on their land while preserving soil qualities and ecosystem characteristics, and a lack of cooperation with water engineers, are the reasons why this project is proposed. This will be addressed through Component II. There is also limited multi-stakeholder platforms to address cross-sectoral issues (addressed through Component I).	The project will invest substantially in training stakeholders on sustainable land management techniques for peatlands, using the best national and international (e.g. from Belarus) expertise that has proven successful. The cooperative model adopted for Component II will address the lack of cooperation among the water engineers and land users. Measures to address the cooperation and coordination risk are included in the detailed description of activities in the full project document, including in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Local governments and communication associations were represented during the project validation workshop, and provided inputs to the project development process.

Risk 3: New approaches to land management could change current access to resources, potentially leading to economic displacement and / or changes to property rights. (Principle 1: q3; Standard 1: 1.3; Standard 5: 5.2, 5.4)	I = 2 P = 2	**Low**	Under Component III the project will seek to establish sustainable land management regimes within the Northern Ukraine Landscape that prioritize the conservation of ecological resources for the maintenance of ecosystem services.	The project supports the ?Regional Landscape Park? approach, which does not withdraw land from land-holders, but consults and seeks their permission for conservation activities that might be appropriate on their land. Withdrawal of land from land users in Ukraine is not possible, as all land is in private ownership and no activity can be conducted on it without the consent of the land owner. This issue was not raised by any stakeholders during the project validation workshop, and the planned project activities were received positively by stakeholders.

Risk 4: Field- and policy-level activities related to the restoration of peatlands and implementing paludiculture could inadvertently support child labor and other violations of international labor standards. (Principle 1: q1; Standard 3: 3.8)	I = 3 P = 1	**Low**	The project will involve cooperation with agricultural smallholders, and will also include land restoration work. In the context of these activities, especially in terms of agricultural activities, it is theoretically possible that project activities could occur within a realm where there is child labor or violations or international labor standards.	The project promotes replacement of traditional crop ?farming? (not suitable for peatlands) by paludiculture, that is sustainable livestock management. As per standard paludiculture approaches (as in: Wichtmann, W., Schr?der, C. & Joosten, H. (eds.) (2016): Paludiculture - productive use of wet peatlands - Climate protection - biodiversity - regional economic benefits. 272 p. ISBN 978-3-510-65283-9). The types of activities implemented under the project will minimize physical labor, and will apply a strict standard for the exclusion of child labor, or other labor violations. These standards will be further fully explained and disseminated to stakeholders as part of the project inception phase. This approach has proven effective through similar projects in Belarus, and Ukraine in the course of the past 12 years. During the PPG phase the project assessed any notable risks related to child labor or other violations, and did not find any probable risks. This issue was not raised or identified by any stakeholders at any point in the project development process, and including the project validation workshop.

Risk 5: Existing differences in perceptions regarding land use could be exacerbated or reignited by project activities. (Principle 1: q8)	I = 3 P = 3	**Moderate**	There are no conflicts as such among small holders and water engineers on targeted peatlands, rather there are differences of perception on how best to manage land they own. The presence of this ?difference of perception? often unfounded from both economic and environmental sides, is one of the key systemic solutions targeted by the project.	The project will address this through bringing the cooperative model, whereby stakeholders come together to jointly agree on the best model for peatland restoration and subsequent use. Openness and transparency by UNDP to receive any grievances was presented to stakeholders during the PPG stage validation workshop to facilitate addressing and resolving any possible complaints that may arise during project implementation. This information will be presented again at the project inception workshop, once implementation starts.

Risk 6: Project activities and approaches might not adequately incorporate or reflect views of women and girls, and ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit. (Principle 2: q2, q4)	I = 2 P = 1	**Low**	Ukraine has strong focus on the promotion of women. For land based activities, it is important to note that women constitute a substantial part of small-holders, therefore optimized use of peatlands (as e.g. per Component II) would not be effective without engagement of women.	This risk is assessed fully in the gender analysis completed during the PPG and managed through the Gender Action Plan.

Risk 7: Poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical or sensitive habitats. (Principle 1: q5; Standard 1: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6; Standard 7: 7.5)	I = 2 P = 2	**Low**	The project targets the restoration of degraded peatland, and aims to put these restored lands under optimized management. Despite extensive and ecologically sensitive planning during the project development phase, it is still possible that the design of restoration or land use planning activities could take place without adequate account of biodiversity requirements (e.g. bird breeding season).	This risk is managed through the design of the project activities, outputs, budget. During the PPG phase all project activities were carefully designed and assessed by technical experts to ensure the most optimal ecological outcomes. The PPG team included multiple biodiversity experts, and a land restoration expert. In addition, project activities foresee that all project-supported restoration activities will undergo Environmental Impact Assessments prior to implementation, in accordance with Ukrainian national standards and requirements.

Risk 8: Policy changes could have unintended negative social and / or environmental impacts if poorly designed or executed (upstream impacts). (Standard 1: 1.11)	I = 2 P = 2	**Low**	Although the project focuses significantly on the strengthened implementation of existing policy, there are a few policy changes that will be initiated through focusing on integrated landscape planning (Component I). The existence of models from neighboring Belarus and Ukraine?s previous own experience under the ClimaEast program point to a low likelihood of this risk.	Under Component I, the SESA approach will be integrated into the design of the Northern Ukraine integrated landscape management plan as appropriate. The extensive stakeholder consultation process during the PPG phase, including the project validation workshop, has deepened the analysis of the potential policy implications, reinforcing the preliminary SESP finding related to this risk. The stakeholder engagement plan and participatory approach of the project provide risk mitigation measures for any potential upstream impacts.

Risk 9: Project activities and outcomes will be vulnerable to the potential impacts of climate change. (Standard 2: 2.2; Standard 3: 3.5)	I = 3 P = 4	**Moderate**	A moderate degree of vulnerability of paludiculture to warming climate is expected.	The potential future influence of climate change will be carefully considered through the policy component (I) and on-the-ground planning (Component II). The project strategy and expected results are anticipated to combat and mitigate future climate impacts, through increasing resilience of ecosystems and the economic practices carried out in the Northern Ukraine Landscape. The project team will work with all partners and stakeholders to apply the best available climate change forecasts data for the Northern Ukraine Landscape, and will ensure that all project activities are implemented taking future climate impacts into consideration. For example, the project?s support for the restoration of peatlands will review climate data and climate change projections as part of the development and implementation of restoration and water management measures. The project activities include a focus on measuring and monitoring carbon emissions from peatlands, and the information derived from these processes will be fed back into improved climate resilient land management practices. The project will also identify potential gaps in the existing system of PAs in order to effectively conserve biodiversity, considering the potential for ecosystem change and ecological shifts due to climate change impacts. The project?s work to establish sustainable livestock agriculture and land use practices will also be grounded in the best available and most recent climate science relevant for this region of Ukraine. As part of the project?s work on strengthening the management effectiveness of PAs it will also strengthen environmental monitoring capacities in order to better track the future effects of climate change within PAs, and the targeted KBAs more broadly.

Risk 10: The release of non-hazardous and potentially hazardous pollutants; and the generation of both types of waste as well as potentially unsustainable fish resource use. (Standard 1, q.1.7, 1.8, Standard 7: 7.1, 7.2, 7.4)	I = 1 P = 1	**Low**	The release of pollutants in paludiculture might only be connected to milk processing facilities, and machinery fumes during field work. Fish ponds (if promoted by the project) might mean unsustainable fish resource harvesting.	This risk will be managed through the design of the project through careful design of activities to ensure full compliance with environmental standards. This issue was not raised by any participants in the stakeholder validation workshop, confirming the low risk rating.

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?		
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)		**Comments**
	Low Risk	**?**	
	Moderate Risk	**X**	The project is assessed as moderate risk overall, based on the fact that two risks are rated as moderate, out of the identified ten potential risks.
	High Risk	**?**	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		**Comments**
	Principle 1: Human Rights	**X**	All UNDP SES requirements will be implemented according to the identified risks, as specified in: UNDP, 2014. ?*Social and Environmental Standards*,? as accessed at http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/operations1/undp-social-and-environmental-standards.html, as of January 31, 2020.

	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment	**X**	*See above.*
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	**X**	*See above.*
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	**X**	*See above.*
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	**X**	*See above.*
	4. Cultural Heritage	**?**	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	**X**	*See above.*
	6. Indigenous Peoples	NA	There are no indigenous peoples in the project area.
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	**X**	*See above.*

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
Annex 3_UNDP SESP	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	

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

I. Project Results Framework

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goals:

Goal 1: End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere

•By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

•By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

•By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

•By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

•Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Goal 5: Gender Equality

•Adopting and strengthening sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

•Putting a stop to all forms of discrimination against all women and girls globally.

•Listen to girls: SDGs can deliver transformative change for girls only if they have been consulted and their priorities and needs have been taken into account.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

•By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

•By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

•Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

•By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) / Country Programme Document (CPD):

UNDAF Outcome:

? *Outcome 1.2. By 2022, national institutions, private business and communities implement gender-responsive policies and practices to achieve sustainable management of natural resources, preservation of ecosystems, mitigation, adaptation to climate change and generation of green jobs*

CPD Outputs:

? *Output 2.1. National and subnational institutions are better able to develop and implement policies and measures that generate sustainable jobs and livelihoods*

? *Output 3.1. Comprehensive measures on climate change adaptation and mitigation across various sectors are scaled up*

? *Output 3.3. Local authorities develop gender-responsive solutions at subnational levels for the sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste*

This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:

UNDP Strategic Plan Output:

? *Output 1.3: Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.*

? *Output 2.5: Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation.*

This project will contribute to the below FOLUR Program Framework indicators that are not otherwise included directly in the project results framework:

? *FOLUR Component 1 Outcome Indicator 2: Number of countries with improved enabling conditions, institutional mandates, and incentives for ILM - Project contribution if successful: One (1) country (Ukraine)*

? *FOLUR Component 1 Outcome Indicator 3: Number of landscapes or jurisdictions with environmental / sustainability standards in place, enforced - Project contribution if successful: One (1) landscape (Northern Ukraine)*

? *FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 5: Number of national enabling environments promoting sustainable food production and deforestation free commodity supply chains - Project contribution if successful: One (1) national enabling environment (Ukraine)*

Strategic Results Framework

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Project Objective: *To promote sustainable livestock management and conserve ecosystems in the Northern Ukraine landscape*	1. Number of landscapes or jurisdictions with improved planning & management practices to foster sustainable food systems (FOLUR Component 1 Outcome Indicator 1)	0	0	1	Project reports and documentation; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Project does not encounter critical risks that derail implementation - Land use managers and planners at all levels are open to project initiatives
	2. Total area under improved management / Area of landscapes with clarified boundaries and allowable land uses in protected and production systems (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 2 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 5)	0	0	3.19 million ha	Project reports and documentation; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Project does not encounter critical risks that derail implementation - Land use data and corresponding mapping can be achieved cost-effectively at landscape scales

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	3. # direct project beneficiaries: # private sector employees working in sustainably managed enterprises (gender disaggregated) # of public sector employees with improved capacity for integrated landscape management and sustainable agricultural production management (gender disaggregated) # of local resource users with improved sustainability of livelihoods (gender disaggregated) # of PA staff with enhanced individual capacity (gender disaggregated) (GEF-7 Core Indicator 11)	N/A (zero beneficiaries)	Total: 1,000: Private sector employees: 100 employees in Northern Ukraine landscape Public sector employees: 10 public sector staff at landscape and national level (4 women, 6 men) Local resource users: Total: 840 (400 men; 440 women) PA staff: >50 PA staff with enhanced capacity (10 women, 40 men)	Total: 9,000: Private sector employees: 1,000 employees in Northern Ukraine landscape (300 women, 700 men) Public sector employees: 100 public sector staff at landscape and national level (40 women, 60 men) Local resource users: Total: 7,600 (3,600 men; 4,000 women) PA staff: >300 PA staff with enhanced capacity (60 women, 240 men)	Number of staff employed in private sector companies directly engaged by the project Number of public sector employees involved in project activities through training, integrated land use planning, and restoration activities Number of local resource users involved in sustainability livelihoods and restoration activities under the project Number of staff employed at PAs targeted by the project	- No large-scale staff turnover in participating enterprises, government institutions, and targeted PAs - Rural residents with resource-dependent livelihoods will benefit from project outcomes

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	4. Species/ecosystem Indicators: <u>Peatlands and associated ecosystems, **flora**</u>: - Stiff club moss *(Lycopodium annotinum)* - Hudson Bay sedge *(Carex heleonastes)* - Common butterwort *(Pinguicula vulgaris)* - Northern bog sedge *(Carex dioica)* - Northern fir moss *(Huperzia selago)* <u>Peatlands and associated ecosystems, **fauna**</u>: - Greater spotted eagle *(Clanga clanga)* - Corncrake *(Crex crex)* - Great snipe *(Gallinago media)* - Aquatic warbler *(Acrocephalus paludicola)* - Eurasian otter *(Lutra lutra)* - European	<u>Peatlands and associated ecosystems, **flora**</u>: - Stiff club moss *(Lycopodium annotinum)* - Hudson Bay sedge *(Carex heleonastes)* - Common butterwort *(Pinguicula vulgaris)* - Northern bog sedge *(Carex dioica)* - Northern fir moss *(Huperzia selago)* <u>Peatlands and associated ecosystems, **fauna**</u>: - Greater spotted eagle *(Clanga clanga)* - Corncrake *(Crex crex)* - Great snipe *(Gallinago media)* - Aquatic warbler *(Acrocephalus paludicola)* - Eurasian otter *(Lutra lutra)* - European	No change (project outcomes and impacts not achieved at this stage)	<u>Flora:</u> Non-deterioration of baseline status <u>Fauna:</u> Increase relative to baseline over a rolling 5 year period	Annual flora and fauna monitoring from national partners (e.g. PAs) in key project sites	- Project lifetime is sufficient to allow impacts to be generated and monitored - New threats do not emerge

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Outcome 1: Land use across the Northern Ukraine landscape is planned and managed in an integrated manner	5. Level of information regarding land status and tenure in Northern Ukraine Landscape	Poor information in land cadaster relating to the actual situation on the ground in terms of land status and tenure	Detailed methodology and approach for updating land status and tenure in cadaster defined	Comprehensive inventory and database of land in target landscape is completed, accessible to end-users, and a representative sub-set of potential end-users are trained on use of database	Project reports and documentation; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Project does not encounter critical risks that derail implementation - Land use data and corresponding mapping can be achieved cost-effectively at landscape scales
	6. FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator: Status of integrated land use planning in Northern Ukraine *(FOLUR global platform wording: ?Inclusive, participatory Integrated Land Use Management (ILM) Plans developed (number))*	No integrated land use planning	ILUP cross-sectoral working group established; Criteria and methodologies defined for assessment of agricultural lands, ecosystem services, and degrees of degradation (0 plans completed at mid-term)	ILUPs completed and adopted for implementation in 100 ATCs in Northern Ukraine Landscape	Project reports and documentation; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Project does not encounter critical risks that derail implementation - Land use managers and planners at all levels are open to project initiatives

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	7. Status of scientific, methodological, and regulatory basis for sustainable livestock management in wet peat soils (paludiculture)	Poor understanding of sustainable paludiculture by agriculture and regulatory sectors in Ukraine	Technical scope defined for improving scientific, methodological, and regulatory basis for sustainable paludiculture	Compendium produced documenting sustainable paludiculture good practices in Northern Ukraine context; Level of understanding of paludiculture increased in agriculture and regulatory sectors	Education and awareness survey for private and public sector to be completed at project start-up and completion	- Good practices relevant for the Ukrainian context can be documented within the life of the project - Project education and awareness efforts will lead to increased understanding among target audiences

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Outcome 2: Livestock and related agricultural production in peatlands is managed sustainably, and does not contribute to land degradation or biodiversity loss	8. Area on which producers apply improved agricultural practices as measured by SDG 2.4.1 (area under sustainable agriculture) (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 2 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 4)	0	0 (project not yet at stage where area-based results are achieved)	162,500 hectares *(15,000 ha under Output 2.2;* *50,000 ha under Output 2.3;* *40,000 ha under Output 2.4;* *115,000 ha under Output 2.6, of which it is estimated ~50% will not otherwise be double-counted under Outputs 2.2-2.4 = approx. 57,500 ha)*	GIS analysis of project partner production area, validated by terminal evaluation	- Project agriculture partners apply improved practices based on support provided through project - The project is able to engage a sufficient number of SME agriculture partners to achieve the target within the lifetime of the project

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	9. Market share of livestock and dairy market in Northern Ukraine ascribed to multi-stakeholder partnership platform for sustainable livestock (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 4: *?Number of companies / value chain organizations engaged in multi-stakeholder partnership?)*	0	0 (multi-stakeholder partnership platform still in development)	Companies representing 10% (preliminary ?critical mass? necessary for sustainability of platform) of the livestock market in Northern Ukraine, in either production volume or pasture area (10% of pasture area = 115,000 ha)	Number of companies formally engaged through the partnership platform, as documented by project related sources (project monitoring documents, websites, etc.), to be validated by terminal evaluation	- There are not critical issues involved in establishing partnership platform, so that private sector companies are willing to formally participate - The project can effectively establish communication with the necessary number of private sector partners

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	10. Public and private investments leveraged in support of sustainable commodity value chains through PPP or adoption of sustainability standards and practices (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 8) *(Project specific: Amount of public and private investment leveraged in support of sustainable production and marketing of livestock products originating from the Northern Ukraine Landscape, as measured by (1) ?investment mobilized? figure of co-financing given to Component 2 (evidence ? co-financing letters) + any new and additional investment leveraged outside the committed co-financing resources)*	0	$5,000,000	$48,000,000	For (1) letters of co-financing and annual tracking of co-financing through PIRs; For (2) regular tracking by project manager of any new commitments from any relevant companies and public sources that directly support BD and LD friendly livestock production in Northern Ukraine Landscape	- Public and private project partners contribute investment at foreseen levels - Partner contributions support the project objective of sustainable livestock value chains in Northern Ukraine, as planned

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	11. Area of degraded land restored for production (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 1 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 3)	0	0 (project activities not yet at stage where land is restored)	36,100 hectares of agricultural lands / peatlands / wetlands	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE. *(Note: Baseline determined as per existing methodology and data, which is not comprehensively reflective of ecosystems characteristics. An updated methodology for calculating peatland and steppe forest degradation and deforestation will be determined at the inception phase and described in inception report.)*	- Degradation is not significantly worse than currently known - Degradation can be changed and documented within project lifetime - New threats do not emerge (or rate of impact of threats does not significantly change)

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	12. Area or number of jurisdictions with improved and participatory approaches for restoration adopted (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 1)	0	2 amalgamated communities out of 2 raions, out of 2 oblasts *(activity just getting underway at mid-term)*	100 amalgamated communities (out of 299 in landscape) within 50 raions (out of 149 in landscape) within 7 oblasts (out of 7 in landscape)	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Project does not encounter critical risks that derail implementation - Stakeholders respond positively to project proposals for restoration, and proposals are publicly supported and adopted
	13. Number of national multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanisms / platforms effectively operated for sustainable commodity supply chains and across commodities (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 6)	N/A (no mechanisms / platforms yet established by project)	0	1 (Output 2.6; Cooperative platform with livestock holding companies, exporters, wholesale and retail companies focusing on procurement, marketing and sale of paludiculture products, including labels/brands/ arranged for key products from target sites)	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Potential private sustainable commodity supply chain partners remain willing and interested based on terms to be defined for sustainable commodity supply chains

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	14. New public-private partnerships developed with FOLUR Community of Practice members, coalition partners (number) (FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator)	0	1	2	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Potential private sustainable commodity supply chain partners remain willing and interested based on terms to be defined for sustainable commodity supply chain partnerships
	15. Global, regional, national and sub-national FOLUR commodity (i.e. livestock) chain policies, standards, etc., influenced or informed by/using FOLUR products (number) (FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator)	0	1	5	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Ukraine government at national or sub-national levels able and willing to adopt livestock value chain policies, standards based on project-supported sustainable livestock outputs

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Outcome 3: Critical habitats in the Northern Ukraine landscape are restored and conserved	16. Area of land where degradation is **avoided** in natural peatland and steppe forest habitats within PAs, through targeted strengthened capacities of PA authorities and staff (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 3 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 1)	0	293,679 hectares (area of all targeted PAs) (project should be supporting avoiding any degradation within PAs from the beginning of the project)	293,679 hectares (area of all targeted PAs)	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Without project interventions, degradation will continue in natural peatland and steppe forest habitats within PAs - Strengthening capacities of PAs at institutional and individual levels will contribute to reduced degradation

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	17. Landscape area with **reduced** conversion and degradation of forests & natural habitats: Area of HCV ecosystems (KBAs) outside PAs with improved management for biodiversity through the implementation of buffer zones and corridors (PA corridors and buffer zones identified in district integrated management plans and adopted) (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 7)	0	10,000 hectares	68,000 hectares	GIS analysis of integrated management plan maps, validated by terminal evaluation	- District authorities are able and willing to apply and implement integrated management plans in other district land use planning policies and procedures - Strengthening capacities of land use planning authorities and staff will contribute to the establishment and implementation of PA buffer zones and corridors

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	18. Area of degraded land **restored** for conservation and environmental services (Area of critical ecosystems restored) (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 4)	0	0 (project activities not yet at stage where land is restored)	3,339 hectares (Lake Svityaz = 2,520 ha; Lake Luky = 673 ha; Lake Peremut = 146 ha)	GIS analysis of targeted project intervention areas *(Note: the target is intended to reflect the area of Lake Svityaz, Lake Luky, and Lake Peremut, which will benefit and be restored from project activities. If the surface area of these lakes changes during the project the target should correspond to the actual area of the lakes.)*	- Project restoration activities can be completed in project timeframe - Restoration measures are successful in restoring ecosystem services

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	19. Northern Ukraine landscape PA management effectiveness	Nizhin Regional Landscape Park: 37 Mizhrichenskiy Regional Landscape Park: 41 Rivne Nature Reserve: 62 Pripyat-Stokhid National Nature Park: 64 Shatsk National Park: 78 Chornobyl Radiation and Ecological Biosphere Reserve: 70 Nobelskiy National Nature Park: 24 Polissya Nature Reserve: 57 Tsumanskaya Puscha: 42	Nizhin Regional Landscape Park: 40 Mizhrichenskiy Regional Landscape Park: 44 Rivne Nature Reserve: 65 Pripyat-Stokhid National Nature Park: 66 Shatsk National Park: 80 Chornobyl Radiation and Ecological Biosphere Reserve: 72 Nobelskiy National Nature Park: 27 Polissya Nature Reserve: 60 Tsumanskaya Puscha: 45	Nizhin Regional Landscape Park: 51 Mizhrichenskiy Regional Landscape Park: 54 Rivne Nature Reserve: 73 Pripyat-Stokhid National Nature Park: 74 Shatsk National Park: 89 Chornobyl Radiation and Ecological Biosphere Reserve: 81 Nobelskiy National Nature Park: 38 Polissya Nature Reserve: 69 Tsumanskaya Puscha: 56	GEF-7 METT for each PA *(See supporting documentation for rationale of mid-term and terminal evaluation targets. The project activities aim to increase METT scores by 0.5-1 point for METT questions 4, 5, 6, 7, 7c, 12, 18, 21, 21a, 21b, 22, 24, 24a, 24b, 25, and 30)*	- Project activities are sufficiently targeted to increase PA METT score - Project results, in terms of increase METT score, can be documented within the timeframe of the project

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Outcome 4: Sustainable land use and restoration methods are documented and disseminated to catalyze additional positive changes	20. Existence of capacity development and knowledge management products on agricultural land restoration and paludiculture	Limited technical understanding and methodologies in Ukraine	Designed	Integrated in vocational training of agriculture specialists, hydrologists and farmers, with proper consideration of gender aspects in sustainable cattle management and food production at peatlands	Vocational training of targeted audiences by public sector institutions and academia includes offerings on agricultural land restoration and paludiculture	- Public sector and academic institutions are interested and willing to take up project produced training materials - There is sufficient time to identify and document good practices for sustainable management of agriculture in peatlands and steppe forest

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	21. Participants trained in FOLUR best practices or cross-cutting issues (total number; % female) (FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator)	0	0	50	Monitoring via annual project reporting (i.e. PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Public sector and academic institutions are interested and willing to take up project produced training materials - There is sufficient time to identify and document good practices for sustainable management of agriculture in peatlands and steppe forest

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	22. Members of FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice (total number of members; % female) (FOLUR Knowledge indicator)	0	5	10	Monitoring via annual project reporting (i.e. PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Project team, partners, and stakeholders are interested, willing, and have time to participate in FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice - Project team, partners, and stakeholders find value for their personal and professional interests in participating in FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	23. Status of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) protocol for assessment of GHG fluxes at peatlands	Limited technical understanding and methodologies in Ukraine	Designed	Validated and integrated in government UNFCCC reporting	National UNFCCC reporting includes data from GHG fluxes in peatlands based on project-produced MRV protocol	- National UNFCCC reporting cycles and procedures are timed such that project inputs can be incorporated - The project timeframe is sufficient to undertake technical measures to improve MRV protocols for GHG fluxes in peatlands
	24. Number of events & documents disseminated to share knowledge beyond FOLUR countries through S-S exchanges, conferences, and global events, including Green Commodities Community of Practice (FOLUR Component 4 Outcome Indicator 4; FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator)	0	5	20	Monitoring via annual project reporting (i.e. PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Existence of S-S opportunities and channels for knowledge sharing - Exchange events and knowledge sharing is an effective means of knowledge transfer regarding sustainable livestock management

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	25. Diagnostic, analytical, synthesis, communication products and tools (from FOLUR) shared with country stakeholders (number) (FOLUR Knowledge indicator)	0	1	2	Monitoring via annual project reporting (i.e. PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Project activities provide a valuable basis for the creation of diagnostic, analytical, synthesis and communication products and tools - Effective dissemination of knowledge products regarding sustainable livestock management

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	26. Government counterparts and country project team members participating in global, national and regional forums and workshops (e.g. GLF, CGIAR, Green Commodities Community, Good Growth Platform, multi-stakeholder dialogues, S-S exchanges, commodity value chain events, etc.) (total number of participants; % female) (FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator)	0	6, 50% female	10, 50% female	Monitoring via annual project reporting (i.e. PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Existence of FOLUR-related global, national and regional forums and workshops - Exchange events and knowledge sharing is an effective means of knowledge transfer regarding sustainable livestock management
	27. Private sector actors or coalitions, commodity value chain events, documents, press releases, etc. citing/using FOLUR products (number) (FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator)	0	1	2	Monitoring via annual project reporting (PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Effective dissemination of FOLUR products - Exchange events and knowledge sharing is an effective means of knowledge transfer regarding sustainable livestock management

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Cross-cutting: *Gender mainstreaming during implementation*	28. Consistency of project gender mainstreaming approach with project plans	N/A ? Project not under implementation; project design includes multiple elements designed to mainstream gender	Gender mainstreaming action plan integrated in project workplan and under implementation	Gender mainstreaming carried out during project implementation, as indicated by: a. Project Board and local stakeholder working groups have gender balance and/or include a gender expert; b. Policies, laws, and regulations developed with project support include gender perspectives, as relevant c. Project events and activities (e.g. trainings) promote gender balance among invited participants, as feasible d. Project technical training activities proactively recruit participants to achieve gender balance	Monitoring via annual project reporting (PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- All relevant stakeholders support or are in accordance with gender mainstreaming efforts undertaken by the project - There are not structural demographic issues that will hamper project gender mainstreaming efforts

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Cross-cutting: *Contribution to climate change mitigation*	29. Tons of GHG avoided / sequestered (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 5 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 6)	N/A (project activities not under implementation)	0 (project activities not yet at stage where GHGs avoided / sequestered	>10,000,000 t CO_2	EX-ACT calculation tool	- Per assumptions in EX-ACT tool - Project activities are implemented in the manner foreseen in the areas planned

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

N/A ? No reviews received on individual child FOLUR Impact Program projects.

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	*GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)*		
	Budgeted Amount	*Amount Spent To date*	*Amount Committed*
Preparatory Technical Studies & Reviews	$63,620.00	$54,628.66	$0.00
Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes	$46,000.00	$40,784.93	$0.00
Inception &Validation Workshops	$13,380.00	$3,524.93	$0.00

Total	$123,000.00	$98,938.52	$0.00

Due to the objective impediments caused by the outbreak of COVID-19, the Government of Ukraine imposed a series of nationwide measures aimed at ceasing the spread of disease, including the announcement of quarantine, and restriction of transportation. This two-month lockdown had an impact on overall PPG budget utilization, while all necessary analyses for the project document development have been delivered by the consultants. The remaining PPG budget balance is $24,061.48 USD. The unused funds will be returned to the GEF.

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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

Annex E of this CEO Endorsement Request for three maps that indicate i.) the general geographic area (?Northern Ukraine Landscape?) of the project?s scope; ii.) the location of the project specific restoration sites; and iii.) KBAs and protected areas within the Northern Ukraine Landscape. Additional maps and geo-coordinates are available in Prodoc Annex 20 (Restoration Sites Summary Sheets) and Annex 24 (GIS Oblast Summary Analysis Reports).

Figure 1 Northern Ukraine Landscape

Figure 2 Restoration Sites in Northern Ukraine Landscape

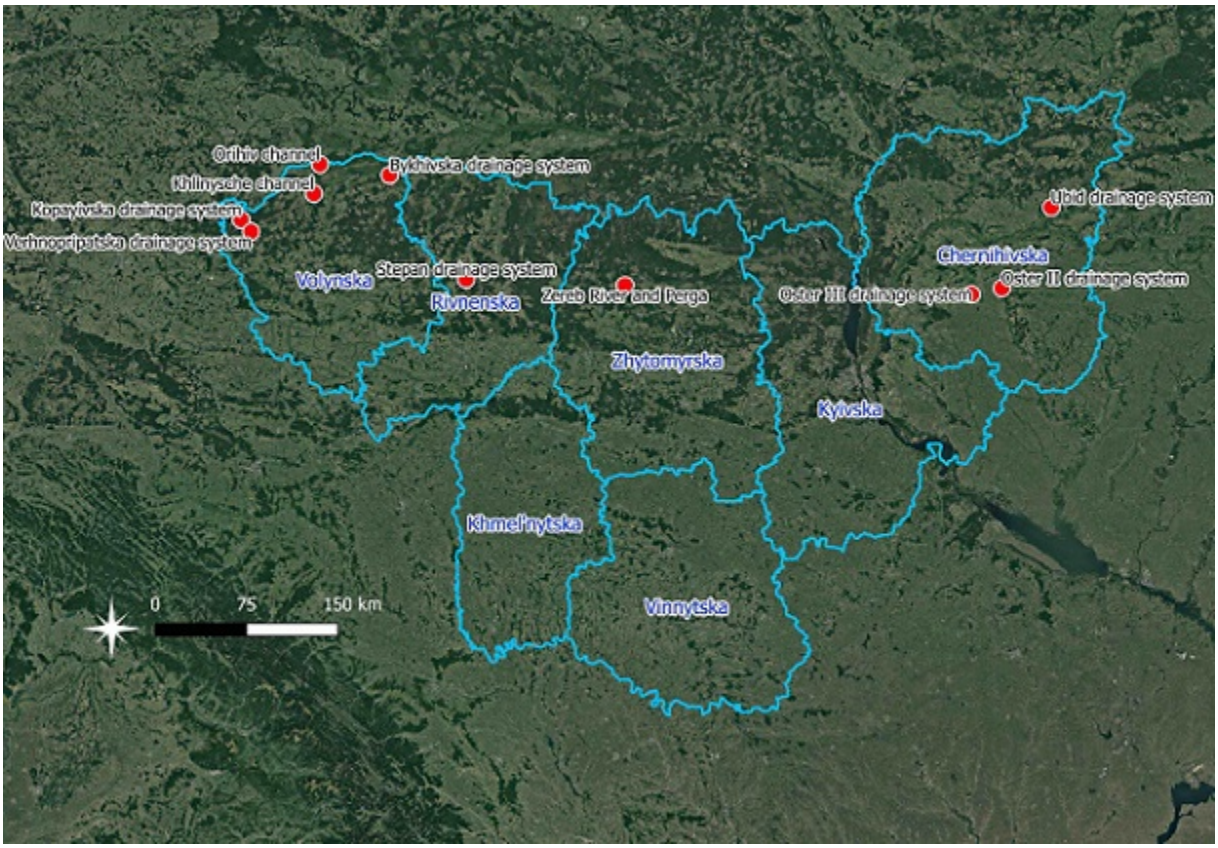
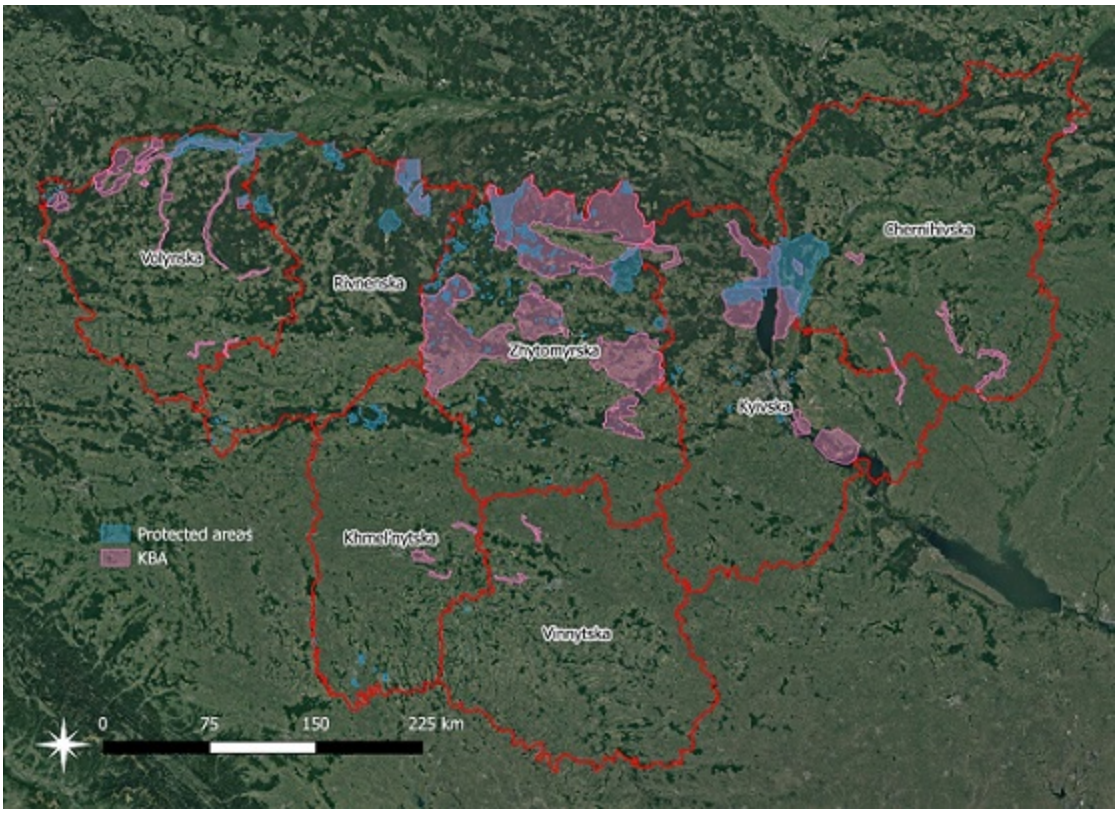


Figure 3. KBAs and Protected Areas IN Northern Ukraine Landscape



Numerous additional maps available in Annex 24 of the Prodoc, which encompasses the outputs from the GIS work done in the project development phase. These include.

a. Maps for each of seven oblasts indicating administrative boundaries, settlements, roads, waterways, protected areas, Key Biodiversity Areas, forest cover, peatlands, and degraded lands, and project restoration sites

b. Maps for planned restoration sites (at appropriate scale), indicating land cover, land use, degraded area, and any overlapping protected areas]

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Sub	M	P		(Execu

		Sub-component 1.1	Sub-component 1.2	Sub-component 2.1	Sub-component 2.2	Sub-component 3.1	Sub-component 3.2	-Total	&E	MC	)	ting Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Goods	Other Materials and Goods: Output 1.3: Purchase of remote sensing and other data necessary for completing ILUPs ($85,000).	85,000						85,000			85,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources
Goods	Information Technology Equipment: Output 1.3: IT equipment for land use planning database and decision support system ($15,000).	15,000						15,000			15,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Goods	Equipment and Furniture: Output 2.2: Preliminary set-up for operation and functioning of local sustainable livestock co-ops (3 co-ops * $10,000 ea = $30,000);			30,000				30,000			30,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Goods	Agri & Forestry Products: Output 2.1: Investments in livestock for demonstration activity to analyze financial performance of breeds especially suited to paludiculture ($82,500); Output 2.2: Investments in agriculture and forestry related products for set-up and operation of local co-ops ($150,000); Output 2.3: Investments in processing of wild paludiculture products ($100,000).			332,500				332,500			332,500	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Goods	Transport, Shipping and handle: Output 2.1: Transportation of livestock under demonstration activity for testing new breeds for paludiculture ($27,500).			27,500				27,500			27,500	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Goods	Other Materials and Goods: Output 3.1: Materials and equipment to enhance technical capacity for management of KBAs in and around PAs on issues and zones where ecological integrity is threatened by livestock (e.g. fencing, signage, monitoring equipment, etc.) - specific investments to be further detailed during consultation with stakeholders during implementation ($475,000).					475,000		475,000			475,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Goods	Other Materials and Goods: Output 4.1: Procurement of scientific equipment for GHG monitoring systems (e.g. eddy-covariance technique or other approach) for estimated 3 monitoring sites ($250,000).							0	250,000		250,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources
Goods	Equipment and Furniture: Office set-up: Furniture, equipment, printers, etc. - $8,000							0		8,000	8,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources
Goods	Communic & Audio Visual Equip: Equipping project team: laptops, phones, cameras, projector, etc. - $10,000.							0		10,000	10,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Goods	Rental & Maint of Info Tech Eq: Equipment maintenance, repair, internet, phone: $5,637.							0		5,637	5,637	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Grants	Output 2.6: Activity 2.6.6. Incentive program for livestock producers to adopt standards and practices outlined in Sustainable Livestock Platform ? 2 years of incentives @$100,000/yr. This is an important part of achieving the outcome through catalyzing participation and upscaling of the standards and requirements developed under the Sustainable Livestock platform. These will be low-value grants (LVG), as per the UNDP LVG policy.			200,000				200,000			200,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Sub-contract to executing partner/ entity								0			0	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Contractual Services ? Individual	Technical work necessary for project team to complete project activities: A). Output 1.1: Start-up of multi-stakeholder working groups for land use planning ($5,000); B.) Output 1.2: Activities related to defining scope and content of ILUPs ($15,000); C.) Output 1.3: Development of land use data management and planning system, completion of 100 ATC ILUPs, and implementation of ILUPs ($180,000; D.) Output 1.5: Desk review of existing scientific information on paludiculture relevant	212,000							212,000			212,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Contractual Services ? Individual	Project team technical work to complete activities under following outputs: A.) Output 2.2 establishment of local stakeholder livestock and dairy co-ops; B.) Development and implementation of large scale measures to support sustainable livestock management in steppe forest zones; C.) Output 2.5: Capacity strengthening of agriculture extension services to support sustainable livestock management ($400,000 over 5.5 years).			400,000				400,000			400,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Contractual Services ? Individual	Output 3.1: Project team technical inputs for detailed scientific and technical SWOT for management of KBAs outside PAs ($13,333); Output 3.2: Project team technical inputs for PA management strengthening in relation to integrated land use management and sustainable use ($156,000).					169,333		169,333			169,333	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Contractual Services ? Individual	Output 4.1: Project team technical inputs to development of training program, consultation and coordination with partner training institutions, consultations with farmers and other end users, support for adoption and integration of training materials ($50,000); Output 4.2: Project team technical inputs to development of MRV protocol and development of inputs to UNFCCC ($31,000). Output 4.3: Outreach expert for series of national publicity and outreach knowledge sharing events, and inputs to Global								0	177,500		177,500	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources	

Contractual Services ? Individual	A.) Project Coordinator (?manager?) ? UNDP Proforma cost April 2020 Net $37,337, plus 22% social insurance, plus 3% annual performance bonus, plus 6% annual inflation over 5.5 years = $101,185 (30% PMC, 70% technical). B.) Project Assistant ? UNDP Pro Forma cost April 2020 Net $24,407, plus 22% social insurance, plus 3% annual performance bonus, plus 6% annual inflation over 5.5 years = 159,651 (70% PMC, 30% technical).							0		260,836	260,836	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Contractual Services ? Company	Budget for contracting a research or scientific organization or institution: A.) Output 1.3: Field validation of remote sensing data ($50,000); B). Output 1.5: Field studies on science and methodologies for paludiculture in Ukraine, and compendium produced on scientific and technical basis for sustainable livestock paludiculture in Ukraine ($37,000). Also, under Output 1.3: C.) Contracting of an academic or software development company to produce an open source land use planning	172,000							172,000			172,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources	

Contractual Services ? Company	Output 2.1: Environmentalal engineering firm or technical institute for hydrological and technical design of restoration measures ($5,000/site * 10 sites = $50,000); Environmentalal engineering firm or technical institute for EIA studies for restoration measures ($10,000/site * 10 sites = $100,000); Environmentalal engineering and construction for technical investments for restoration measures ? details to be specified in technical design measures during implementation (10 sites * $175,000/site =			2,550,000				2,550,000			2,550,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Contractual Services ? Company	Contractual Services ? Companies: Output 4.2: External technical support from field research scientific institute or organization to conduct fieldwork for monitoring and measurements of GHG fluxes in peatlands ($50,000). Output 4.3: External technical support from field research scientific institute or organization to publish scientific papers on the project?s work on sustainable livestock paludiculture, MRV systems for peatlands, and other relevant aspects ($38,000).							0	88,000		88,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

International Consultants	Output 4.4: Mid-term review and terminal evaluation: 1 international consultant for 30 days @$600/day for both mid-term review and terminal evaluation = $36,000.							0	36,000		36,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Local Consultants	A.) Costs for external GIS technical support (total $270,000) under Output 1.3 and 1.4 to produce outputs related to management of geospatial data, land use planning, digitization of data, and mapping; B.) external technical support on land use planning ($60,000) under Output 1.4 to facilitate local stakeholder consultations for land use planning, and to produce individual land use plans for ATCs; and C.) Costs for an external legal expert ($14,000 = 7 months @$2,000/ month) for drafting	344,000							344,000			344,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Local Consultants	A.) Output 2.1: Land restoration technical expert for 10 restoration sites @$10,000/site = $100,000. B.) Private sector and value chain technical expert to support project activities over ($275,000 for various tasks and wide support over 5 years): Output 2.3: Development and implementation of measures to support biomass-based products; Output 2.4: establishment of partnerships with key private sector partners to implement forest steppe restoration measures; Output 2.6: Support			375,000				375,000			375,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources	

Local Consultants	Output 3.1: GIS technical support for geospatial and ecological analysis of KBAs outside PAs that should be identified and targeted for special management regimes for biodiversity, and development of maps for key areas for integrated land management planning ($30,000); Output 3.2: Land restoration technical expert for scientific and technical scoping of land restoration sites around PAs ($50,000).					80,000		80,000			80,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Local Consultants	Output 4.1: External education / training consultant to develop curriculum materials on sustainable livestock production practices: $25,000; Output 4.4: Mid-term review and terminal evaluation support: $17,000/each.							0	59,000		59,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	A.) Output 1.1: Start-up workshops for land use planning consultative process ($10,500: 1 workshop/region = 7 workshops * $1500/workshop); B.) Regular working group meetings held: 3 years * 12 months * 7 regions * $100 per meeting (facilities, catering if necessary, A/V media, etc.), plus $4800 over 3 years for unforeseen workshop expenses = $30,000. C.) Output 1.4: Stakeholder consultation process with inputs from land use planning expert: $10,000; D.)	55,500							55,500			55,500	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Output 2.2: Meetings and workshops for market identification for establishment of local stakeholder sustainable livestock co-ops ($42,000). Output 2.6: Meetings, workshops and conferences for development, implementation, and upscaling of Sustainable Livestock Platform ($64,600).			106,600				106,600			106,600	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Output 4.4. Project inception workshop and project board meetings ($24,000).							0	24,000		24,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Travel	Output 1.1: Local travel for project team and stakeholders, relating to stakeholder consultation processes under Cross-sectoral Working Groups ($13,500).	13,500						13,500			13,500	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources
Travel	A.) Output 2.2: Local travel to support establishment of local level co-ops for sustainable livestock production ($18,000); B.) Output 2.6: Local travel to support up-scaling of sustainable livestock platform in other regions ($9,900).			27,900				27,900			27,900	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Travel	Output 3.1: Local travel for stakeholder consultations and site visits for detailed SWOT analysis of KBAs outside PAs ($6,667).					6,667		6,667			6,667	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

	Travel	Output 4.3: A.) Local travel for participation in communication and outreach events for education and awareness raising and other PR activities ($10,000); B.) International travel for project-sponsored participation in international workshops / conferences / meetings, including global / regional sustainable livestock platform gatherings (2 people x 1 international trip/year x 5 years = $50,000). Note: Budgeted as per World Bank global FOLUR budgeting guidance; C.) International travel							0	110,000		110,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Office Supplies	Office supplies: paper, printer ink, email subscription, connectivity charges, cell phone charges, etc. - $1000/year * 5 years, plus 6% annual inflation = $5,638.							0		5,638	5,638	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources
Other Operating Costs	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs: Output 4.3. Materials for publicity and outreach events ($8,000). Output 4.4: Translation of MTR and TE reports ($5,000).							0	13,000		13,000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Other Operating Costs	Premises Alternations: Maintenance of premises and costs of utilities associated with use of project office (not rent) = $23,174.							0		23,174	23,174	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources
Other Operating Costs	Miscellaneous Expenses: Miscellaneous expenses including bank charges: $7,715.							0		7,715	7,715	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources
Grand Total		**897,000**		**4,049,500**		**731,000**		**5,677,500**	**757,500**	**321,000**	**6,756,000**	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

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

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

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