GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence and Support for Forest Landscape Restoration			
Country(ies):	Global	GEF Project ID:[1]	9861
GEF Agency(ies):	IUCN	GEF Agency Project ID:	P02749
Other Executing Partner(s):	CBD, CIFOR, FAO, ICRAF, ITTO, IUFRO, UNDP, UN Environment, UNCCD, World Bank, UNFF	Submission Date:	May 18, 2018
GEF Focal Area (s):	Land Degradation	Project Duration (Months)	24
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities ☐ IAP-Commodities ☐ IAP-Food Security ☐	Corporate Program: SGP ☐	
Name of Parent Program		Agency Fee ($)	56,250

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES[2]

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in $)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
LD-2 Program 3 (select) (select)		GEFTF	625,000	981,850
Total project costs			625,000	981,850

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To enhance synergies in the global FLR process and assist countries and stakeholders to scale up and to strengthen implementation of FLR at national and sub-national levels.

Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type[3]	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
Component 1: Mainstream FLR into national, regional and international policy frameworks and facilitate creation of a coherent in-country enabling environment for FLR	TA	**Outcome 1.1:** Strengthened support for FLR within and among key existing international policy frameworks	**Output 1.1.1:** Global report on potential contribution of FLR to UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD, UNFF, SDGs. **Output 1.1.2:** Awareness raising and knowledge sharing and learning events in collaboration with the GLF, Convention	GEFTF	126,534	306,500

[1] Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.
[2] When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF and CBIT programming directions.
[3] Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

		Outcome 1.2: Support stimulated for accelerated progress in achieving restoration goals through promotion of greater policy coherence at the regional, national, and sub-national levels.	COPs, and other relevant fora. **Output 1.2.1:** Series of thematic reports and learning events at the regional and national levels identifying high-value opportunities for reform of normative, fiscal and other financial policies and incentives. **Output 1.2.2:** Outreach campaign to support mainstreaming of FLR into national policy frameworks.			
Component 2: Increased effectiveness and efficiency of resource mobilization for FLR	TA	**Outcome 2.1:** Increased public- and private-sector funding for FLR **Outcome 2.2:** Enhanced synergies and partnership among cross-national programs on FLR from the GEF, GCF, LDN Fund, BIOFIN and others, leading to enhanced impacts and cost savings	**Output 2.1.1:** Support to the development of bankable project proposals in collaboration with the GFFFN, with facilitated smallholder/private-sector engagement. **Output 2.2.1:** Identified opportunities for enhanced synergies and partnership among emerging cross-national programs on FLR from the GEF, GCF, LDN Fund, BIOFIN and others.	GEFTF	303,533	405,500
Component 3: Identify, prioritize and implement opportunities for generating enhanced synergies among CPF member FLR programs, including forming partnerships and developing technical capacities on FLR-related science, technology and innovation	TA	**Outcome 3.1:** Enhanced generation of synergies across national programs on FLR from CPF members and other stakeholders.	**Output 3.1.1:**Regular communication amongst the CPF-FLR Steering Committee of contributing organizations and twice-yearly convening of all participating CPF members to reinforce coherence and capture of synergies among CPF member FLR programs. Updating of CPF website on status of the CPF FLR Joint Initiative. **Output 3.1.2:** Analysis of CPF member programs on FLR and	GEFTF	138,133	211,650

			identified opportunities for capturing synergies. **Output 3.1.3:** Identified actions by which members of the CPF could provide useful support to countries to foster forest landscape restoration, including developing technical and scientific capacities and forming partnerships on science, technology and innovation. **Output 3.1.4:** Links and interoperability between open data platforms to facilitate the sharing and synthesis of information on FLR.			
			/Subtotal		568,200	923,650
			Project Management Cost (PMC)[4]	GEFTF	56,800	58,200
			Total project costs		625,000	981,850

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount ($)
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	25,000
GEF Agency	FAO	Grants	50,000
GEF Agency	IUCN	In-kind	208,200
GEF Agency	IUCN	Grants	41,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	50,000
Donor Agency	CIFOR	In-kind	85,000
Donor Agency	ICRAF	In-kind	55,000
Donor Agency	ITTO	In-kind	20,000
Donor Agency	ITTO	Grants	9,650
Donor Agency	IUFRO	In-kind	126,000
Donor Agency	UNFF	In-kind	90,000
Donor Agency	UNFF	Grants	167,000
GEF Agency	UN Environment	In-kind	5,000
GEF Agency	UN Environment	Grants	50,000
Total Co-financing			981,850

[4] For GEF Project Financing up to $2 million, PMC could be up to10% of the subtotal; above $2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee a) (b)[2]	Total (c)=a+b
IUCN	GEF TF	Global	Land Degradation	(select as applicable)	625,000	56,250	681,250
Total Grant Resources					625,000	56,250	681,250

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS[5]

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	*hectares*
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	*hectares*
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	*Number of freshwater basins*
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	*Percent of fisheries, by volume*
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO_{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	metric tons
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	*Number of Countries:* 1
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	*Number of Countries:*

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Fund) in Annex D.

[5] Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the *GEF-6 Programming Directions*, will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF[6]

A.1. *Project Description*. Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[7] strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1.1) The global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed, as well as the components and outcomes of the project have remained the same as was originally described and proposed in the PIF. However, two notable changes have been made to the overall project design as compared to the PIF document.

First, the CPF members working on this JI have agreed to select several geographies where the CPF members will work to support mainstreaming of best practice Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)[8] into national frameworks, engaging with key decision makers to support integration of FLR into the national agendas of relevant sectors. A preliminary list of these potential geographies has been identified through the preparation of this project document, and CPF members will be engaged at the project inception to confirm the agreed geographies. This emphasis on piloting some activities within agreed selected geographies will enhance collaboration between the CPF members while enabling the project to use existing resources and information more efficiently, thus minimizing the project management costs in terms of staffing and operations.

The second notable change is the adoption of an innovative approach to make use of the available GEF funding in a flexible manner. This approach separates the activities into two "tiers". Tier I are considered to be the highest priority foundational activities, with most—but not all—of these occurring in the first year of the project. These activities are accompanied by fully-budgeted workplans. In comparison, the emergent workplan for Tier II activities – those activities requiring further planning – will be developed and implemented through consideration of funding proposals that will build on the Tier I activities, and draw on the examples of potential Tier II activities put forth by the CPF-JI members to be approved by the CPF-FLR Project Steering Committee. Criteria that will be used for evaluating these funding proposals will include cost effectiveness and innovativeness (e.g., not just BAU), as well as provision of co-financing.

In light of these changes to the project design, modified sections 1.2-1.6 are included below.

1.2.) The baseline scenario and associated baseline projects

The Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) was established in 2001 following the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The mission of the CPF is to promote the sustainable management of all types of forests and to strengthen long-term political commitment to this end. The CPF has two main objectives: to support the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) and its member countries and to foster increased cooperation and coordination on forests. Its members are 14 international organizations and secretariats with substantial programs on forests, as well as expertise in other related fields (e.g., economics, biodiversity, gender, etc.) necessary for a holistic approach to the sustainable management of forests. These agencies share their experiences and build on them

[6] For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF , no need to respond, please enter "NA" after the respective question.
[7] For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving..
[8] Some CPF members use the term forest landscape restoration while others use forest and landscape restoration, or simply landscape restoration. These are the same approach and based on the same principles. It is noted that best-practice FLR is gender-responsive and inclusive, and supports the mainstreaming of gender equality and women's empowerment into project implementation and monitoring (see Section A.4, pg 14-15).

to produce new benefits for their respective constituencies. They collaborate to streamline and align their work. Joint Initiatives are one means for doing so.

The CPF has approved this project as one of its Joint Initiatives. Of the CPF's 14 members, 13 have already aligned themselves with this Joint Initiative: CIFOR, CBD, FAO, GEF, ICRAF, ITTO, IUCN, IUFRO, UNCCD, UNDP, UN Environment, UNFF, and the World Bank. From within this group CBD, CIFOR, FAO, ICRAF, ITTO, IUFRO, UNDP, UN Environment have specified cash or in-kind contributions to the executing of this project.

A number of initiatives and partnerships have emerged to provide leadership, technical assistance, knowledge and support to countries in advancing the sustainable management of forests, including through FLR. These include:

- *The Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI).* FERI is supported by the Korea Forest Service of the Republic of Korea, and implemented by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). FERI supports developing countries as they develop and operationalize national targets and plans for ecosystem conservation and restoration within the framework of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular Targets 5, 14, and 15. This is carried out through capacity building workshops and direct support to forest ecosystem restoration planning and on-the-ground implementation in a number of locations around the world.
- *The Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM).* Established by FAO in 2014, the FLR Mechanism aims to contribute to scaling-up, monitoring and reporting on FLR by developing financial intelligence functions (raising awareness on FLR and fundraising actions towards key donors), preparing guidelines and standards for baselines and verification of successful efforts and contributing to more effective reporting to Rio Conventions and other relevant international organizations, processes and initiatives.
- *The Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (GFFFN)* was mandated by UNFF11 to promote the design of national forest financing strategies to mobilize resources for sustainable forest management.
- *The Global Landscapes Forum (GLF).* The GLF is a multi-sectoral platform that seeks "to produce and disseminate knowledge and accelerate action to build more resilient, climate friendly, diverse, equitable and productive landscapes."

Along with national-level projects and programs that integrate restoration, a number of large-scale regional and global programs that focus on restoration or include restoration among supported interventions are in place. These include:

- *African Resilient Landscapes Initiative (ARLI)* – Led by the World Bank and the World Resources Institute, ARLI supports the mobilization of financial and technical resources across African countries. ARLI will be implemented through the African Landscapes Action Plan prepared by the African Union NEPAD, and will work with the AFR100 initiative.
- *The Bonn Challenge Barometer of Progress.* Led by IUCN, this BMUB-supported project will develop and implement a robust and publically-accessible system for tracking progress on Bonn Challenge commitments, as well as provide information and targeted capacity building on FLR.

Still other regional and global GEF-supported initiatives focusing on restoration or including restoration are in place. One such example is:

- *The Restoration Initiative – Fostering Innovation and Integration in Support of the Bonn Challenge* (CAR, Cameroon, China, DRC, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan, STP, Tanzania). Led by IUCN, together with FAO and UNEP. The Restoration Initiative is supporting 10 African and Asian countries to achieve restoration objectives, in support of the Bonn Challenge. Supported interventions include policy identification and development, implementation of restoration, and mobilization of FLR finance.

In spite of the breadth of collaborative intiatives focused on restoration, a gap analysis conducted in 2016 by a consultant to the CPF found a number of identifiable gaps in how the unique partnership of the CPF responds collectively to current and evolving global forest-related issues. Forest restoration was one example of a cross-sectoral issue that provides essential support for the global development processes, but where the diversity and richness of CPF

members' activities and products have not been fostered to build coherence. This is the proposed objective of this CPF JI.

1.3) Proposed alternative scenario

Project objective: To enhance synergies in the global FLR process and assist countries and stakeholders to scale up and strengthen implementation of FLR at national and sub-national levels.

This project, a Joint Initiative of the CPF, positions the CPF to play a catalytic role in strengthening national and international support and engagement on FLR. It will do this by making full use of the CPF's role, unique membership, and position within the UN system to enhance coherence and effective engagement among CPF member FLR programs, to strengthen coherence and integration of FLR within national and international policy including REDD+ policies, and by facilitating the mobilization of additional and needed finance for FLR.

The CPF has the unique advantage of having the 3 Rio Convention Secretariats and the UNFF as members, which aligns well with the cross-cutting nature of FLR and the integrated approaches that are necessary in promoting and implementing FLR. While CPF members have been working to support developing countries in the definition and delivery of their commitments and national plans on FLR, substantial gaps remain in the analytical, technical, scientific, social, financial and regulatory support and inter-institutional frameworks and systems needed to implement FLR at the needed scale.

This project will play a key role in supporting effective implementation of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030 (UNSPF) and its six Global Forest Goals and associated targets, particularly Global Forest Goal 6, "enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels, including within the UN System and across CPF member organizations". The UNSFP identifies CPF Joint Initiatives and joint programming as critical means for implementation of the UNSPF.

It also responds to the invitation to CPF members under CBD Decision XIII/7 on forest biodiversity: the role of international organizations in supporting the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Lastly, this JI will enable the CPF to engage with the GPFLR in a more coordinated manner, including bringing the remaining CPF members into the GPFLR in an effort to strengthen national and international support and engagement on FLR.

The components and described associated activities and outputs of the proposed GEF project are:

Component 1: Mainstream FLR into national, regional and international policy frameworks and facilitate creation of a coherent in-country enabling environment for FLR

Component 1 will work to support further mainstreaming and coherent integration of FLR into international, regional, and national policy frameworks, and create supportive in-country environments for investment and implementation of FLR within partner countries. This will include links and strengthened integration of FLR policy into existing REDD+ policy processes at international and national levels, as well as integration of FLR with initiatives aimed at poverty reduction, biodiversity conservation, food security, and more. It will include assessments of where opportunities can be found for fiscal and normative policy reforms that remove perverse incentives for deforestation and degradation and catalyze greater investment into forest landscape restoration. Lastly, work under this component will include substantial outreach – via workshops, via partnership with the Global Landscapes Forum, Convention COPs, and/or other relevant fora and stakeholders – to bring the results of supported assessments into the hands of policymakers, investors, and practitioners.

Outcome 1.1: Strengthened and coherent support for FLR within and among key existing international policy frameworks.

Achievement of this outcome will be that (i) a comprehensive global report analyses the potential contributions of FLR to a range of specific international commitments UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD, UNFF, SDGs, and (ii) this knowledge is disseminated through face-to-face awareness raising and knowledge sharing and learning events to targeted country representatives and stakeholders.

Output 1.1.1: Global Report on the potential contributions of FLR to UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD, UNFF, SDGs.
This report will provide a brief overview analysis of FLR and the relevant international policy frameworks, include infographics showing how FLR and the Bonn Challenge specifically contribute to the commitments and targets under the various frameworks, and utilize 4-5 case studies to demonstrate how restoration interventions in countries identified through application of the gender-responsive ROAM assessment methodology contribute to a range of specific international commitments. The report will conclude with key messages targeting the Rio Conventions, SDGs and UNFF, among other audiences. This global report will be presented to targeted actors and audiences throughout key international and regional events for effective dissemination. Moreover, active dialogues will be generated in order to facilitate uptake of the information by decision makers and key stakeholders.

Output 1.1.2: Awareness raising and knowledge sharing and learning events in collaboration with the GLF, Convention COPs, and other relevant fora.
This output will focus on mainstreaming FLR into international policy frameworks, which in turn will create additional impetus for countries to learn and exchange information about opportunities for implementing the Rio Conventions + SDGs + UNSPF through FLR. Key to achieving this output will be a survey conducted of UNFF member states attending the UNFF13 in New York in May 2018. The intent of this survey is to gain a clear understanding about how the CPF members can provide enhanced and more coherent support to UNFF member states, so they can successfully achieve their international commitments through FLR. Other activities will include learning events on mainstreaming FLR into international policy frameworks in conjunction with planned meetings involving CPF members, including the Global Landscapes Forum (GLF) in Bonn in 2018 and 2019, and "knowledge sharing" workshops to be organized back-to-back with the Bonn Challenge Ministerial Roundtable in Sri Lanka. The results of the global report from Output 1.1.1 will also be presented and disseminated at the Climate COP in 2018. Finally, the Chair, co-Chair and Coordinator of the GPFLR, all of whom are partners on this JI, will work to engage 100% of the CPF members in GPFLR by the end of 2018. For the second year of implementation, the CPF-FLR Steering Committee expects to incorporate additional activities under this output, such as side events at the Convention COPs, other FLR-related international events, and other fora contributing to the Bonn Challenge (including the Bonn Challenge regional ministerial processes, GPFLR events, AFR100, 20*20, Asia Rainforest Recovery, etc.). CPF members will be invited to propose additional activities, which will be evaluated by the CPF-FLR Steering Committee (see Institutional Arrangements section below).

Outcome 1.2: Support stimulated for accelerated progress in achieving restoration goals through promotion of greater policy coherence at the regional, national and sub-national levels.
This outcome provides the critical first steps necessary for promoting greater policy coherence on FLR at the multiple levels. A series of evidence-based thematic reports and learning events at the regional and national levels will identify high value opportunities for fiscal and normative policy reforms, which in turn will serve as advocacy tools in specific targeted countries. Also, a carefully-designed outreach campaign will include the development of an agreed CPF-FLR narrative, targeting other (non-forestry/land) sectors and highlighting the broader role of forests/FLR in global issues, along with support from CPF members to two agreed pilot geographies to mainstream FLR into national frameworks.

Output 1.2.1: Series of thematic reports and learning events at the regional and national levels identifying high-value opportunities for reform of normative, fiscal and other financial policies and incentives.
A series of learning events at the regional and national levels will identify high value opportunities for fiscal and normative policy reforms. In particular, a facilitated side event at the GLF in Nairobi in 2018 will present a pilot assessment of a country that has made progress in aligning fiscal and normative policies to support restoration. In addition, a knowledge product on REDD+ and FLR prepared by UNE/IUCN as a learning module for the REDD+ Academy will be enhanced focusing on additional CPF member capacities to support readiness and implementation. Other proposed activities the CPF-FLR Steering Committee can expect to consider include the preparation of two thematic papers and subsequent learning events on topics deemed important to the achievement of restoration goals and

with relevance to the national and regional levels. The themes would be agreed by CPF members and contributions could be solicited by a call for proposals made by the Steering Committee. Proposed themes already being considered include the design of incentives for FLR, the contribution of FLR to SDGs, and the alignment of FLR with food security objectives and policies.

Output 1.2.2: Outreach campaign to support mainstreaming of FLR into national policy frameworks.
A broad outreach campaign to further support mainstreaming of FLR into national policy frameworks will include the development of an agreed CPF-FLR narrative, targeting other (non-forestry/land) sectors and highlighting the broader role of forests/FLR in global issues. A key activity, both within this output and as part of this JI, will be the selection of 2 agreed pilot geographies where the CPF members will work to support mainstreaming of FLR into national frameworks, engaging with key decision makers to support integration of FLR into the national agendas of relevant sectors. Particular attention to the gender dimensions of FLR will be given. Results of this activity will then be reported on through other events where CPF members will be meeting. Other potential activities for consideration under this output include the production of 2-3 in-depth case studies of "champion" national or sub-national jurisdictions which would highlight where progress has been made toward FLR-supportive policies and incentives for FLR.

Component 2: Increase effectiveness and efficiency of resource mobilization for FLR

Component 2 will work to catalyze public- and private-sector investment in FLR, through support for the development of bankable proposals for investment in FLR and facilitated smallholder/private-sector engagement; through support for building capacity for mobilization of FLR finance; and through identification of opportunities for enhanced coordination and partnership among bi- and multi-lateral public sector institutions that support FLR, including the GCF, GEF, LDN Fund, BIOFIN and others.

Outcome 2.1: Increased public- and private-sector funding for FLR.
While there are many existing sources of finance available and potentially suitable for restoration, the evidence base on FLR, financing and investment models, awareness and partnerships needed to unlock those resources are not sufficiently developed, available, or well known. This outcome seeks to help address these critical gaps, by developing high-value analyses, increasing awareness and interest in restoration through convening key stakeholders and building and strengthening key partnerships in this domain; and supporting the developing of bankable project proposals on FLR.

Output 2.1.1: Support to the development of bankable project proposals in collaboration with the GFFFN, with facilitated smallholder/private-sector engagement.
Activities under this output will include:

- A set of facilitated Private Sector FLR Roundtables in Europe, USA, Africa, and the LAC region, leading to the drafting of elements of bankable proposals to the private sector;
- A facilitated session hosted by CIFOR on FLR financing at the Global Landscapes Forum on Investment in Restoration, to be held in Washington DC, in May 2018;
- A feasibility/capacity assessment of the enabling environment for public- and private-sector investment in FLR, to be led by GFFFN and UN Environment. The assessment will focus on 2 countries (to be identified) from 1 region, to identify gaps, opportunities and barriers to investment. Recommendations for improving the enabling environment and addressing barriers will be developed and the complete analysis will be presented at a workshop in each country. It is anticipated that these workshops will be attended by representatives from multilateral financing institutions, regional and sub-regional development banks, national financial institutions, private-sector actors, community members, and national and local government stakeholders. A policy brief summarizing key findings on attracting private- and public-sector investment will also be developed.
- Preparation of 2 forest-based bankable project proposals on FLR at the national level, to be led by GFFFN, with links to the GEF-supported CPIC Conservation Finance Initiative (GEF ID 9914); and
- An analysis of private-sector specific barriers and opportunities for FLR investments, to be linked to the above work, and led by FAO.

In addition, the CPF-FLR Steering Committee expects to review several additional proposals for Project support, including a white paper/case study examining GEF-funded CPIC approaches to generating FLR investment blueprints[9]; a feasibility/capacity assessment of case study countries to identify the means for addressing barriers to private sector investment and developing model proposals for presentation to investors; and the development of a model project proposal for Mirova funding for one of the LDN countries.

Outcome 2.2: Enhanced synergies and partnership among cross-national programs on FLR from the GEF, GCF, LDN Fund, BIOFIN and others, leading to enhanced impacts and cost savings.
Achievement of this outcome will be that (i) opportunities for enhanced coordination and partnership among bi- and multi-lateral public sector institutions that support FLR are identified.

Output 2.2.1: Identified opportunities for enhanced synergies and partnership among emerging cross-national programs on FLR from the GEF, GCF, LDN Fund, BIOFIN and others.
This output will analyse potential opportunities for enhanced synergies and partnership among emerging cross-national programs on FLR, and direct support to countries to leverage GEF/GCF and/or BIOFIN work to address their goals related to FLR, where applicable. Anticipated projects to be evaluated by the CPF-FLR Steering Committee include support to countries to design and implement bankable transformative projects to use LDN funds and others as appropriate; an enhanced dialogue between donor organizations, including private philanthropic institutions, to provide further opportunity to consider new and emerging partnership opportunities; and an analysis of donor programs and funds dedicated to FLR to clarify the linkages between supported projects – at both design and implementation stages – enabling CPF members to better understand the factors underlying successful partnership on FLR, and where opportunities may lie for strengthening coherence, capturing efficiencies, and enhancing effectiveness. This will be particularly relevant as new programming models are advanced from the GEF, GCF and other funds.

Component 3: Identify, prioritize and implement opportunities for generating enhanced synergies among CPF member FLR programs, including forming partnerships and developing technical capacities on FLR-related science, technology and innovation

Component 3 will work to identify and support implementation of key opportunities for more effective engagement on FLR by CPF members and other important stakeholders. This will occur through high-value opportunities for capturing/generating synergies among the FLR programs of CPF members and effective means for implementation; through support to countries on FLR opportunities that are presently unrealized, including development of technical and scientific capacities and forming partnerships on FLR science, technology and innovation; and by providing support for the effective sharing and interoperability of key datasets and platforms on FLR that are supported by CPF members and other stakeholders.

Outcome 3.1: Enhanced generation of synergies across national programs on FLR from CPF members and other stakeholders.
While CPF members have been working to support developing countries in the definition and delivery of their FLR-related commitments and national plans, there is a continued need for better coordination and communication between these efforts. This outcome will be achieved through four outputs.

Output 3.1.1: Regular communication amongst the CPF-FLR Steering Committee of contributing organizations and twice-yearly convening of all participating CPF members to reinforce coherence and capture of synergies among CPF member FLR programs. Updating of CPF website on status of the CPF FLR Joint Initiative.
Regular communication amongst the CPF-FLR Steering Committee of contributing organizations, and twice-yearly convening of all participating CPF members, will serve to reinforce coherence and capture of synergies among CPF member FLR programs, as will regular updating of the CPF website to reflect the status of the CPF FLR JI. A CPF-FLR Steering Committee of contributing organizations will be established at project inception to provide oversight to the project (see Institutional Arrangements section below), and to evaluate innovative and ad hoc funding proposals

[9] See the GEF-approved project document (GEF ID 9914) for additional details. Online at: https://www.thegef.org/project/cpic-conservation-finance-initiative-scaling-and-demonstrating-value-blended-finance

submitted by the CPF members working on this JI. All participating CPF members will convene twice-yearly in conjunction with other planned meetings attended by CPF members, and a small group of UNFF member states will be invited to act as an advisory group to the JI and be engaged on a regular basis.

Output 3.1.2: Analysis of CPF member programs on FLR and identified opportunities for capturing synergies.
This output will be central to strengthening coherence and capturing synergies between the CPF member programs on FLR. First, and building on the original analysis that was used to develop the CPF Program of Work, a comprehensive report on the FLR programs of CPF members will include descriptions of their thematic and geographic focus and will map the types of support offered to countries and expertise. Second, CPF members will be convened to discuss the results of this report and to further identify and capture opportunities for synergies. These activities will be fundamental to identifying the agreed geographies where a number of the JI's activities will be focused.

Output 3.1.3: Identified actions by which members of the CPF could provide useful support to countries to foster forest landscape restoration, including developing technical and scientific capacities and forming partnerships on science, technology and innovation.
CPF members will provide direct support to countries to foster FLR through their collaboration in this JI. A pilot assessment of CPF FLR work programs in a case study African country will identify opportunities where CPF member coordination could be improved. Based on the report developed under Output 3.1.2, enhanced and collaborative support of CPF members will also be facilitated in one of the agreed geographies. A preliminary list of these potential geographies has been identified through the preparation of this project document, and CPF members will be engaged at the project inception to confirm the agreed geographies. The CPF-FLR Steering Committee anticipates a number of potential opportunities to be proposed by CPF members where enhanced and collaborative support could be facilitated, including seed supply centres in Rwanda; food security and FLR projects in Malawi; and an FLR programme in Guatemala.

Output 3.1.4: Links and interoperability between open data platforms to facilitate the sharing and synthesis of information on FLR.
A key activity under this Output will involve building on FAO's 2017 analysis of FLR-related information platforms to develop recommendations on how to optimize links and achieve improved interoperability across CPF member platforms, to be led by FAO. Potential tools for inclusion in this analysis are: IUCN's InfoFLR, FAO's FLRM/FLR Toolbox website, and the CBD's ReStool, among others. Potential benefits of this work potentially include increased accessiblilty and utilization of online platforms, as enhancements would allow users to better and more quickly find relevant and useful tools and information; and cost savings resulting from a reduction in duplicative work in acquiring and updating information across the different platforms, to identify just two potential gains.

1.4.) Incremental / additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline

Under the baseline scenario, UN member states will continue to pursue FLR through their respective programs of work. In many countries where FLR opportunities and needs are greatest, restoration actions at the national and sub-national levels will continue to receive insufficient attention, planned activities will be ad hoc or focused on single objectives, and lessons learnt globally by different countries and agencies will not be harnessed as effectively as they could be to scale up action on restoration.

Similarly, international development institutions together with bilateral development assistance agencies will continue to support FLR through their respective work programs. The CPF and restoration-focused partnerships and platforms such as the GPFLR, FERI, FLRM, GFFFN, GLF, Global Restoration Council, UN-REDD Programme, and others, will continue to provide support for the implementation of FLR.

The major burden of financing FLR will likely, in the near term, fall on the public-sector, and this support is likely to be insufficient to achieve global restoration goals given the size of resources required; the significant straing on public sector coffers, and, in so far as attracting private-sector finance, the lack of a suffienctly tailored body of evidence on

FLR, financing and investment models, awareness, partnerships, and investable ("bankable") projects, needed to unlock these resources.

Moreover, significant opportunities for strengthening coherence in FLR policy frameworks at international, regional, and national levels, and for capturing synergies in the implementation of forest landscape restoration programs, particularly within the UN System and across CPF member organizations, will be untapped due to lack of funding and a dedicated process to support cross-program/institution/platform assessment, planning and outreach work.

Some key areas where opportunities for strengthening coherence in FLR policy frameworks, and for capturing synergies in the implementation of FLR programs are anticipated to lie include:

- Reformation of normative, fiscal and other financial policies and incentives at the national level that provide perverse incentives to deforest and degrade land.
- Addressing the lack of sufficient cross-sectoral coordination for umbrella strategies that can produce win-win results for food security, jobs and the environment.
- Among international actors, organizations, and initiatives, adressing the lack of awareness of common entry points, shared goals, and opportunities for partnership with other organizations working on similar objectives and in similar geographies that limits more effective partnership and support to countries on FLR.
- Opportunities for advancing implementation of international policies and policy processes through FLR appear in different guises across the Rio Conventions and other international forest policy arenas, for example, as enhancement of forest carbon stocks under the UNFCCC, as restoration of degraded ecosystems in the CBD Aichi targets, as land restoration under the UNCCD, and as reversing the loss of forest cover under the UN Global Objectives on Forests. The entry points are different and the understanding of the nature of the solutions varies with emphasis being placed variably on plantations or ecological restoration or other approaches. Each of these arenas has its own governing body and its own set of Parties which contributes to the lack of coherence. However, CPF members can equip Parties with analysis to take decisions in different bodies that are at least complementary and together supportive of FLR.
- CPF members can also do more as a group to communicate a coherent set of key messages about FLR that would make sense across these different instruments and highlight the opportunities for and potential benefits of increased coherence
- There is a suite of COP and UNFF decisions welcoming and encouraging collaboration across conventions and other international forest arenas but in the countries it is often the case that the focal points for each of these bodies or agreements come from different ministries. CPF members can use a common FLR agenda to bring different ministries of together.
- Similarly, different CPF members have different access points within governments that do not always communicate with each other. For example, FAO often deals with ministries of agriculture while IUCN's primary entry point tends to be its State members, usually from within the environment ministry. Reinforced collaboration between CPF members can help forge cooperation between the ministries.

Under the incremental cost scenario, GEF funds will provide a catalyst for the CPF to foster partnerships to build coherence and support for FLR. The project will increase the return on GEF investments in FLR and sustainable land management, as GEF funds will be partly used to increase capacity and awareness of the potential of FLR at national, subregional and regional levels that can harness an increased level of ambition and coherence at the different government levels and sectors. This will be done by providing the necessary tools and support to effectively mainstream FLR into broader sustainable development strategies and enhance synergies with the other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (Component 1). The GEF funds will also be deployed to increase both public- and private-sector financing for FLR, and to ensure that opportunities for enhancing synergies among cross-sectoral programs on FLR are identified and captialised upon, thus amplifying impacts and saving on costs (Component 2). GEF funds will be used to provide support to countries on FLR opportunities that are presently unrealized, including development of technical and scientific capacities and forming partnerships on FLR science, technology and innovation; and by providing support for the effective sharing and interoperability of key datasets and platforms on FLR that are supported by CPF members and other stakeholders (Component 3). Finally, with the GEF funding, the CPF will be empowered to more effectively fulfil

its role in supporting implementation of the UNSPF, with regards specifically to supporting effective and scaled up implementation of FLR.

Specifically, the GEF investment will:

- enable the identification and implementation of opportunities to mainstream FLR into international, regional, and national policy frameworks thereby facilitating creation of coherent in-country enabling environments for FLR;
- support creation of new and enhanced incentives for investment in FLR;
- help to catalyze private- and public-sector engagement in forest and landscape restoration, through developing high-value analyses, increasing awareness and interest in restoration through convening key stakeholders and building and strengthening key partnerships in this domain; and supporting the developing of bankable project proposals on FLR, including through links to the GEF-support CPIC Conservation Finance Initiative project (GEF ID 9914); and
- support the identification and capture of synergies among FLR programs of CPF members and key stakeholders.

1.5.) Global environmental benefits

The project will indirectly contribute to the achievement of global environmental benefits through facilitated expanded implementation of FLR, complementary measures to avoid further forest loss and deforestation, and contributions that restored forested ecosystems can make to the generation of ecosystem services and restored wildlife species. This includes benefits to biodiversity, climate – through enhanced sequestration and reduced emissions, and from expanded application of sustainable land management in production systems, particularly forested landscapes (see Section 5 – Benefits, for further detail).

1.6.) Innovation, sustainability and potential scaling up

Innovation

Project innovations include:

- Harnessing the potential for increased coordination and synergies among CPF member organizations which include 5 GEF Agencies and all 3 Rio Conventions.
- Supporting increased mobilization of FLR finance through the development of tailored bankable proposals targeting increased smallholder/private-sector engagement, and employing the UNFF's Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network in this effort. Utilizing the new ELTI FLR Finance course to further support these efforts.
- Working to identify high-value opportunities for partnership among CPF members, countries, and external partners on FLR science, technology and innovation (Project Output 3.1.3.).
- Adopting an innovative approach to make use of the available GEF funding in a flexible manner. Tier I, the highest priority foundational activities, have fully-budgeted workplans, while the workplan of Tier II activities will be developed and implemented, through a combination of additional funding proposals submitted to, and evaluated by, the CPF-FLR Steering Committee. Innovativeness (e.g., not just BAU) will be one of the main criteria used for evaluating these funding proposals.

Sustainability

Sustainability of project outcomes will be enhanced by working through existing UN institutions and supporting organizations, specifically the UNFF and other CPF member organizations, and by the project's direct links to supporting effective implementation of the agreed-upon UN Strategic Plan for Forests, 2017-2030. Project objectives are also fully aligned with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, post 2020 ambition under UNFCCC, SDGs to 2030, and highly relevant to the FLR programs of work of the CPF members (e.g., embedded in IUCN's Intersessional Program to

2020 and in the FAO FLR Mechanism). Project-supported work by CPF members and stakeholders aims to support mainstreaming of FLR into national policy frameworks. In addition, Project will support identification of enhanced ways for CPF members to support countries to in achieving FLR goals, including through development of technical and scientific capacities and forming partnerships on science, technology and innovation.
Lastly, sustainability of Project outcomes will be supported by the Project's work to address key barriers to private-sector investment in FLR, including through developing high-value analyses, increasing awareness and interest in restoration through convening key stakeholders and building and strengthening key partnerships in this domain, and supporting the developing of bankable project proposals on FLR that will themselves serve as models for future investment.

Potential for scaling up
The project will develop analyses that will point to strategic and practical directions for moving forward on FLR and project proposals that will bring benefits for years to come. Significant opportunities for scaling up of outcomes include:

- Through actions of UN member states. Project outputs will be disseminated to member states and other stakeholders via the CPF knowledge platform (www.cpfweb.org), as well as the knowledge platforms of all CPF members (see Knowledge Management below). This includes outputs that seek to strengthen the enabling policy environment for FLR within countries.
- Through identified opportunities for partnership among CPF members, countries, and external partners on FLR science, technology and innovation.
- Through spreading of knowledge, tools and information on FLR investment to private-sector stakeholders though activities under Component 2 of the Proejct, that together work to increase investor awareness of and confidence in FLR investment opportunities, and enhance the understanding of FLR among a wider range of investors, and in a wider range of geographies, than is presently the case.
- Through extension of the pilot experiences of the project (see 1.2.1, 1.2.2 and 3.1.2) to other geographies based on the lessons learned and the approaches and tools developed through those pilot experiences.

A.2. Child Project? If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A.

A.3. *Stakeholders*. Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes ☒ /no☐)? and indigenous peoples (yes ☒ /no☐)? [10]

The project design has not included direct participation by CSOs, however CSOs are a major constituency of the lead GEF-Agency, IUCN. In addition, IUCN is presently opening up its membership to IPOs. The involvement of CSOs is important to the success of FLR at scale. The project will seek to identify opportunities for CSO engagement, in developing bankable FLR proposals (Output 2.1.1); in identifying high-value opportunities for partnership among CPF members, countries, and external partners on FLR science, technology and innovation (Output 3.1.3); and in developing and promoting awareness raising and knowledge sharing/learning events in collaboration with the Global Landscapes Forum (Output 1.1.2).

A.4. *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.* Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes ☐ /no☒)?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including

[10] *As per the GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework in the GEF Programming Directions and GEF-6 Gender Core Indicators in the Gender Equality Action Plan, provide information on these specific indicators on stakeholders (including civil society organization and indigenous peoples) and gender.*

sex-disaggregated indicators (yes ☒ /no☐)?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women X%, men X%)? [11]

Project work and outputs will be fully aligned with the gender policies of IUCN and all participating CPF partners. IUCN recognizes the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment in the implementation of sustainable forest landscape restoration. Involvement of women in restoration, improvement of women's right to land and natural resources, facilitating the dialogue between women and men to foster more equitable access, use, control and management of land and natural resources, and exchanging knowledge on key gender issues, strategies and outcomes of FLR, are important actions to ensure a gender-responsive FLR. It is anticipated that gender considerations will be most evident under Component 1 of this project, which aims to mainstream FLR into national, regional and international policy frameworks and facilitate creation of a coherent in-country enabling environment for FLR. However, entry points to mainstream gender into the objective and other components of the projects have been also identified.

From IUCN and partner experiences, specific benefits from bringing gender considerations to bear on restoration processes may include:

- Capturing specific and relevant knowledge, skills and experiences of women as primary forestry users and food producers;
- Understanding the different roles, rights and responsibilities of men and women, as well as their particular access to and use patterns in forests and agricultural lands;
- Guaranteeing accuracy of information on forest degradation;
- Ensuring efficient measures for the sustainable management of forests, forest conservation and restoration;
- Improving the equitable sharing of benefits from restoration; and
- Complying with a human rights-based approach to development.

Risks related to ignoring gender issues in restoration may include:

- Imprecise identification of the primary stakeholders of forests, forest management and agricultural practices;
- Establishment of inequitable systems for sharing of benefits;
- Maintenance of existing inequality in land and resource use rights;
- Expanded marginalization of women in decision-making; and
- Limiting the sustainability and long-term effectiveness of restoration outcomes.

Progress in mainstreaming gender will be monitored through the project's M&E systems.

A.5 Risk. 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):

See table below on page 16.

[11] Same as footnote 8 above.

Table 1. Risks to Project Outcomes and associated risk-reduction measures.

Risk	Level	Proposed measures
Countries are not sufficiently committed to FLR to make necessary policy reforms	medium	Restoration is an already identified priority for nearly all GEF-eligible countries, and support for restoration is already reflected to varying degrees in national legislation and policies, and will be further strengthened through implementation of this JI's component 1.
There is insufficient capacity within countries to support the Project's recommendations on mainstreaming FLR, particularly with regard to institutional and administrative support.	medium	Component 1 of the Project will work to mainstream FLR into national (and other) policy frameworks and facilitate creation of a coherent in-country enabling environment for FLR. This will include direct support to several countries to mainstream FLR. Capacity building efforts will also be supported by work under Component 3, particularly through work to improve coordination between CPF members working in the same country.
International community not sufficiently committed to FLR to promote and integrate FLR in the international environmental policy agenda	low	Restoration is already firmly embedded in the international agenda. Areas that need additional support, and that are addressed by this project, include developing an enhanced understanding of the contribution that FLR can make to the UNFCCC (REDD+ goals, NDCs), CBD (Aichi targets), UNCCD (Land degradation neutrality targets), UNFF (UNSPF, Global Forest Goals, Voluntary National Contributions) and SDGs.
Project efforts and work of the CPF duplicates work of other institutions and programs engaged in FLR and has little added value	low	While there are numerous initiatives and programs working to support FLR, few if any have the mandate and member constituency of the CPF. As well as increasing coherence across the various FLR-related work programs of the CPF members, this project will also increase coherence on the whole FLR community (GRC, GPFLR + AFR100+UNFF Strategic Plan, etc).
Project outputs lack sufficient means for reaching target stakeholders and fail to cut through information flow to have a sizable impact.	low	Project will make full use of the CPF knowledge platform (www.cpfweb.org), as well as knowledge platforms of all CPF members, to disseminate project outputs to target stakeholders.
Engagement with the private sector carries the risk of conflicts of interest, which could damage the credibility of the project partners.	medium	Private sector companies/leaders with a proven track record in innovation and leadership in positive environmental and social engagement will be engaged in the workshops.
Insufficient will or means among CPF members to cooperatively work to capture synergies, undertake new collaborative activities, or put in practice recommendations	medium	All CPF members reviewed and commented on early versions of the project documents. The majority of CPF members will be engaging in new collaborative activities.

A.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 CPF has approved this project, having adopting it as one of the CPF Joint Initiatives on April 30, 2017. The project has been developed in close cooperation with the CPF organizations, and it will be executed by 12 CPF members: IUCN, CBD, CIFOR, FAO, ICRAF, ITTO, IUFRO, UNDP, UN Environment, UNCCD, World Bank, and UNFF.

IUCN is the Implementing Agency for this project. IUCN shall, in its role as GEF Implementing Agency, provide Project oversight to ensure that GEF policies and criteria are adhered to and that the Project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes in an efficient and effective manner. As IUCN will also be responsible for executing a number of Project activities, IUCN will ensure that: (i) clear separation of Implementation and Execution roles are present between IUCN staff and consultants involved in implementation of the Project, and execution of IUCN-led

activities; and (ii) clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within IUCN are present between the Project implementation and execution functions, in accordance with GEF policy[12].

IUCN will provide overall coordination, subcontracting, facilitation of any needed inter-agency agreements, and effective and regular communication through a **Project Coordination Unit (PCU)**, housed within IUCN's Global Forest Program.

IUCN will select a **Project Coordinator**, to provide overall coordination of Project activities on a day-to-day basis and support coherent and efficient execution of Project activities and achievement of Project objectives. The Project Coordinator will:

- be in regular communication with, and provide support as needed to, the CPF-FLR Project Steering Committee (see below);
- establish and implement a Project-level M&E system based on the Project Results Framework (Annex A);
- coordinate effective communications with and among Project stakeholders on the progress of Project activities and achievement of Project objectives;
- prepare draft annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) for review by the Project Steering Committee and subsequent submission of finalized PIRs to the GEF; and
- update Project tracking tools regularly.

The PCU will facilitate twice-yearly convening of all participating CPF members to reinforce coherence and capture of synergies among CPF member FLR programs. IUCN will be responsible for regular updating of the CPF website on status of the CPF FLR Joint Initiative. At least one annual meeting will be an in-person meeting, held in conjunction with other meetings to reduce costs, and will include external partners for additional inputs.

A **CPF-FLR Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will be established at the Project Inception Workshop, and will be comprised of representatives from IUCN and the GEF, two members of the UNFF Bureau to keep the project anchored in the needs of countries, any donors providing co-financing, plus the three CPF organizations making the most significant cash contributions. Specific functions of the PSC shall include:

- Providing strategic advice to the various CPF members engaged in the Project's activities;
- Identifying and ensuring opportunities for adaptive management and enhanced learning and engagement are achieved in a manner which fosters partnerships to build coherence and support for FLR;
- Discussing the project process forward, and any proposed changes to plans and main activities; and
- Assessing and approving applications for funding proposals for Tier 2 activities (see below) from the CPF members.

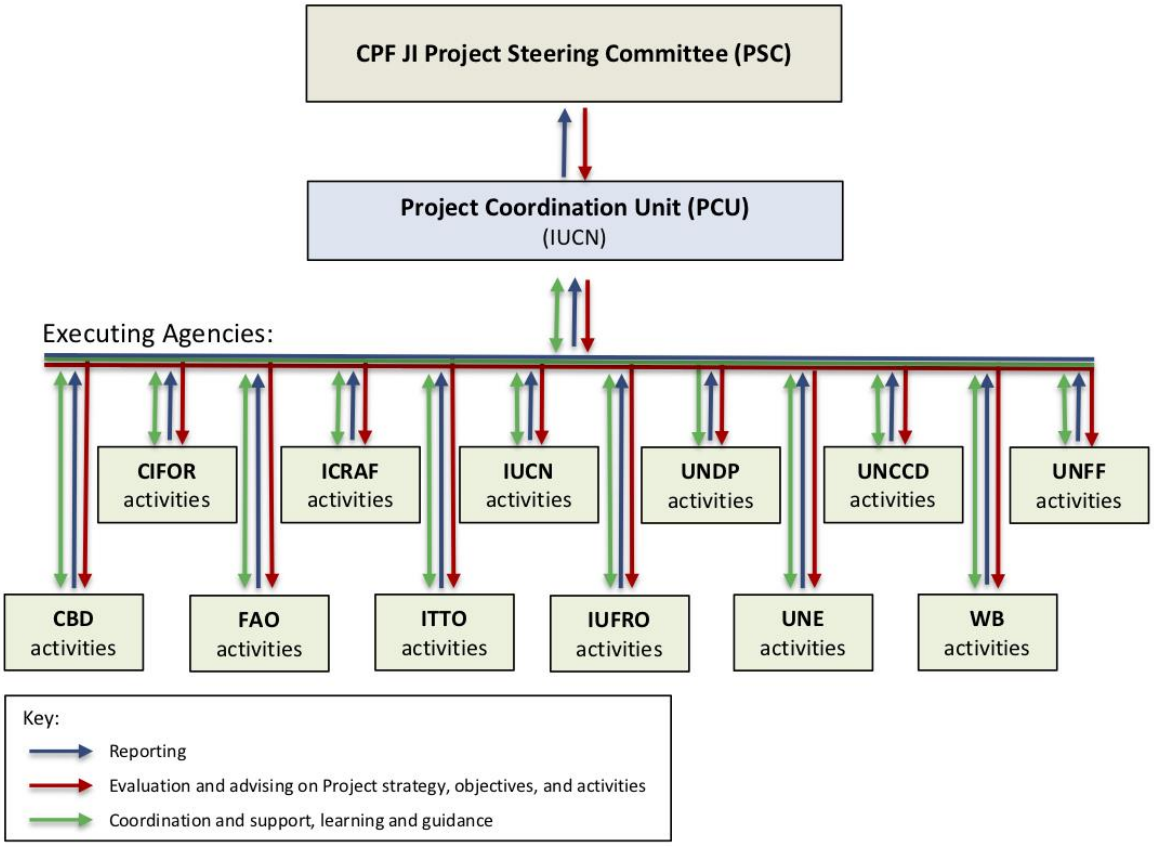
The PSC will meet at least once per year in person – linked to the UNFF sessions in New York. The PSC will also meet virtually quarterly in the latter half of Year 1 and the first half of Year 2. All decisions of the PSC will be made on the basis of consensus, and will conform to the regulations governing the Partner Agencies and those of the GEF.

The project takes an innovative approach to utilization of GEF funding in a flexible way that will make it possible to pursue relevant high-value opportunities as they emerge in Year 2 of the Project. As such, the Project consists of a fully-budgeted workplan for Tier I activities (shown in Annex F) with most – but not all – of these activities occurring in the first year of the project. The emergent workplan of Tier II activities will be developed through consideration of funding proposals that build on the Tier I activities, and draw on the examples of potential Tier II activities put forth by the CPF-JI members to be approved by the PSC. Criteria that will be used for evaluating these funding proposals will include cost effectiveness and innovativeness (e.g., not just BAU), as well as provision of co-financing. Further criteria will be outlined by the PSC and made available to the CPF-JI members.

Figure 1 below provides a visual representation of the Project's institutional structure and reporting lines.

[12] GEF Trustee, 2011. *GEF Minimum Fiduciary Standards: Separation of Implementation and Execution Functions in GEF Partner Agencies.* GEF/C.41/06/Rev.01.

Figure 1. Project institutional structure and reporting lines



A.7 *Benefits.* Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The project includes several outputs that address socio-economic benefits, including learning events at the regional and national levels to identify high-value opportunities for reform of normative, fiscal and other financial policies and incentives; supporting the mainstreaming of FLR into national policy frameworks; and identifying actions by which members of the CPF could provide useful support to countries to foster forest landscape restoration, including developing technical and scientific capacities and forming partnerships on science, technology and innovation. Specific activities that will directly benefit the local levels include assessing CPF FLR work programs in a case study African country to identify opportunities where CPF member coordination could be improved, and presenting these findings in a side event at the 2018 GLF in Nairobi.

This project supports the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund), particularly Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation, and Land Degradation. One of the project's key outputs will be a global report on the contribution of FLR to the UNFCCC (REDD+ goals, NDCs), CBD (Aichi targets), UNCCD (Land degradation neutrality targets), UNFF (UNSPF, Global Forest Goals, Voluntary National Contributions) and SDGs to assist Parties and the Secretariats of the Rio convention and UNFF to enhance the integration of FLR. The findings of this report will be presented during a side event at the Climate COP in 2018. The project also responds to the invitation to CPF members under CBD Decision XIII/7 on forest biodiversity: the role of international organizations in supporting the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The PSC is expected to review ad hoc proposals from CPF members relating to the three identified global environmental benefits. For example, UNCCD has tentatively proposed to provide support to countries to design and implement bankable transformative projects to use LDN fund and others as appropriate.

A.8 *Knowledge Management.* Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

The project will make full use of the CPF knowledge platform (www.cpfweb.org), as well as the knowledge platforms of all CPF members, to disseminate project outputs to target stakeholders. A knowledge management strategy for all project outputs will be developed by the project at the outset and integrated into the design and implementation of all project components.

B.1 *Consistency with National Priorities.* Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessements under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.:

The project is a global thematic project and supports restoration objectives enshrined in national strategies of many GEF-eligible countries. As noted earlier, a recent analysis by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) found Restoration and Reforestation to be the most frequently occurring theme among GEF country INDCs, NBSAPs, NAPs (present in 98% of GEF-eligible countries' policy frameworks).

The project is consistent with United National Economic and Social Council Resolution 2015/33, 'International arrangement on forests beyond 2015' adopted on July 22, 2015. Paragraph 20 (c) on core functions of the CPF states: "To enhance coherence as well as policy and programme cooperation and coordination at all levels among its member organizations, including through joint programming and the submission of coordinated proposals to their respective governing bodies, consistent with their mandates". And paragraph 22 (g) of the same Resolution, with a call to the CPF to: "further develop and expand its thematic joint initiatives, taking into account the strengths and focuses of the members of the Partnership".

The project is consistent with recent CBD decisions including: Decision XIII/3 on mainstreaming; XIII/ 5 on ecosystem restoration; XIII/4 (climate change); XIII/28 (indicators) and XIII/ 7 Forest biodiversity: the role of international organizations in supporting the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

The Project's reulsts as outlined in the Project Results Framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during Project implementation to ensure the project effectively achives these results. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established IUCN and GEF procedures by the PCU and the IUCN-GEF Coordination Unit. IUCN's Global Forest Program will work with the relevant Project stakeholders to ensure that IUCN and GEF M&E requrements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards.

The CPF-FLR Project Steering Committee (PSC) will play a key oversight role for the Project, reviewing prposed activities and implementation progress. All decisions of the Steering Committee will be made on the basis of consensus. The PSC also provides continuous ad hoc oversight and feedback on Project activities, responding to inquiries or requests for approval from the GCU and Project Executing Agencies.

The IUCN-GEF Coordination Unit will play an overall assurance, backstopping, and oversight role with respect to monitoring and evaluation activities.

Monitoring and Evaluation Components and Activities

SMART indicators for each Project Component have been identified in the Project Results Framework presented in Annex A. These indicators will serve as the main tools for assessing Project implementation progress and whether Project results are being achieved. Project monitoring and evaluation will also facilitate learning and ensure that knowledge is shared and widely disseminated to support further scaling up and replication of Project results.

A **Project Inception Workshop** will be held within two months after the Project document has been signed by all the relevant parties. The workshop will be attended by CPF member organizations, members of the PSC, the PCU, and other Project partners. The inception workshop will be used to:

- Re-orient Project stakeholders to the Project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence Project implementation;
- Discuss the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the IUCN-GEF Coordination Unit, PSC, PCU, and the Project Executing Agencies, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements; and
- Plan and schedule PSC meetings and finalize the first-year work plan.

The Project Coordinator will prepare the Inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.

Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings – The PSC will meet at least once per year in person, linked to the UNFF in New York. In addition, the PSC will meet virtually quarterly in the latter half of Year 1 and the first half of Year 2 to review proposed activities and receive updates on Project implementation progress.The final meeting of the PSC will include a review to capture leassons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to carry forward and highlight Project results and lessons learned with relevant audience, within and beyond the CPF.

Annual Work Plans and Budgets – The PSC, with support from the PCU, will prepare a Annual Work Plans and Budgets, divided into monthly timeframes, detailing the activities, associated budget, and progress indicators and milestones that will guide implementation during the Project year. The Annual Work Plan and Budget will be linked to the Project's results framework indicators to clearly indicate how the Project's work is contributing to the achievement of the Project's objects. As noted above, the firest Annual Work Plan and Budget will be presented and finalized a the Project Inception workshop.

Co-financing Reports – The PCU will be responsible for collecting the required information and reporting on co-financing as indicated in the CEO Endorsement Request. The PCU will work with the Project's Executing Agencies to compile the necessary information. The Co-financing Report, which covers the period July 1st rhough June 30th, is to be submitted on or before July 31st and will be incorportated into the annual PIR.

GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools – the relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tool(s) will be completed and submitted to the GEF prior to Project start-up (at the time of submission of the GEF CEO Endorsement Request, and at the time of Project completion, for review and clearance and uploading to the GEF PMIS.

Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) – Annual PIRs will be prepared by the PCU, in consultation with all executing partners for the Project, and covering the reporting prriod July (previous year) to June (current year) for each year of Project implementation. The Project Coordinator will ensure that the indicators included in the Project Results Framework are monitored annualy in advance of the PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the PIR. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regulary, and progress will be reported in the PIR.

The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the PSC and all Project executing agencies. The PCU will coordinate the input of executing agencies to the PIR as appropriate. The quality rating of the pervious year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

Final Project Report – within two months before the end date of the Project, the PCU will submit to the PSC a draft Final Project Rreport. The main purpose of the Final Project Report is to give guidance on the policy decisions required for follow-up of the Project, and to provide the donor with information on how the funds were utilized. The report is accordingly a concise account of the main products, results, conclusions and recommendations of the Project. The target readership consisrts of CPF members, country stakeholders, and persons who are not necessarily technical specialists, but who need to understand the policy implications of technical findings with a view to insuring sustainability of Project results.

A summary of the Project's M&E activities and associated buget is presented below in Table 2.

Table 2. Project M&E activities summary

Type of M&E Activity	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Party	Indicative budget from GEF (USD)
Inception workshop and report	Once, no later than one month after the Inception workshop	IUCN	3,000 for Project Coordinator attendance/support and report
Design and set-up of Project M&E systems	As early as possible after Project startup	IUCN	10,000
GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools	(i) at submission of the Request for CEO Endorsement; and (ii) at Project completion	IUCN	Covered by GEF Agency fee
Program Steering Committee meetings	Quaterly	IUCN – PCU responsible for organizing, supporting, and documenting meetings	Covered by in-kind CPF member contributions
IUCN-GEF Coordination Unit Supervision missions	Annual or as required	IUCN	Covered by GEF Agency fee
Co-financing reports	Annually	PCU together with Executing agencies	Covered by in-kind CPF member contributions
Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annualy, for year ending June 30th	PCU in consultation and with inputs from all Executing Agencies and PSC.	Covered by GEF Agency fee
Final Project Report	Once, to be completed 2 months before operational closure of the Project	PCU in consultation and with inputs from all Executing Agencies and PSC	3,000
TOTAL cost			**16,000**

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies[13] and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address

[13] GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT

List of Annexes

- **Annex A, Project Results Framework**
- **Annex B, Responses to Project Reviews**
- **Annex C, Status of Implementation of Project Preparation Activities and the Use of Funds**
- **Annex D, List of Tier I Activities and Potential Tier II Activities**
- **Annex E, Project Budget for Tier I Activities**
- **Annex F, Signed Co-financing Letters**

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).

Table A1. Project Results Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicator(s)	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Project Development Objective: To enhance synergies in the global FLR process and assist countries and stakeholders to scale up and strengthen implementation of gender responsive and inclusive FLR at national and sub-national levels.					
Component 1: Mainstream FLR into national, regional and international policy frameworks and facilitate creation of a coherent in-country enabling environment for gender responsive and inclusive FLR					
Outcome 1.1: Strengthened support for FLR within and among key existing international policy frameworks	Number and type FLR-related information being produced and shared through this JI; number and types of decision-makers operationalizing new FLR-related knowledge	Support for strengthening the contribution of FLR within and among key existing international policy frameworks has been identified as a gap by the CPF	1 global report; at least 3 new joint events co-organized by several CPF members and FLR partners	Report; meeting minutes; documentation of number and types of decision-makers operationalizing new FLR-related knowledge	Key stakeholders and decision-makers have the interest and capacity to internalize new knowledge on the contribution of FLR to existing international policy frameworks; Policy makers committed to operationalize the knowledge; CPF members see value in coordinating efforts on FLR.
Output 1.1.1: Global report on potential contribution of FLR to UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD, UNFF, SDGs	Global report on potential contribution of FLR to UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD, UNFF, SDGs	No comprehensive report on potential contribution of FLR to existing international policy frameworks. Source documents for global report include: Stanturf et al (2015), UNDP's crosswalk of ABTs and SDGs; IUCN Official Information Document for CBD COP 2016; IUCN NDC and restoration/Bonn Challenge analyses; outcomes of CPF Feb 2018 conference on forests and SDGs	1 global report	1 baseline report developed by consultant and completed by end 2018.	Decision-makers have the interest and capacity to internalize new knowledge on the contribution of FLR to existing international policy frameworks; Policy makers committed to operationalize the knowledge
Output 1.1.2: Awareness raising and knowledge sharing and learning events in collaboration with the GLF, Convention COPs, and other relevant fora	User surveys designed to focus on the support on FLR that UNFF member states want from CPF members; number and type of learning events on the mainstreaming of FLR into international policy frameworks; new joint events co-organized by several CPF members and FLR partners; number of CPF members in the GPFLR by end of 2018	3 events identified so far but not yet engaged, nor mobilized, to support knowledge sharing and learning; CPF members have held FLR-related knowledge sharing and learning events (e.g., COP23), however many opportunities for strengthening CPF-coherence remain tapped; >6 other annual events identified but not yet engaged by this JI; not all CPF members are members of the GPFLR as of start of 2018	Results from user surveys demonstrate how CPF members can best support UNFF member states on FLR; at least 3 new joint events co-organized by several CPF members and FLR partners linked to GLF Bonn, Bonn Challenge meeting in Sri Lanka, and Climate COP 2018; 100% of CPF members in GPFLR by end of 2018	Annual meeting minutes from 2018/2019; survey results from UNFF13 2018; meeting minutes from joint events in 2018/2019; GPFLR membership database	CPF members and other partners are able to attend the global meetings; remaining CPF members see value in joining the GPFLR
Outcome 1.2: Support stimulated for accelerated progress in achieving restoration goals through promotion of greater	Identified geographies engaged with CPF members and working together to support best practice FLR mainstreaming	Weak policy coherence for FLR at the regional, national and sub-national levels preventing FLR from being mainstreamed	A minimum 2 geographies engaged with CPF members and working	Documented policy revisions in 2 geographies; meeting minutes	Line ministries and other decision-making bodies committed to policy reform and FLR

policy coherence at the regional, national and sub-national levels			together to support FLR mainstreaming		
Output 1.2.1: Series of thematic reports and learning events at the regional and national levels identifying high-value opportunities for reform of normative, fiscal and other financial policies and incentives	Number of learning events; assessment of opportunities for wider and coherent CPF engagement in the identified UNEP/IUCN learning module; Number of thematic reports proposed to CPF-FLR Steering Committee and completed	Reports and learning events have been done under the respective programs of CPF members however opportunities to strengthen partnerships have been missed; source documents for thematic reports to include: FAO/UNCCD (2015) "Sustainable financing for FLR", Climate Focus (2017) "Finance for Forests", and FCPF/BioCarbon Fund report on "Engaging the Private Sector in Results-Based Landscape Programs"	Organization of learning events led by UNEP/FAO; side event at GLF Nairobi 2018; 2 thematic papers	Meeting minutes from learning events in 2018 and 2019; 2018 report identifying opportunities for wider and coherent CPF engagement in the identified UNEP/IUCN learning module; thematic papers completed in 2019	The messages generated from these events are engaging to the target audiences; the political will exists to take up these messages
Output 1.2.2: Outreach campaign to support mainstreaming of FLR into national policy frameworks	Number of case studies of "champion" national or sub-national jurisdictions; number of agreed CPF-FLR narratives developed; number of CPF members working together to support FLR mainstreaming in selected geographies; number of geographies identified; number of beneficiaries (by women and men)	No case studies documented to date of "champion" jurisdictions where progress has been made toward FLR-supportive policies and incentives for FLR; no agreed CPF-FLR narrative exists to reach other sectors and to bring greater value and highlight the broader role of forests/FLR in global issues; several CPF members work within the same countries but their FLR-related programs are uncoordinated and disconnected from each other at present	2-3 case studies of "champion" national or sub-national jurisdictions; 1 comprehensive and agreed CPF-FLR narrative developed by UNDP; UNDP to facilitate engagement by CPF members in 2 identified geographies	1 report documenting 2-3 case studies completed in 2019; 1 documented narrative completed in 2018; packaged products of this output and project shared with countries and online; number of CPF members engaged by UNDP to be determined upon completion of output 3.1.2; 2 geographies identified in 2018	CPF members see value in coordinated outreach campaign, and provide inputs into its development and implementation
Component 2: Increase effectiveness and efficiency of resource mobilization for FLR					
Outcome 2.1: Increased public- and private-sector financing for FLR.	Number of opportunities and partnerships identified	The public- and private-sectors have not been fully engaged in discussing FLR financing	1 private sector roundtable; 1 report	Meeting notes; report	CPF members see value in engaging with the public and private-sectors on FLR financing
Output 2.1.1: Support to the development of bankable project proposals in collaboration with the GFFFN, with facilitated smallholder/private-sector engagement	Number and geographic distribution of roundtables held, and participants (by women and men); number of draft elements of bankable proposals for FLR financing produced	The private sector has not been actively engaged to discuss FLR financing and to draft elements of bankable proposals	1 private sector roundtable led by WB in each of Europe, USA, Africa, LAC; 1 report documenting elements of bankable proposals for FLR financing	Meeting notes/draft elements of bankable proposals from roundtables completed in 2019	CPF members and stakeholders are interested in developing FLR-proposals targeted at the private-sector
Outcome 2.2: Enhanced synergies and partnership among cross-national programs on FLR from the GEF, GCF, LDN Fund, BIOFIN and others, leading to enhanced impacts and cost savings	Number of new opportunities and partnerships	Missed opportunities for enhanced synergies and partnership among emerging cross-national programs on FLR from the GEF, GCF, LDN Fund, BIOFIN, etc.	1 report	Meeting minutes; report	CPF members see value in coordination of efforts and capture of synergies

Output 2.2.1: Identified opportunities for enhanced synergies and partnership among emerging cross-national programs on FLR from the GEF, GCF, LDN Fund, BIOFIN and others	Number of identified opportunities for enhanced synergies and partnership among emerging cross-national programs on FLR from the GEF, GCF, LDN Fund, BIOFIN, etc.; type of support to countries to leverage GEF/GCF and/or BIOFIN supported work	Limited analysis opportunities for enhanced synergies and partnership among emerging cross-national programs on FLR from the GEF, GCF, LDN Fund, BIOFIN, etc. Source document to include FAO/UNCCD (2015) FLR financing report. To date the CPF has provided limited support to countries to leverage GEF/GCF and/or BIOFIN supported work	1 report on opportunities for enhanced synergies and partnership among emerging cross-national FLR programs; 5 UNFF member states' requests for CPF member support on FLR by 2019	Meeting minutes; report outlining opportunities for enhanced synergies and partnership among emerging cross-national programs on FLR; UNFF member states' requests	CPF members see value in coordination of efforts and capture of synergies
Component 3: Identify, prioritize and implement opportunities for generating enhanced synergies among CPF member FLR programs, including forming partnerships and developing technical capacities on FLR-related science, technology and innovation.					
Outcome 3.1: Enhanced generation of synergies across national programs on FLR from CPF members and other stakeholders	Opportunities for generating enhanced synergies among CPF member FLR programs and other stakeholders are identified	Gaps exist in the CPF's collective responses to foster partnerships to build coherence and support for FLR	1 report identifying and capturing opportunities for synergies; enhanced and collaborative support to CPF members working in 2 selected countries is provided through a pilot project	Report identifying and capturing opportunities for synergies; meeting minutes; archived email communications to CPF-FLR Steering Committee	CPF members see value in coordination of efforts and capture of synergies
Output 3.1.1: Regular communication amongst the CPF-FLR Steering Committee of contributing organizations and twice-yearly convening of all participating CPF members to reinforce coherence and capture of synergies among CPF member FLR programs. Updating of CPF website on status of the CPF FLR Joint Initiative.	CPF-FLR Steering Committee established; number of communications to CPF-FLR Steering Committee and CPF members; number of CPF meetings focused on discussing this JI; UNFF member states acting as an advisory group to the JI; number of updates on CPF website on the status of the CPF FLR JI. Number of participants on panels (by women and men)	CPF-FLR Steering Committee being established; CPF FLR JI Advisory group in process of being established; CPF-FLR work programs have to date been largely uncoordinated	CPF-FLR Steering Committee to be established in 2018; monthly updates circulated by IUCN via email to CPF-FLR Steering Committee; bi-monthly updates circulated by IUCN via email to all CPF members; twice-yearly convening of all participating CPF members	CPF-FLR Steering Committee meeting minutes; meeting minutes of UNFF member states acting as an advisory group to the JI; archived email communications to CPF-FLR Steering Committee and all participating CPF members; meeting minutes of CPF-FLR meetings; CPF website	The types and frequency of updates on CPF JI on FLR provide value to CPF members
Output 3.1.2: Analysis of CPF member programs on FLR and identified opportunities for capturing synergies	Number of reports on CPF-FLR programs; number of reports identifying and capturing opportunities for synergies	Lack of consolidated information on FLR programs of CPF members and assessment of opportunities for capturing synergies from enhanced alignment/partnership. Source document to include El-lakany (2016) CPF gap analysis study.	1 report on CPF-FLR programs; 1 report identifying and capturing opportunities for synergies	Reports; meeting minutes	CPF members see value in coordination of efforts and capture of synergies
Output 3.1.3: Identified actions by which members of the CPF could provide useful support to countries to foster forest landscape restoration, including developing technical and scientific capacities and forming partnerships on	Number of pilot projects established; number of innovation workshops held	CPF members work on FLR-related projects in many of the same countries in an uncoordinated fashion	ICRAF to pilot enhanced and collaborative support to CPF members working in 2 selected countries; one report per country providing recommendations; 2 innovation workshops (2018+2019)	Meeting minutes; reports	Guidance and recommendations provided by this JI on FLR seen as valuable and useful by decision makers and stakeholders

science, technology and innovation					
Output 3.1.4: Links and interoperability between open data platforms to facilitate the sharing and synthesis of information on FLR.	Number of changes made to improve the linkages and interoperability between data platforms	CPF member programs have a variety of data platforms on information related to FLR, but these are not linked	1 report recommending changes that could be made to improve the linkages and interoperability between data platforms	Reports	The sharing and synthesis of information on FLR will be improved if the linkages and interoperability between CPF member open data platforms is improved

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).

IUCN appreciates the comments made by the GEF Secretariate in their review of the approved PIF. The following table shows the review comments and actions taken by IUCN to address the concerns of the GEF Secretariat.

GEF Secretariate comment	IUCN response
In the fully developed project document to be submitted for final CEO approval, elaborate on the baseline scenario to include a baseline that goes beyond a list of CPF member activities/projects	In the PIF, the baseline scenario consisted of a lengthy list of CPF-member initiatives and partnerships. We have shortened that section somewhat, and included a paragraph to note that a gap analysis conducted for the CPF found that forest restoration was one example of a cross-sectoral issue where the diversity and richness of CPF members' activities and products have not been fostered to build coherence.
In the fully developed project document to be submitted for final CEO approval, elaborate on the incremental reasoning in relation to the baseline, so that the added value of the proposed project is better carved out	The section on incremental reasoning in relation to the baseline has been modified, and provides examples of how GEF funds will catalyze the CPF to foster partnerships to build coherence and support for FLR
In the fully developed project document to be submitted for final CEO approval, clearly define institutional arrangements including allocation of leads/tasks to different CPF members	The section on institutional arrangements clarifies the roles of the respective CPF members in Implementing (IUCN) and Executing the project, and describes the key role that the CPF-FLR Steering Committee will play in providing inputs to the project.
In the fully developed project document to be submitted for final CEO approval, strengthen the role of and harness existing research in this initiative	Research plays an important role in this project. As can be seen in the project results framework, research will be undertaken in several forms including: completion of literature research and report writing (see, for example, Output 1.1.1), and designing and conducting user surveys (see, for example, Output 1.1.2). Existing research will also be harness (see, for example, Output 3.1.2).
In the fully developed project document to be submitted for final CEO approval, make efforts to increase the cash co-financing contributions by CPF members and/or other sources	Co-financing has been increased 32%, from $722,000 at PIF approval to $951,850 at CEO Request for Endorsement. Additional co-financing supporting approved Tier II activities is anticipated.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS[14]

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: **30,000**			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent To date***	***Amount Committed***
Baseline studies; outreach to stakeholders; synthesis and integration of CPF member and stakeholder inputs into project design; preparation of CEO Endorsement/IUCN project document and other required documents for IUCN and GEF approval.	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total	30,000	30,000	30,000

[14] If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: LIST OF TIER I ACTIVITIES AND POTENTIAL TIER II ACTIVITIES

Table D1. Tier I Activites.

Results hierarchy	Roles and activities	2018	2019
Outcome 1.1: Strengthened support for FLR within and among key existing international policy frameworks			
Output 1.1.1: Global report on potential contribution of FLR to UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD, UNFF, SDGs	**A1.1.1.1:** IUCN to facilitate the preparation of a global report on the contribution of FLR to the UNFCCC (REDD+ goals, NDCs), CBD (Aichi targets), UNCCD (Land degradation neutrality targets), UNFF (UNSPF, Global Forest Goals, Voluntary National Contributions) and SDGs to assist Parties and the Secretariats of the Rio convention and UNFF to enhance the integration of FLR, including: ▪ Brief overview analysis ▪ Infographics showing how FLR and Bonn Challenge specifically contribute to each of the above listed commitments and targets ▪ 4-5 case study tables showing how restoration interventions in countries identified through gender responsive ROAM contribute to a range of specific international commitments (IUCN and CBD to contribute this) ▪ Key messages targeting the Rio Convention and UNFF EDs, and other agreed audiences, etc.[15]	**A1.1.1.1:** Report completed by September 2018	
Output 1.1.2: Awareness raising and knowledge sharing and learning events in collaboration with the GLF, Convention COPs, and other relevant fora	**A1.1.2.1:** IUCN to facilitate an interactive discussion among member states and partners on what they would want from enhanced and more coherent support on FLR from CPF members during UNFF13 in New York in May 2018. This should contain questions pertaining to each project output and include an analysis of fiscal reform models with identification of opportunities for coherent CPF engagement. **A.1.1.2.2:** Learning events on the mainstreaming of FLR into international policy frameworks in conjunction with planned meetings involving CPF members. Two confirmed activities are: ▪ IUCN to present findings from A1.1.1.1 during side event at Climate COP 2018. ▪ IUFRO to lead a "knowledge sharing" workshop to be organized in support of the Bonn Challenge Ministerial Roundtable in Sri Lanka, September 2018.. ▪ CIFOR to provide CPF discussion forums for this JI during global GLFs in Bonn in 2018 and 2019 *Notes for A1.1.2.2:* Focus is mainstreaming of FLR into international policy frameworks and what this means for countries. The events will provide a platform for countries and organizations to present and learn about opportunities for implementation of the Rio Conventions + UNSPF through FLR. UNEP, CBD and IUCN (as Chair, co-Chair and Coordinator of GPFLR) to work to engage 100% of CPF members in GPFLR by end of 2018 (currently missing UNFCCC, UNDP).	**A1.1.2.1:** side event UNFF13 May 2018 **A1.1.2.2:** IUFRO knowledge sharing workshop after 2018 Bonn Ch Min. Meeting **A1.1.2.2:** IUCN at Climate COP 2018 **A1.1.2.2:** CIFOR at GLF in 2018	**A1.1.2.1:** side event UNFF14, May 2019 **A1.1.2.2:** CIFOR at GLF in 2019

[15] Source documents include Stanturf et al (2015); UNDP's crosswalk of ABTs and SDGs; IUCN Official Information Document for CBD COP 2016; IUCN NDC and restoration/Bonn Challenge analyses; outcomes of CPF Feb 2018 conference on forests and SDGs.

Results hierarchy	Roles and activities	2018	2019
Outcome 1.2: Support stimulated for accelerated progress in achieving restoration goals through promotion of greater policy coherence at the regional, national and sub-national levels			
Output 1.2.1: Series of thematic reports and learning events at the regional and national levels identifying high-value opportunities for reform of normative, fiscal and other financial policies and incentives	**A1.2.1.1:** Assess opportunities for wider and coherent CPF engagement in the UNEP/IUCN learning module on how to mainstream FLR into REDD+ readiness and implementation. To be led by FAO and UN Environment, with additional contribution from IUCN. **A1.2.1.2:** Facilitated side event at GLF Nairobi (Sept 2019) to present pilot assessment in 10 African countries (Uganda, DRC, CAR, STP, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Niger, Malawi, Ethiopia, Madagascar) on opportunities for improvement of CPF member coordination. To be led by FAO with contribution from IUCN.	**A1.2.1.2**: GLF 2019	**A1.2.1.1:** complete in 2019
Output 1.2.2: Outreach campaign to support mainstreaming of FLR into national policy frameworks	**A.1.2.2.1:** UNDP to facilitate development of a facilitated narrative from the CPF to reach other sectors and to bring greater value and highlight the broader role of forests/FLR in global issues, paying particular attention to gender dimensions of FLR. **A.1.2.2.2**: UNDP to facilitate the engagement by CPF members (depending on country selection) to work with 2 identified geographies to support mainstreaming of FLR into their national frameworks, and report on this through the events described above.	**A1.2.2.1**: complete in 2018 **A1.2.2.2**: identify countries in 2018; begin FLR mainstreaming	**A1.2.2.2**: results in mid 2019 circulated as per above events
Outcome 2.1: Increased public- and private-sector funding for FLR			
Output 2.1.1: Support to the development of bankable project proposals in collaboration with the GFFFN, with facilitated smallholder/private-sector engagement	**A2.1.1.1**: *Private Sector FLR Roundtables* in Europe, USA, Africa, LAC, leading to the drafting of elements of bankable proposals, and greater coherence between CPF members. IUCN to organize two events. **A2.1.1.2:** CIFOR to facilitate a session on FLR financing at Global Landscape Forum on Investments in Washington, DC, 2018. **A2.1.1.3:** Feasibility/capacity assessment of enabling environment in geographies for private & public sector investment, including identification of means for addressing barriers to private & public sector investment and develop policy guidelines and briefs. GFFFN and UN Environment. **A2.1.1.4:** Facilitate and support the preparation of 2 forest-based bankable project proposals on FLR at national level utilizing outputs from A2.1.1.3. To be led by GFFFN. **A2.1.1.5:** Faciliate the analysis of private-sector specific barriers and opportunities for FLR investments (to be linked to A2.1.1.3 and A2.1.1.4). To be led by FAO.	**A2.1.1.2:** 2018	**A2.1.1.1:** complete in 2019 **A2.1.1.2 - A2.1.1.5:** complete in 2019

Results hierarchy	Roles and activities	2018	2019
Outcome 2.2: Enhanced synergies and partnership among cross-national programs on FLR from the GEF, GCF, LDN Fund, BIOFIN and others, leading to enhanced impacts and cost savings			
Output 2.2.1: Identified opportunities for enhanced synergies and partnership among emerging cross-national programs on FLR from the GEF, GCF, LDN Fund, BIOFIN and others	**A2.2.1.1:** Consultant to identify opportunities for enhanced synergies and partnership among emerging cross-national programs on FLR from the GEF, GCF, LDN Fund, BIOFIN, UNEPP-FI and others. Analysis about linkages, etc. to go beyond the mapping what's been done; source documents to include: FAO/UNCCD (2015) report. **A2.2.1.2**: UNDP to provide support to countries to leverage GEF/GCF and/or BIOFIN supported work, in a facilitated way, to help also address the county's goals related to FLR where applicable.		**A2.2.1.2:** 2019
Outcome 3.1: Enhanced generation of synergies across national programs on FLR from CPF members and other stakeholders			
Output 3.1.1: Regular communication amongst the CPF-FLR Steering Committee of contributing organizations and twice-yearly convening of all participating CPF members to reinforce coherence and capture of synergies among CPF member FLR programs.	**A.3.1.1.1:** IUCN to facilitate periodic communication on FLR with CPF-FLR Steering Committee and less frequently with all CPF members. **A.3.1.1.2:** IUCN to convene all participating CPF members in conjunction with other planned meetings attended by CPF members. **A3.1.1.3**: IUCN to invite small group of UNFF member states to act as an advisory group to the JI and facilitate their engagement on a regular basis. **A3.1.1.4**: IUCN to update CPF website on the status of the CPF FLR JI regularly.	**A.3.1.1.1:** ongoing thru 2018 **A.3.1.1.2:** ongoing thru 2018 **A3.1.1.3:** identify and invite UNFF member states **A3.1.1.4:** ongoing through 2018	**A.3.1.1.1:** complete end of project **A.3.1.1.2:** complete end of project **A.3.1.1.3:** complete end of project **A.3.1.1.4:** complete end of project
Output 3.1.2: Analysis of CPF member programs on FLR and identified opportunities for capturing synergies	**A3.1.2.1:** ITTO to facilitate the preparation of a report on FLR programs of CPF members, including descriptions of their thematic and geographic focus and mapping of types of support offered to countries and expertise. **A3.1.2.2:** ITTO to present the results of A3.1.2.1 at CPF meeting and/or side event to be organized by CPF/IUCN in conjunction with COP24 (Poland, Dec 2018) or other event to identify and capture opportunities for synergies. *Notes:* CBD could contribute info from FERI on actions/lessons learned. Build on Consultant analysis (Hosny El-Lakany) used to develop CPF Program of Work. Clarify FLR typologies used (e.g., ROAM handbook). Expand preliminary country and program analyses carried out by consultant in GEF-proposal development. These results will feed into the global report (output 1.1.1) and awareness raising and knowledge sharing and learning events (output 1.1.2).	**A3.1.2.1:** complete by end of 2018 **A.3.1.2.2:** complete by end of 2018	

Results hierarchy	Roles and activities	2018	2019
Output 3.1.3: Identified actions by which members of the CPF could provide useful support to countries to foster forest landscape restoration, including developing technical and scientific capacities and forming partnerships on science, technology and innovation	**A3.1.3.1**: FAO to lead pilot assessment of CPF FLR work programs in 10 African countries (Uganda, DRC, CAR, STP, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Niger, Malawi, Ethiopia, Madagascar) to identify opportunities for improvement of CPF member coordination (precursor to A1.2.1.2). **A3.1.3.2**: Based on 3.1.2, ICRAF to facilitate the piloting of enhanced and collaborative support of CPF members involving the 2 agreed geographies and internationally. Examples in 2018 may include: o Liaise with the (proposed) GPFLR country focal points to ensure streamlined information flows, to reinforce the GPFLR pilot project. **A3.1.3.3**: IUFRO to lead 2 innovation workshops on innovative approaches and best practices for FLR, with local experts, scientists, academia, and governmental officers, and in cooperation with CIFOR, FAO, IFSA and other CPF members.	**A3.1.3.1:** FAO pilot assessment in 2018 **A3.1.3.2:** begin in 2018 **A3.1.3.3:** one workshop in 2018	**A3.1.3.2:** Complete in 2019 **A3.1.3.3:** one workshop in 2019
Output 3.1.4: Links and interoperability between open data platforms to facilitate the sharing and synthesis of information on FLR.	**A3.1.4.1:** FAO to build on its 2017 analysis of FLR-related information platforms to develop recommendations on how to optimize links and achieve improved interoperability across CPF member platforms.	**A3.1.4.1:** Complete in 2018	

Table D2. Potential Tier II Activities

Results hierarchy	Proposed roles and activities
Outcome 1.1: Strengthened support for FLR within and among key existing international policy frameworks	
Output 1.1.2: Awareness raising and knowledge sharing and learning events in collaboration with the GLF, Convention COPs, and other relevant fora	**A1.1.2.2:** Organize learning events on the mainstreaming of FLR into international policy frameworks in conjunction with planned meetings. This could include: ▪ UNFCC**,** CBD, UNCCD to provide CPF side events during COPs/sessions ▪ UNEP, CBD, IUCN and IUFRO to organize joint events with FLR partners and initiatives contributing to the Bonn Challenge (Bonn Challenge regional ministerial processes; GPFLR; AFR100; 20*20; Asia Rainforest Recovery, etc.)
Outcome 1.2: Support stimulated for accelerated progress in achieving restoration goals through promotion of greater policy coherence at the regional, national and sub-national levels	
Output 1.2.1: Series of thematic reports and learning events at the regional and national levels identifying high-value opportunities for reform of normative, fiscal and other financial policies and incentives	**A1.2.1.1:** UNEP to facilitate the preparation of 2 thematic papers and organization of learning events (themes to be agreed by CPF members) important to the achievement of restoration goals and with relevance to the national and regional levels (e.g. design of fiscal incentives, alignment of FLR with food security objectives and policies). **A1.2.1.2:** CIFOR to lead a regional activity on analyzing legal and normative frameworks for forest restoration, similar to recently completed project in Latin America. Suggests emulating that protocol for Africa.
Output 1.2.2: Outreach campaign to support mainstreaming of FLR into national policy frameworks	**A.1.2.2.1**: CBD to facilitate production of 2-3 in depth case studies of "champion" national or sub-national jurisdictions where progress has been made already toward FLR-supportive policies and incentives for FLR (e.g. Guatemala, Rwanda) **A.1.2.2.2:** IUCN to facilitate packaging the products above, and the other outputs of this project into materials for countries.
Outcome 2.1: Increased public- and private-sector funding for FLR	
Output 2.1.1: Support to the development of bankable project proposals in collaboration with the GFFFN, with facilitated smallholder/private-sector engagement	**A2.1.1.1:** UNEP to facilitate a feasibility/capacity assessment of enabling environment in 2 geographies for private-sector investment (where CPF members are active), including identification of means for addressing barriers to private sector investment, and develop model proposals for presentation to investors. **A2.1.1.2:** IUCN to facilitate a white-paper/case study examining GEF-funded CPIC approach to generating FLR investment blueprints. **A2.1.1.3**: CBD to facilitate the preparation of advice on GCF nature-based solutions and provide support in the development of 1-2 gender responsive forest-based projects for GCF. **A2.1.1.4:** FAO to facilitate the analysis of sector-specific approaches/analysis of FLR investment barriers and opportunities. **A2.1.1.5:** ICRAF to facilitate the development of a gender responsive model project proposal for an LDN country (from within the 2 geographies) for Mirova funding.

Results hierarchy	Proposed roles and activities
Outcome 2.2: Enhanced synergies and partnership among cross-national programs on FLR from the GEF, GCF, LDN Fund, BIOFIN and others, leading to enhanced impacts and cost savings	
Output 2.2.1: Identified opportunities for enhanced synergies and partnership among emerging cross-national programs on FLR from the GEF, GCF, LDN Fund, BIOFIN and others	**A2.2.1.1:** IUCN and GEF to co-facilitate an analysis of donor programs and funds dedicated to FLR to clarify functional linkages between them, at both design and implementation stages, for CPF members to use to encourage the strengthening of coherence, capturing of efficiencies, and enhancing of effectiveness. **A2.2.1.2**: GEF and IUCN to facilitate enhanced dialogue between donor organizations, including private philanthropic institutions. **A2.2.1.3**: UNCCD and other relevant CPF members to provide support to countries to design and implement bankable transformative projects to use LDN fund and others as appropriate.
Outcome 3.1: Enhanced generation of synergies across national programs on FLR from CPF members and other stakeholders	
Output 3.1.3: Identified actions by which members of the CPF could provide useful support to countries to foster forest landscape restoration, including developing technical and scientific capacities and forming partnerships on science, technology and innovation	**A3.1.3.2**: Examples where ICRAF could facilitate the piloting of enhanced and collaborative support of CPF members in 2019 may include: ▪ ICRAF, CIFOR and IUCN: Seed supply centre in Rwanda. ▪ IUCN, UNEP and FAO: Combined access to the ELTI/IUCN course on FLR for practitioners, and the IUCN/UNEP REDD+ Academy FLR module. ▪ ICRAF, CIFOR, FAO and IUCN: Food security and FLR in Malawi. ▪ GEF, FAO and UNCCD: LDN transformative project which also includes FLR in Turkey ▪ ITTO and CBD: Development of a forest landscape restoration programme for Guatemala ▪ ITTO and IUFRO: "FLR policy guidelines to stimulate the improvements of the production capacities of degraded tropical forests"
Output 3.1.4: Links and interoperability between open data platforms to facilitate the sharing and synthesis of information on gender responsive and inclusive FLR.	**A3.1.4.1**: FAO to build on its 2017 analysis of FLR-related information platforms to develop recommendations on how to optimize links and achieve improved interoperability across CPF member platforms. *Notes:* ▪ Several CPF members have FLR platforms already including IUCN's InfoFLR, FAO's FLRM/FLR Toolbox website and IUFRO intends to establish an open data+information system on FLR. ▪ CBD could share ReStool

ANNEX E: PROJECT BUDGET FOR TIER I ACTIVITIES[16]

Activity number	Activity description	Staff time (co-financed)	International consultants	Travel	Workshops	Printing	Other	Project Management	TOTAL - Costs	GEF Grant	Co-Finance (Cash)	Co-Finance (In-Kind)	TOTAL - Finance	Executing Agency(s)	Notes
Outcome 1.1: Strengthened support for FLR within and among key existing international policy frameworks															
A1.1.1.1	Global report on the contribution of FLR to the UNFCCC (REDD+ goals, NDCs), CBD, UNCCD, UNFF and SDGs to assist Parties and the Secretariats of the Rio conventions and UNFF to enhance the integration of FLR	8,000	12,000						20,000	2,000	10,000	8,000	20,000	IUCN	
A1.1.2.1	Facilitated interactive discussion among member states and partners on what they would want from enhanced and more coherent support on FLR from CPF members during UNFF13 in NY, Mar 2018	8,000		6,000	2,000				16,000	3,000	3,000	10,000	16,000	IUCN	
A1.1.2.2_IUCN	Learning events on the mainstreaming of FLR into international policy frameworks - IUCN to present finding from A1.1.1.1 during side events at International and regional events such as COPs	40,000		27,000	12,000				79,000	11,000	28,000	40,000	79,000	IUCN	IUCN figures include $38k costs and co-financing for IUFRO-led A1.1.2.2: ($20k staff; $12k travel; $6k workshons: $18k cash cofinance: $20k in
A1.1.2.2_IUFRO	Learning events on the mainstreaming of FLR into international policy frameworks - IUFRO to lead a "knowledge sharing" workshop to be organized in support of the Bonn Challenge Ministerial Roundtable in Sri Lanka, Sept 2018	20,000	16,000	40,000	15,000				91,000	25,000		66,000	91,000	IUFRO	
A1.1.2.2_CIFOR	CPF Discussion forums for this JI during Global GLFs in Bonn in 2018 and 2019	52,500			25,000	5,000			82,500	40,000		42,500	82,500	CIFOR	
Sub-Total		128,500	28,000	73,000	54,000	5,000	-	-	288,500	81,000	41,000	166,500	288,500		
Outcome 1.2: Support stimulated for accelerated progress in achieving restoration goals through promotion of greater policy coherence at the regional, national and sub-national levels															
A1.2.1.1_FAO	Assess opportunities for wider and coherent CPF engagement in the UNEP/IUCN learning module on how to mainstream FLR into REDD+ readiness and implementation								-				-	FAO	The role of FAO is not clear and should be discuss before the provision of any required budget of FAO (not considered at this stage in the 65 000
A1.2.1.1_UNEP	Assess opportunities for wider and coherent CPF engagement in the UNEP/IUCN learning module on how to mainstream FLR into REDD+ readiness and implementation	15,000							15,000		10,000	5,000	15,000	UN Environment	
A1.2.1.1_IUCN	Assess opportunities for wider and coherent CPF engagement in the UNEP/IUCN learning module on how to mainstream FLR into REDD+ readiness and implementation	30,000							30,000			30,000	30,000	(see note)	IUCN to provide $30k co-finance, but activity is led by FAO and UNEP
A1.2.1.2_FAO	Facilitated side event at GLF (2019) presenting pilot assessment in 10 African countries (Uganda, DRC, CAR, STP, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Niger, Malawi, Ethiopia, Madagascar) on opportunities for improvement of CPF member coordination	5,000	10,000	5,000		5,000			25,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	25,000	FAO	FAO suggests postponing to GLF in 2019
A1.2.1.2_IUCN	Facilitated side event at GLF (2019) presenting pilot assessment in 10 African countries (Uganda, DRC, CAR, STP, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Niger, Malawi, Ethiopia, Madagascar) on opportunities for improvement of CPF member coordination	10,000							10,000			10,000	10,000	(see note)	IUCN to provide $10k co-finance, but activity is led by FAO
A1.2.2.1	Narrative from CPF to other sectors to bring greater value and highlight the broader role of forests/FLR in global issues, paying particular attention to gender dimension of FLR	8,000				1,000			9,000			9,000	9,000	UNDP	
A1.2.2.2	Facilitated engagement by CPF members (depending on country selection) to work with 2 identified geographies to support mainstreaming of FLR into national frameworks, and report on this through events described above	15,000		5,000					20,000			20,000	20,000	UNDP	
Sub-Total		83,000	10,000	10,000	-	6,000	-	-	109,000	10,000	20,000	79,000	109,000		
Outcome 2.1: Increased public- and private-sector funding for FLR															
A2.1.1.1_?	Private Sector FLR Roundtables in Europe, USA, Africa, LAC, leading to the drafting of elements of bankable proposals, and greater coherence between CPF members								-				-	[TBD]	
A2.1.1.1_IUCN	Private Sector FLR Roundtables in Europe, USA, Africa, LAC, leading to the drafting of elements of bankable proposals, and greater coherence between CPF members (IUCN will organize two events)	20,000		10,000	20,000				50,000	30,000		20,000	50,000	IUCN	
A2.1.1.2	Facilitated session on FLR financing at Global Landscape Forum on Investments in NY, 2018	52,500			25,000	5,000			82,500	40,000		42,500	82,500	CIFOR	
A2.1.1.3_GFFFN	Feasibility/capacity assessment of enabling environment in geographies for private & public sector investment, including identification of means for addressing barriers to private & public sector investment and develop policy guidelines and briefs	30,000	24,000	34,000	21,000				109,000	79,000		30,000	109,000	UNFF/GFFFN	
A2.1.1.3_UNE	Feasibility/capacity assessment of enabling environment in geographies for private & public sector investment, including identification of means for addressing barriers to private & public sector investment and develop policy guidelines and briefs	40,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	5,000			80,000	40,000	40,000		80,000	UN Environment	
A2.1.1.4	Facilitate and support the preparation of 2 forest-based bankable project proposals on FLR at national level utilizing outputs from A2.1.1.3	60,000	110,000	73,000	38,000				281,000	54,000	167,000	60,000	281,000	UNFF/GFFFN	"International consultant" cost category includes $30k for national consultant
A2.1.1.5	Facilitate the analysis of private sector specific barriers and opportunities for FLR investments (to be linked to A2.1.1.3 and A2.1.1.4)	10,000	15,000	5,000	20,000				50,000	25,000	20,000	5,000	50,000	FAO	
Sub-Total		212,500	169,000	132,000	129,000	10,000	-	-	652,500	268,000	227,000	157,500	652,500		
Outcome 2.2: Enhanced synergies and partnership among cross-national programs on FLR from the GEF, GCF, LDN Fund, BIOFIN and otherse, leading to enhanced impacts and cost savings															
A2.2.1.1	Consultant to identify opportunities for enhanced synergies and partnership among emerging cross-national programs on FLR from the GEF, GCF, LDN Fund, BIOFIN, UNEP-FI and others								-				-	?	
A2.2.1.2	Support to countries to leverage GEF/GCF and/or BIOFIN supported work, in a facilitated way, to help also address the country's goals related to FLR where applicable	20,000				1,000			21,000			21,000	21,000	UNDP	
Sub-Total		20,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	21,000	-	-	21,000	21,000		
Outcome 3.1: Enhanced generation of synergies across national programs on FLR from CPF members and other stakeholders															
A3.1.1.1	Periodic communication on FLR with CPF-FLR Steering Committee and less frequently with all CPF members	12,000							12,000			12,000	12,000	IUCN	
A3.1.1.2	Convening of all participating CPF members in conjunction with other planned meeting attended by CPF members	8,000							8,000			8,000	8,000	IUCN	
A3.1.1.3	Facilitated Advisory Group to the JI comprised of UNFF member states	8,000		10,000					18,000	10,000		8,000	18,000	IUCN	
A3.1.1.4	Regular updating of CPF website on the status of the CPF FLR JI	4,000							4,000			4,000	4,000	IUCN	
A3.1.2.1	Report on FLR programs of CPF members, including descriptions of their thematic and geographic focus and mapping of types of support offered to countries and expertise	15,000	15,000			2,000	4,000		36,000	13,000	8,000	15,000	36,000	ITTO	
A3.1.2.2	Present the results of A3.1.2.1 at CPF meeting and/or side event to be organized by CPF/IUCN in conjunction with COP24 (Poland, Dec 2018) or other event to identify and capture opportunities for synergies	5,000	3,250	3,000					11,250	4,600	1,650	5,000	11,250	ITTO	
A3.1.3.1	Pilot assessment of CPF FLR work programs in 10 African countries (Uganda, DRC, CAR, STP, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Niger, Malawi, Ethiopia, Madagascar) to identify opportunities for improvement of CPF member coordination (precursor to A1.2.1.2)	5,000	10,000						15,000	10,000		5,000	15,000	FAO	
A3.1.3.2	Facilitated piloting of enhanced and collaborative support of CPF members involving the 2 agreed geographies and internationally.	55,000			20,000				75,000	20,000		55,000	75,000	ICRAF	
A3.1.3.3	IUFRO to organize two innovation workshops on innovative approaches and best practices for FLR, with local experts, scientists, academia, and governmental officers, and in cooperation with CIFOR, FAO, IFSA and other CPF members.	15,000	15,000	40,000	15,000				85,000	25,000		60,000	85,000	IUFRO	
A3.1.4.1	FAO to build on its 2017 analysis of FLR-related information platforms to develop recommendations on how to optimize links and achieve improved interoperability across CPF member platforms	5,000	25,000		20,000				50,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	50,000	FAO	
Sub-Total		132,000	68,250	53,000	55,000	2,000	4,000	-	314,250	102,600	29,650	182,000	314,250		
	Administrative support, finance and logistics assistant							50,000	50,000	30,000		20,000	50,000	IUCN	
	Project Coordinator							65,000	65,000	26,800		38,200	65,000	IUCN	
Sub-Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	115,000	115,000	56,800	-	58,200	115,000		
TOTAL		576,000	275,250	268,000	238,000	24,000	4,000	115,000	1,500,250	518,400	317,650	664,200	1,500,250		

[16] Note that Tier I activities and PMC account for $518,400 of the $625k GEF grant. The remaining $106,600 GEF funding will be utilized for PSC-approved work (see pg 17).

ANNEX F: SIGNED CO-FINANCING LETTERS

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1196 Gland
Switzerland

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Fax +41 22 999 0029
director.general@iucn.org
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April 30, 2018

Dr. Jean-Yves Pirot
Director, GEF and GCF Coordination Unit
IUCN
Rue Mauverney 28
1196 Gland
Switzerland

Subject: Co-financing support for the Project: Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence and Support for Forest Landscape Restoration

Dear Dr. Pirot,

On behalf of the Global Forest and Climate Change Programme, I am pleased to commit USD $249,200 in co-financing – comprising $41,000 cash and $208,200 in kind support – to support the achievement of the objectives and outcomes of the GEF-funded project "Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence and Support for Forest Landscape Restoration."

This IUCN contribution will be managed as an integral part of the Project and corresponds to activities that will be undertaken during the period of implementation of the Project, in order to support overall project coordination, and outputs and outcomes under Components 1-3 of the Project. The IUCN contribution will be assessed and recorded each year by the Project team in accordance with applicable GEF rules for recording and reporting of co-funding contributions.

Sincerely,

Stewart Maginnis
Global Director, Nature-based Solutions Group
Director, Global Forest and Climate Change Programme

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

27 April 2018

Ref. No. L.18-0068

Dear Ms. Carole,

Subject: ITTO's contribution to CPF Joint Initiative on FLR"

I am pleased to extend to you my warmest congratulations on the commencement of CPF Joint Initiative on FLR. The effort provided by the IUCN in the area of forest and landscape restoration is highly appreciated.

In connection with Tier 1 Activities in the GEF project supporting the CPF FLR Joint Initiative "Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence Support for Forest Landscape Restoration", I am pleased to confirm that ITTO is ready to execute A3.1.2.1 "*ITTO to facilitate the preparation of a report on FLR programs of CPF members, including descriptions of their thematic and geographic focus and mapping of types of support offered to countries and expertise*" and A3.1.2.2 "*ITTO to present the results of A3.1.2.1 at CPF meeting and/or side event to be organized by CPF/IUCN in conjunction with COP24 (Poland, Dec 2018) or other event to identify and capture opportunities for synergies*".

According to the Consolidated Budget attached to the GEF-approved Project Document, ITTO confirms co-financing commitment (cash and in-kind) as shown in the table below:

GEF Grant (in US$)	ITTO co-finance (cash) (in US$)	ITTO co-finance (in-kind) (in US$)	Total (in US$)
17,600	9,650	20,000	47,250

It will be appreciated if you could confirm the financial contribution of your part (GEF grant). I am looking forward to the commencement and effective implementation of the two activities. I believe that the CPF members' partnership will significantly contribute to the international efforts toward forest landscape restoration.

Yours sincerely,

Gerhard Dieterle
Executive Director

Carole Saint-Laurent
Deputy Director
Global Forest & Climate Change Programme
Knowledge, Policy and Environmental Governance
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS CENTER, 5TH FLOOR
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IUFRO
Interconnecting Forests, Science and People

International Union of Forest Research Organizations

Union Internationale des Instituts de Recherches Forestières
Unión Internacional de Organizaciones de Investigación Forestal
Internationaler Verband Forstlicher Forschungsanstalten

To IUCN

Global Forest and Climate Change Programme
IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)
1630 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 300, DC 20009, US

Vienna, 25 April 2018

Reference:

Co-Financing for Project Application: "Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence and Support for Forest Landscape Restoration" (Global GEF Project ID: 9861)

With reference to above-mentioned project application by IUCN as GEF Agency on behalf of the group of executing partners (CBD, CIFOR, FAO, ICRAF, ITTO, IUFRO, UNDP, UN Environment, UNCCD, World Bank, UNFF) it is herewith confirmed that IUFRO will commit co-financing for project implementation as follows:

Co-Financing In-kind	USD 126,000
Co-Financing In-cash	USD 0

The above-mentioned Co-Financing will be provided by IUFRO as In-Kind contribution provided that the GEF budget allocated to IUFRO amounting to USD 50,000 will be made available to IUFRO.

Yours sincerely,

Alexander Buck
IUFRO Executive Director

IUFRO Executive Director
International Union of Forest Research Organizations
Headquarters - Secretariat

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1030 Vienna
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United Nations Development Programme
Bureau for Policy and Programme Support

30 April 2018

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Dear Ms. Saint Laurent,

Subject: UNDP Contribution to the (Global): *Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence and Support for Forest Landscape Restoration* project

I am pleased to confirm that UNDP will contribute $50,000 in co-financing (in-kind) toward the project titled (Global) *Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence and Support for Forest Landscape Restoration*.

As a member of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, UNDP is committed to fostering increased cooperation and coordination on forests with its CPF partners, and we look forward to participating in this joint initiative and the contribution that it can make to forest and landscape restoration at the global, national and sub-national levels.

We thank both the GEF, in advance, for supporting this initiative, as well as IUCN, for their leadership on developing this project.

Yours sincerely,

Adriana Dinu
Director, Sustainable Development (Environment) a.i.
Executive Coordinator, Global Environmental Finance
Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
United Nations Development Programme

Ms. Carole Saint Laurent
Deputy Director
Global Forest and Climate Change Programme
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

304 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA, Tel: 1 212 906 5020, Fax: 1 212 906 6973, www.undp.org

Ecosystem Division

UN environment

Memorandum

To	Carole Saint Laurent, Deputy Director Global Forest and Climate Change Programme International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Date	01.05.2018
From	**Tim Christophersen** **Coordinator, Freshwater, Land and Climate Branch**	Reference	
Subject	**Letter of co-funding commitment for the GEF project: "Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence and Support for Forest Landscape Restoration under the CPF JI (CPF Joint Initiative)".**		

Dear Ms Saint Laurent,

This note confirms the commitment of the UN Environment to provide cross support to underpin the outcomes of the project titled **"Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence and Support for Forest Landscape Restoration under the CPF JI** (CPF Joint Initiative)".

The co-financing to be provided by the UN Environment – as a member of the Collaborative Partnership - is estimated at $55,000 cash and $ 5,000 in-kind over the project period. This will entail, but not necessarily be limited to, cooperative support and staff time that will be provided for UN Environment activities.

Cash (USD)	**In-kind (USD)**	**Total (USD)**
USD 50,000	5,000	USD 55,000

Yours sincerely

www.unep.org

Center for International Forestry Research
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Tel: +62 (0) 251 8622622, Fax: +62 (0) 251 8622100, e-mail: cifor@cgiar.org
CIFOR.org | blog.cifor.org

Ref.: 050-DG-270418 Bogor, 27 April 2018

Mr. Joshua Schneck
Program Manager
Multilateral Environmental Funds
IUCN Washington D.C. Office
1630 Connecticut Ave., NW
Suite 300
USA

Subject: Submission full proposal for Project: Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence and Support for Forest Landscape Restoration

Dear Mr. Schneck,

The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) would welcome the opportunity of partnering with IUCN Washington DC, USA on the **Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence and Support for Forest Landscape Restoration** submitted to Global Environment Facility (GEF).

The project aims to enhance synergies in the global FLR process and assist countries and stakeholders to scale up and to strengthen implementation of FLR at national and sub-national levels.

CIFOR is extremely well positioned to support the project through its expertise and experiences related to international forestry research, capacity development and outreach and engagement in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals. CIFOR will provide in-kind co-financing to the value of 85,000 USD.

Thank you very much for your kind consideration and we look forward to collaborating with you on the **Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence and Support for Forest Landscape Restoration.**

Sincerely,

Dr. Robert Nasi
Director General

United Nations Nations Unies

THE UNITED NATIONS FORUM ON FORESTS SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

TWO UNITED NATIONS PLAZA DC2-2300, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A

TEL: +1 212 963 3401 || FAX: +1 917 367 3186

HTTP://WWW.UN.ORG/ESA/FORESTS || UNFF@UN.ORG

REFERENCE: UNFF-18-YL-L-179 04 May 2018

Dear Ms. Andersen,

Thank you for keeping us updated on the positive progress of preparation for the GEF project on *Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence and Support for Forest Landscape Restoration*, the CPF joint initiative on forest landscape restoration.

This is to confirm our interest to participate in this joint initiative and collaborate with the IUCN on the project Activity A 2.1.1.3 and A 2.1.1.4 through our ongoing projects in 2 countries as per the attached document.

We look forward to a fruitful partnership with the IUCN in this project.

Sincerely,

Manoel Sobral Filho
Director

To:

Ms. Inger Andersen
Director General
International Union for Conservation of Nature

c.c.:
Ms. Carole Saint Laurent

Deputy Director

Global Forest and Climate Change Programme

International Union for Conservation of Nature

Attachment

Input of the GFFFN to the CPF-Joint initiative on Forest Landscape Restoration

General description on the Proposed project activities led by the UNFFS-GFFFN

A 2.1.1.3 the GFFFN to facilitate a feasibility/capacity assessment of enabling environment in geographies for private and public sector investment, including identification of means for addressing barriers to private and public sector investment and develop policy guidelines and briefs

Description: The activity A 2.1.1.3 aims at identifying barriers and means to address the barriers of forest financing with particular focus on FLR in 2 countries (to be identified), in 1 region to identify challenges, gaps, opportunities and barriers to financing by the public and private sectors, smallholders, financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders. The outcome of this analysis combined with recommendations to improve the investment/financing environment address the barriers and take advantage of the opportunities will be presented to a at multi-stakeholder workshop in each country for validation.

It is envisaged that these workshops will be attended by representatives from multilateral financing institutions, regional and sub-regional development banks, national financial institutions, private sector players and national and local government and other relevant stakeholders. The outcome of the workshops will be final identification of the critical elements for promoting private sector and public sector investment in FLR. A policy brief on creating an enabling environment and innovative measures for attracting private and public sector investment will also be developed.

Budget:

GEF project fund: USD 79,000

UNFF co-financing (in kind): USD 30,000

A 2.1.1.4 The GFFFN to facilitate and support the preparation of the 2 forest-based bankable project proposals on FLR at national level utilizing outputs from output of A 2.1.1.3

Description: The activity A 2.1.1.4 aims at promoting enabling environment for forest financing and development of project proposals on FLR with integration of recommended policy and innovative measure for forest investment from activity A 2.1.1.3 in 2 countries, where the GFFFN is providing assistance, for submission to GEF, GCF or other potential donors.

This activity involves conducting for each country a capacity building workshop on project proposal development, project proposal development support and conducting a project proposal validation workshop, with support of a national consultant, an international consultant and a trainer. The outcomes of A 2.1.1.3 (the guidelines and elements for promoting forest investment), will be utilized in the design of the project proposals on FLR to ensure the project has components for ameliorating the investment environment.

Budget:

GEF project fund: USD 54,000

UNFF co-financing (in kind): USD 60,000

It is expected that USD 167,000 to be financed through an ongoing GFFFN project in 2 countries which are to be implemented by the UNFFS as part of GFFFN programme of work. This amount is nontransferable to any organization.

World Agroforestry Centre

Our Ref: ODG/2018/158 16 May, 2018

Carole Saint Laurent,
Deputy Director,
Global Forest and Climate Change Programme,
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN),
1630 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 300, DC 20009
USA.

Dear Carole,

ICRAF Co-Financing commitment to Project: Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence and Support for Forest Landscape Restoration

Warm Greetings.

The International Centre for Research in Agroforestry, ICRAF hereby commits to contribute in-kind co-financing a total of **USD55,000** toward the project titled: *"Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence and Support for Forest Landscape Restoration"*.

ICRAF, warmly welcomes this opportunity to partner with IUCN as one of the executing partners on the collaborative partnership on forests (CPF) project to enhance synergies in the global FLR process and assist countries and stakeholders to scale up and to strengthen implementation of FLR at national and sub-national levels.

We thank you in advance for supporting this noble initiative and your leadership on developing this project. We look forward to warmly collaborating with you, GEF and other CPF partners to successfully implement this project.

Yours sincerely,

Anthony Simons
Director General

Cc: Peter Minang, ICRAF

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INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY (ICRAF)

منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة
联合国粮食及农业组织
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture
Продовольственная и сельскохозяйственная организация Объединенных Наций
Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy Fax: +39 0657053152 Tel: +39 0657051 www.fao.org

Our Ref.: Your Ref.:

Rome, 16 May 2018

Dear Mr Pirot,

Re: Co-financing for Global Environment Facility (GEF) project named "Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence and Support for Forest Landscape Restoration"

In my capacity as Assistant Director-General, Forestry Department of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), I have the pleasure to confirm that the Forestry Department will provide USD 75 000 co-financing (USD 50 000 as cash and USD 25 000 in-kind) to the above mentioned GEF program prepared with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) members, and specifically to the Outcomes mentioned below, through FAO's ongoing work of the Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM):

Programme	Source of funding	Outcomes of the CPF project "Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence and Support for Forest Landscape Restoration"	Amount (USD)
Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence and Support for Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)	Grant	Outcome 1.2.: Support stimulated for accelerated progress in achieving restoration goals through promotion of greater policy coherence at the regional, national and sub-national levels	15 000 (10 000 as co-financing and 5 000 in-kind)
		Outcome 2.1: Increased public- and private-sector funding for FLR	25 000 (20 000 as co-financing and 5 000 in- kind)
		Outcome 3.1: Enhanced generation of synergies across national programs on FLR from CPF members and other stakeholders	35 000 (20 000 as co-financing and 15 000 in- kind)
TOTAL OF FAO CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROJECT NAMED "FOSTERING PARTNERSHIPS TO BUILD COHERENCE AND SUPPORT FOR FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION"			75 000 (50 000 as co-financing and 25 000 in- kind)

Yours sincerely,

Hiroto Mitsugi
Assistant Director-General
Forestry Department

Mr Jean-Yves Pirot
GEF Coordinator
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Gland