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Approach Paper

Formative Evaluation of the

GEF Integrated Approach to Address the Drivers of Environmental Degradation

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Acronyms

GEF	Global Environment Facility
IP	Impact Program
IAP	Integrated Approach Pilot
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
OPS-7	Seventh Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF
PFD	Program Framework Document
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources

Background

1. One of the main reforms introduced by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) during GEF-6 consisted of a set of pilot programmatic approaches aimed at addressing the main global environmental challenges through an integrated approach. This new approach includes programming of GEF funds to help recipient countries meet their commitments to more than one global convention or thematic area by addressing the underlying drivers of environmental degradation. The GEF-6 Programming Directions set out a rationale for the pilots to address discrete, time-bound global environmental challenges in line with the targets and goals of the multilateral environmental agreements (MEA) that the GEF serves ([GEF 2014](#)).

2. Three Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) programs were launched during GEF-6, introducing this new dimension of programming that emphasized “integration” as a key organizing principle for GEF financing. These programs were structured around major drivers of global environmental degradation. Two programs were global, one focusing on urbanization (the Sustainable Cities IAP) and one on commodity-driven deforestation (the Commodities IAP); a third program centered on sustainability and resilience for food security in Sub-Saharan Africa drylands (the Food Security IAP). GEF financing for these programs was not “siloeed” by focal area, but rather designed with the intention to be invested in a coherent manner to promote synergies in generating multiple global environmental benefits, while ensuring that progress in any dimension of the global environment does not negatively affect other related socio-economic objectives.

3. In 2017, the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) assessed the relevance and coherence of the design of IAP programs with GEF-6 focal area strategies, their alignment with convention guidance and their capacity to reflect synergies in delivering focal area strategies while accounting for country needs and ownership ([GEF IEO 2018](#)). This formative review also looked at the IAP programs’ initial uptake in participating countries and the efficiency of the launching process. The review concluded that:

- a. integrated programming to tackle the main drivers of environmental degradation through the IAPs enables addressing the objectives of multiple conventions while allowing participating countries to address national environmental priorities;
- b. the IAPs have pursued an innovative and flexible design to address the drivers of environmental degradation, but use a wide variety of indicators and tracking tools, hindering aggregation within each IAP and for the three IAPs altogether;
- c. the IAPs draw on the comparative advantages of a variety of GEF Agencies and specialized think tanks, but the involvement of several agencies and institutions in each IAP has added to the programs’ organizational complexity; and
- d. the IAPs’ design and launch process were affected by insufficient clarity in terms of rules of engagement between agencies, transparency of selection processes, clarity on the role of the Secretariat, and insufficient communications between some participating GEF Agencies and countries on technical design.

4. Based on these conclusions, the 2017 formative review recommended to assess the value addition of the knowledge platforms at midterm to ensure they fulfill the objective of providing overall support to program implementation through sharing lessons across countries on child projects experience and provide coordination support to the programs. The review also recommended standardization of indicators, tracking tools, and metrics across the IAPs to demonstrate program additionality through M&E.

5. The GEF-7 programming documents build on the early lessons generated by the three pilots – including those generated by the 2017 formative review mentioned above – to fully roll out the GEF integrated approach through a sizeable investment in a set of discrete impact programs. Building on the Food Security and the Commodities IAPs, the Food, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program (FOLUR IP) seeks to transform food and land use systems and help countries reconcile competing social, economic, and environmental interests by moving away from unsustainable sectoral approaches. The Sustainable Cities IP, which builds upon its homonymous GEF-6 predecessor, the Sustainable Cities IAP promotes sustainable urbanization to more cities and countries. Three Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) IPs shift GEF support focus from individual countries, an approach applied to precedent REDD+ projects under the climate change mitigation focal area, to three specific biomes: the Amazon, the Congo Basin, and selected drylands around the globe, where comprehensive SFM intends to preserve these ecosystems and their services to humanity. These programs incorporate three unique innovations, based on the experience with the IAPs in GEF-6 and previous programmatic approaches. These are: (i) incentive funding for country participation, (ii) a competitive selection process amongst countries (through the preparation and evaluation of expressions of interest), and (iii) dedicated funding for a coordination or platform project to act as the knowledge “glue” between selected countries, extend the “reach” of the IP beyond selected countries, as well as to ensure that overall delivery of the IP achieves the ambitions of transformational change central to the GEF-7 Strategy.

6. As part of its work program for GEF-7, the GEF IEO has been tasked to evaluate both the IAPs and IPs. Building on the formative review conducted in 2017, and as information on results is not yet available for GEF-7 IPs, IEO plans to adopt a formative approach also to this evaluation. As implementation of the activities supported by the three GEF-6 IAPs in the field has reached midterm, some intermediary results should possibly be observed. GEF-7 IPs have only recently been approved and project preparation for design of child projects is currently ongoing. This formative evaluation will therefore include a midterm assessment of the implementation of the GEF-6 IAPs, early results and lessons, and an assessment of how the lessons from these pilots are informing the IPs. The evaluation will also include an assessment of the design of the GEF-7 impact programs, focusing on *inter alia*, relevance, coherence, the theory of change, results matrices and indicators, program additionality and innovation, addressing risks and GEF’s adaptability to help build back better with greater sustainability. In order to capture the evolution of the integrated approach from GEF-6 to GEF-7 programs by looking at the links between GEF-6 pilot initiatives and GEF-7 impact programs, this formative evaluation will be structured around three major pillars, based on common themes dealt with by both GEF-6 pilots and GEF-7 IPs: (i) Sustainable Cities IAP and IP (sustainable urbanization theme); (ii) FOLUR IP and Food Security & Commodities IAPs (food systems theme); and (iii) SFM and Amazon, Congo and Drylands IPs (sustainable forest management theme). The main features of GEF-6 IAPs and GEF-7 IPs are described in Annex 1.

7. The current Covid-19 pandemic crisis has affected almost every country in the world, from the more industrialized nations to the developing ones. At the virtual Council meeting in early June 2020 several Council members expressed concern about the Covid-19 crisis and requested to monitor its impacts on GEF programs, especially in developing countries. As Covid-19 affects urban areas more acutely,¹ the Cities IAP and IP present an opportunity to understand how the implementation of these programs is being affected by the crisis in the short term and how program teams are responding to it. In addition to evaluating midterm results of the IAPs and design elements of the IPs, this formative

¹ According to the latest Sustainable Development Goals Report (UN 2020), over 90 percent of Covid-19 cases are in urban areas.

evaluation will also shed light on the strengths and weaknesses of the integrated approach modality in the presence of a newly emerged crisis.

Purpose and Objectives

8. The purpose of this formative evaluation is to critically assess the GEF integrated approach piloted in GEF-6 with the IAPs and fully rolled out GEF-7 with the IPs to address the major drivers of environmental degradation. The two core objectives are: (i) to evaluate the progress made in the IAPs' implementation and report on the intermediary results achieved to date, and (ii) to evaluate the design of the IPs and the extent to which lessons from the GEF-6 pilot experience and the 2017 formative review of the IAPs have been applied in the design of GEF-7 IPs. The evaluation will also seek to understand how the Cities IAP and IP have been affected by the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic.

9. The Formative Evaluation of the GEF Integrated Approach is being conducted as an input to the Seventh Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF (Overall Performance Study – OPS-7).

Scope, Issues and Key Questions

10. This formative evaluation will cover the GEF integrated approach experience and evolution from the GEF-6 pilot phase to the full roll out in GEF-7. The GEF-6 IAPs, GEF-7 IPs and related child projects are included in the evaluation scope (Annex 2). Issues to be looked at fall in three main categories: design, process and cross-cutting issues, described in the following paragraphs.

11. Design issues to be assessed include the continued relevance of this new approach to MEAs, GEF additionality and comparative advantage, and innovations, especially the knowledge platforms. This analysis will look at the program internal coherence in terms of program and child projects objectives and theories of change, as well as the standardization and alignment of metrics and indicators in both program and child project M&E systems. Quality of design will also be assessed for consideration given to sustainability factors at program level and in child projects. Governance and transparency of decision-making will be assessed from both a design and a process perspective.

12. In terms of process, this formative evaluation will assess the progress of IAPs' implementation as well as the efficiency of IPs' launching process and will include an assessment of how the current Covid-19 pandemic is affecting these programs. Cross-cutting issues to be looked at include gender, resilience of the IPs' targeted geographies to climate and non-climate risks and private sector engagement, particularly with respect to of the alignment with the new GEF policies. Knowledge management and stakeholder engagement will be looked at closely when assessing the effectiveness and functioning of the multi-stakeholder knowledge platforms.

13. The evaluation purpose and objectives translate into the following key questions, divided in two main clusters:

(A) Relevance and coherence of the GEF integrated approach design

- a. Does the new GEF integrated approach applied to GEF-7 IPs continue to be responsive to convention guidance, and consistent with multilateral environmental agreements?
- b. Do the integrated programs draw on GEF's comparative advantage to address drivers of environmental degradation and how do they demonstrate GEF's additionality and innovation?

- c. To what extent are these programs internally coherent in terms of objectives, theories of change and M&E systems demonstrating progress along credible scaling pathways to achieve transformational change?
- d. Have important factors such as governance (including environmental governance and related institutions),² financial and other sustainability factors been considered in the design of both IAPs and IPs, and if yes, how?
- e. Have the cross-cutting issues of gender, resilience to climate and non-climate risks and engagement with the private sector been considered in the design of both IAPs and IPs, and if yes, how?

(B) Efficiency and effectiveness of the GEF integrated approach implementation

- f. Have these programs' internal governance systems and decision-making processes been transparent and inclusive both at design and during implementation?
 - g. How efficient have the start-up of the IPs and implementation of the IAPs been, and how have programs been impacted by the current Covid-19 crisis?
 - h. To what extent have the IAPs' child projects achieved their planned outcomes at midterm?
 - i. How effectively has knowledge been shared within programs through the knowledge platforms?
 - j. To what extent has program level reporting been systematized and enables establishing a clear and demonstrated link between program and project results?
14. An evaluation matrix will be developed as a result of a detailed evaluability assessment. The matrix will be structured around the above key evaluation questions and include specific quantitative and qualitative indicators as well as methods and sources of data for each of them.

Approach

15. This formative evaluation will apply a mixed methods approach, encompassing both qualitative and quantitative data and information gathering and analyses, including:
- a. A **Quality at Entry Analysis** on all the IAPs and IPs' program and child project documents to assess the responsiveness to UN Conventions of these interventions; the program-child project internal coherence (objectives, theories of change and M&E systems); consideration of gender, resilience and private sector engagement; governance and sustainability; institutional arrangements for knowledge sharing and other program coordination mechanisms (with a focus on the knowledge platforms); among others. The quality at entry analysis will be based on the latest available official project document and will use an adapted version of a formative assessment tool developed by IEO.
 - b. A **Geospatial Analysis** focusing on the relevance of the design of the food systems-related interventions (Food Security and Commodities IAPs, and FOLUR IP). This analysis will assess

² **Good governance** in a social system exists when processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal. Good governance is participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive, and follows the rule of law. **Good environmental governance** considers the role of all actors that impact the environment. From governments to NGOs, the private sector, and civil society, cooperation is critical to achieving effective governance and move towards a more sustainable future.

whether the targeted locations at the national and sub-national level correspond to the critical areas of environmental degradation targeted by the GEF (see Annex 3 for a concise description). Global and regional geospatial datasets showing the locations where the IAP/IP target commodities and crops are grown and also where environmental degradation is occurring or is vulnerable to occur due to important environmental characteristics (deforestation, areas of high biodiversity) will be used. Datasets showing areas that could be prioritized for restoration will also be considered, given the focus of the Food Security IAP and FOLUR IP on integrated landscape management and restoration of natural habitats. Overlaying these datasets with areas where the IAPs/IPs have chosen to work will allow a spatial assessment of how well the programs have chosen target countries and subnational regions where they would have the most impact addressing key environmental issues associated to the target commodities and crops.

- c. A **Portfolio Analysis** aiming at describing in aggregate form the portfolio under review in terms of Agencies involved, source of funds, focal areas covered, implementation statuses and main intervention typologies.
- d. A **Timeline Analysis** relative to the GEF Activity Cycle applied to GEF programmatic approaches, to assess the efficiency of the programs and related child projects' design, start-up and implementation phases. This analysis will complement similar analyses conducted in the 2017 formative evaluation aiming at providing an important metric contributing to the understanding of the time needed to set up these investments and informing the discussion on the need to manage their organizational complexity.
- e. A comprehensive set of **Central Level Interviews** and selected **Focus Groups** to gather insight and perspectives from all the relevant stakeholders and key informants involved in these programs and related child projects. These will include representatives from the GEF Secretariat, STAP and GEF Agencies who have been involved in the design and implementation of these programs and child projects, as well as the representatives of the various external international institutions and think tanks involved in providing services related to knowledge sharing, M&E and coordination.
- f. An **Online Survey** specifically designed to gather country stakeholder perceptions on the IAPs in general and the child project in which they are participating. This survey will be administered to GEF and UN Conventions focal points, GEF Agencies' representatives and other involved national stakeholders. The survey will be designed with the aim to shed light on the level of understanding amongst the GEF focal points and within governments of recipient countries more generally of what these programs were (or are, in the case of IPs) intended to accomplish, and whether there should in future be some mechanism to account for country demand for participation in this type of programming.
- g. A limited number of **Country Case Studies** purposively selected based on the presence of both (ongoing) IAP and (planned) IP child projects in the country (potential country candidates include Brazil, India and China, among others). A focus of these studies will be on assessing the similarities and differences between GEF-6 IAPs and GEF-7 IPs child projects, and capture any eventual links and interconnection in order to understand how the GEF integrated approach to address the drivers of environmental degradation has evolved in a given country from GEF-6 to GEF-7. The total number of cases will depend on access to and availability of information, given the constraints placed by the current Covid-19 pandemic, among others. If travel to selected countries is not allowed, the studies will be conducted remotely.

16. Data and information for the environmental governance analysis will be gathered in the review of documents in the quality at entry analysis, central level interviews, country case studies and the online survey. This analysis will be based on: (i) an assessment of stakeholder engagement that considers the role of all actors involved in these programs and child projects, from governments to NGOs, the private sector, and civil society; (ii) an assessment of how these programs and child projects plan to influence the country environmental legal framework to promote good environmental governance; and (iii) an assessment of the capacity building components targeting environmental governance of these programs and child projects.

17. Triangulation of the information and qualitative as well as quantitative data collected will be conducted at completion of the data gathering and analysis to determine trends and identify the main findings, lessons and conclusions.

Synergies

18. This formative evaluation will explore synergies with other evaluations being conducted in the context of OPS-7. One such synergy will be with the *Evaluation of GEF Support to Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ projects*. While that evaluation covers the three GEF-7 sustainable forest management IPs with the aim of tracing the history of evolution of SFM interventions to provide insights and lessons on the GEF support for future forest-related interventions, this evaluation will focus on the new GEF integrated approach applied to SFM interventions with the aim of assessing advantages and limitations of the GEF integrated approach as a new GEF support modality.

19. A formative quality-at-entry review of the portfolio will be conducted in synergy with the *Evaluation of GEF Support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)* and have a special focus on the interventions that engage the private sector, especially MSMEs, and the economic and social outcomes intended to benefit this sector. This evaluation will also collaborate with the *OPS-7 Knowledge Management Review* on a case study focusing on knowledge management applied in IAPs (including hub projects, knowledge platforms, networks and services) to identify early lessons on their effectiveness and functioning, and prospects for their continuation post-completion.

Limitations and Mitigation Measures

20. This formative evaluation will face two interlinked limitations, namely the Covid-19 pandemic and related travel restrictions, and the early stages of development of IPs' child projects. The latter limitation is compounded by the former. On three subsequent email communications (March 1st, April 23rd and June 1st, 2020), due to extraordinary events or circumstances beyond the control of the parties (the COVID-19 pandemic fits within this definition) the GEF CEO decided to extend by six months the deadlines for CEO Endorsements and Approvals for all projects approved to date. This decision is impacting the development and submission for CEO Endorsement of IPs' child projects. As not all child projects may get officially CEO endorsed by the end of 2020, the quality at entry analysis will be based either on CEO endorsement documents or child project concepts, whichever is most updated. As child project concepts are not intended to be used as standalone documents, they will be considered within their respective program framework documents (PFDs).

21. Given the travel restrictions and safety concerns arising from the Covid-19 pandemic, in-country fieldwork will be considered on a case by case basis to be undertaken by local consultants according to guidelines and regulations applicable to the respective case study countries and specific project sites. If field visits cannot be completed, in-country data will be collected remotely by phone, through online surveys, or other appropriate means. Local consultants will still be able to contribute without traveling

to project sites and will be helpful for their knowledge of the national context and their own networks of stakeholder contacts in their respective country. Available evaluative evidence and other national data and information will also be used to the extent possible to supplement primary data collection.

Stakeholder Engagement

22. Different stakeholders will be consulted during the process to verify preliminary findings. A reference group will be established, composed of representatives from the GEF Secretariat, GEF Agencies, and STAP, to: (i) provide feedback and comments on the approach paper, the preliminary findings and the evaluation report; (ii) help ensuring evaluation relevance to ongoing as well as future operations; (iii) help identifying and establishing contact with the appropriate individuals for interviews/focus groups; and (iv) facilitate access to data and information.

Resources and Timeline

23. This formative evaluation will be conducted by an IEO team led by a Senior Evaluation Officer, with oversight by the Chief Evaluation Officer and the Director of the IEO. The team is composed of an Evaluation Analyst and specialized subject matter experts. IEO staffs with specific skills (i.e. geospatial analysis) will also contribute to the evaluation. The skills mix required includes evaluation experience and knowledge of IEO's methods and practices; familiarity with the policies, procedures and operations of GEF and its Agencies; knowledge of the GEF and external information sources; demonstrated skills and long term experience in food systems, food security, commodities value chains and sustainable urban development, as well as practical, policy, and/or academic expertise in key GEF focal areas of the programs under analysis (i.e. land degradation, climate change and biodiversity, sustainable forest management).

24. This formative evaluation is being conducted between June 2020 and June 2021 with early findings formulated within the first quarter of 2021. The initial work plan presented below (Figure 2) will be adapted as a result of further preparations.

Figure 2: Timetable

Task	Year Month	2020												2021					
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Approach Paper																			
Background, scoping, draft approach paper		x	x	x															
Finalize Approach Paper and upload on IEO website					x	x	x	x	x										
Documentation review									x	x									
Geospatial analysis									x	x	x	x							
Portfolio and timeline analyses										x	x	x							
Interviews, focus groups and country case studies										x	x	x	x						
Quality at entry analysis												x	x	x					
Online survey												x	x	x					
Preliminary findings														x					
Gap filling/additional analyses														x	x	x			
Draft Report															x	x			
Due diligence (gathering feedback and comments)																x	x		
Final Report																	x	x	
Presentation to Council																			->
Edited report																			->
Dissemination and outreach																			->

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Annex 1 – IAPs and IPs’ Main Features

GEF-6 Integrated Approach Pilots

Food Security IAP

1. Goal and targets: The Food Security IAP aims at supporting countries in target geographies for integrating priorities to safeguard and maintain ecosystems services into investments improving smallholder agriculture and food value chains. The program targets 10 million hectares of production landscapes with 2-3 million beneficiary households in drylands ecosystems of 12 Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries, having a long record of concerns about food security and environmental sustainability.
2. Rationale/Theory of Change: The Food Security IAP seeks to tackle one of the major drivers of environmental degradation – *food production* – by advancing a holistic and integrated approach to enhancing agricultural productivity in smallholder systems where food insecurity is directly tied to agricultural output. By focusing on safeguarding those natural resources — *land, water, soils, trees and genetic resources* — that underpin food and nutrition security in SSA drylands, the program aims at strengthening soil health, improve farmers access to drought-tolerant seeds, adjust planting periods and cropping portfolios, and enhance on-farm agrobiodiversity. This, in turn, is expected to foster sustainability and resilience of food production systems while at the same time reducing land degradation and biodiversity loss, recovering natural vegetation and increasing soil carbon. The program adopts a three-pronged approach that: (i) ENGAGES stakeholders across the public and private sectors, and across environment and agriculture to foster collective action and coherent policies; (ii) ACTS to scale up, diversify and adapt practices for a large-scale transformation of agroecosystems; and (iii) TRACKS ecosystem services and resilience to enable more informed decision-making on agriculture and food security at multiple scales.³
3. Funding sources and allocations versus MEAs: According to the Program Framework Document (PFD), the GEF resource envelope for the IAP is roughly USD 106 million. The program budget cuts across three GEF-6 programming resources through System of Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) country allocations for the GEF focal areas of Land Degradation (28%), Biodiversity (15%), and Climate Change (11%), supplemented by set-aside Regional Incentives funds (46%). The program is geared to contribute to GEBs in the respective focal areas, as well as implicitly contributing to country capacity to implement multilateral environmental agreements. It tries to achieve synergies in generating multiple GEBs addressing guidance from three United Nations (UN) environmental conventions, namely the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD) and the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC).
4. Countries, Agencies: The Food Security IAP is designed to be implemented over five years in Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Tanzania and Uganda. The program involves five GEF Agencies, namely the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) as the lead agency, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the World Bank.

³ Global Environment Facility. [Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa](#), November 2015.

Sustainable Cities IAP

5. Objective and targets: The overall objective of the Sustainable Cities IAP program is to promote among participating cities an approach to urban sustainability that is guided by evidence-based, multidimensional, and broadly inclusive planning processes that balance economic, social, and environmental resource considerations. By promoting sustainable urban development through better integrated models of urban design, planning and implementation, the program is contributing towards avoiding or reducing more than 100 M tCO₂e in greenhouse gas emissions.

6. Rationale/Theory of Change: Rapid urbanization and climate change add to the urgency of sustainable urban planning and management. At the same time, a unique window of opportunity comes with rapid urbanization: if managed well, compact, resilient, inclusive, and resource-efficient cities could become drivers of sustainable development. The Cities IAP seeks to promote the creation and implementation of comprehensive sustainability planning and management initiatives. It will primarily do so by supporting local strategic planning processes and implementation efforts in selected cities and countries. The value added by the GEF through the Cities IAP is to enhance integrated urban planning and strengthen global support and coordination.

7. Funding source: The Cities IAP consists of an allocation of approximately \$137 million in GEF resources during the GEF-6 programming period. Of this sum, \$53 million are directed to a limited number of child projects applying through (and with the endorsement of) their GEF country focal point. Applicants were required to match the IAP allocation on a dollar-for-dollar basis out of their STAR allocation, although most applicants ultimately opted to match at a higher ratio. In addition, child projects use their joint IAP-STAR allocation to leverage other public or private funds for use on these projects. The program includes a \$9 million resource allocation to the World Bank for creation of a global coordination and knowledge-sharing platform, named the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC, GEF ID 9162). Another \$2 million is allocated to the World Bank to work collaboratively with the World Resources Institute, C40, and ICLEI as a resource team for city-to-city and network knowledge-sharing services under the GPSC (called Urban Networking to Complement and Extend the Reach of the Sustainable Cities IAP, GEF ID 9666). Of the total GEF funding allocated to the program, 61% is from the STAR allocation of Climate Change (55%), Biodiversity (5%) and Land Degradation (1%). The IAP-cities set asides contribute to 36% of the program funding, and GEF grants from Chemicals and waste focal area account for 3%.

8. Countries and Agencies: The Cities IAP has been designed to be implemented over five years in Brazil, China, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, and Vietnam. The program involves eight GEF Agencies—namely, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the World Bank as the lead Agency.

Commodities IAP

9. Objective and targets: The objective of the Commodities IAP program is to reduce the global impacts of agriculture commodities expansion on greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity by meeting the growing demand of palm oil, soy and beef through supply that does not lead to deforestation. The program aims to bring 23 million hectares of land under sustainable management practices and mitigate 80 M tCO₂e of GHG emissions through its support for transformational shifts towards low-emission and resilient commodity production.

10. Rationale/Theory of Change: Soy, beef and palm oil are a key part of the global commodities trade. Together, they are responsible for about 70% of the approximately 7.6 million hectares of tropical forest that are lost every year. The Commodities IAP attempts to harness the power of the market to move commodity production away from its current unsustainable path and remove deforestation from commodity supply chains. The program promotes a holistic approach that encompasses entire commodity supply chains for each of the three commodities. It's designed to have four main components, including support for more sustainable production, generating responsible demand, enabling sustainable financial transactions for trading in commodities, and adaptive management and learning for broader knowledge dissemination.

11. Funding source: Total GEF financing for the Commodities IAP Program reaches \$40.3 million, all of which comes from IAP-dedicated focal area set-asides. The program is not reliant on STAR allocations. The program aims to leverage a total of \$443.2 million cofinancing in the design.

12. Countries and Agencies: The Commodities IAP aims to support activities in four producing countries (Brazil, Paraguay, Liberia, and Indonesia) and in-demand markets, including local consumption and emerging economies. UNDP is acting as the lead Agency of the program. Several GEF Agencies are involved as partners and executors—namely, Conservation International (CI), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the UNEP Finance Initiative, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and, collaboratively, the World Bank and International Finance Corporation (IFC).

GEF-7 Impact Programs

FOLUR IP

13. Objective and targets: The objective of the Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program (FOLUR IP) is to promote sustainable, integrated landscapes and efficient food value and supply chains at scale. The FOLUR IP outlines how GEF-7 financing will support a system-wide approach that brings together strategies and stakeholders through both horizontal (interventions with actors within landscapes, policy reform, governance strengthening, etc.) and vertical (food value and supply chain commitments and financing) dimensions. The program targets include:

- Indicator 3, Area of Land Restored: Increase by over 83,000 ha to a total of more than 2,387,000 ha
- Indicator 4, Area of landscapes under improved practices: Increase by more than 1,134,000 ha to a total of over 42,954,000 ha
- Indicator 6, Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated: Increase by 16.7 million tCO₂eq to a total of 304.6 million tCO₂eq
- Indicator 11, Direct Beneficiaries: Increase by 105,000 to a total of more than 7,105,000

14. Rationale/Theory of Change: The FOLUR IP will help transform food production system and land use which is cited by scientific reports as major causes of global environmental degradation. It takes through commodities supply chains around the world to remove deforestation as well as other externalities related to food crops from their practice and become environmentally sustainable. This will be achieved through a system-wide approach that brings together strategies and stakeholders through both horizontal (interventions with actors within landscapes, policy reform, governance strengthening, etc.) and vertical (food value and supply chain commitments and financing) dimensions. The program

aims to push these supply chains towards tipping points, where the costs of sustainable production are internalized into the market transactions and accepted by the global markets where production and consumption is taken up. The FOLUR IP is structured in four main components: development of integrated landscape management systems; promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible commodity value chains; restoration of natural habitats; and global platform (program coordination, collaboration and capacity building). The program will also build a global coalition that engages key stakeholders in the major food systems and supply chains, including existing platforms such as the Food and Land Use coalition (FOLU), Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA), Consumer Goods Forum, Bonn Challenge and others, to work collectively with countries toward achieving sustainability.

15. Funding source⁴: The total GEF financing approved in the work programs for the FOLUR IP and its two addendums is \$437.6million (\$401.5 million GEF grant amount and \$36.1 million Agency Fee), with cofinancing amount reaches \$3.7 billion at design. Currently, \$437.6 million GEF grant amount have been council approved, including STAR allocation from Biodiversity (34%), Climate Change (9%), and Land Degradation (19%). The rest is from IP FOLU set-asides (38%).

16. Countries and Agencies: Twenty seven countries will address environmental degradation caused by unsustainable production of key commodities in a variety of landscapes around the world, including Burundi, China, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Tanzania, Thailand, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Brazil, India, Nigeria, Paraguay, Uganda, Kenya, Guinea, Uzbekistan, Nicaragua. Eight GEF Agencies are involved in the implementation, they are the World Bank, UNDP, IFAD, WWF-US, CI, UNIDO, UNEP, FAO.

Sustainable Cities IP

17. Objective and targets: The Sustainable Cities Impact Program (SCIP) seeks to promote a transformational shift in urban development by supporting cities to pursue integrated urban planning for impactful development outcomes with global environmental benefits. The main targets of the SCIP are:

- *Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use*: over 900,000 ha
- *Area of land restored*: close to 25,000 ha
- *Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)*: over 280,000 ha
- *Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)*: more than 38,000 ha
- *Greenhouse Gas Emissions mitigated*: more than 184.8 million tCO₂eq
- *Direct beneficiaries*: more than 58,000,000

18. Rationale/Theory of Change: The SCIP builds on the GEF-6 Sustainable Cities and emphasizes a holistic approach to tackling systemic drivers of environmental degradation in cities for long-term sustainability and resilience. The SCIP maintains the a two-tiered approach, that brings together investments for more integrated sustainable cities in 24 cities across 9 countries, with a global knowledge sharing and learning platform designed to build momentum, raise ambitions, secure commitments and implement integrated solutions on the ground that require new behaviors by all actors. Through these two tracks, a virtuous and reinforcing circle emerges, where capacity

⁴ The financial figures are retrieved from the GEF Portal on August 3, 2020.

development informs the implementation of more innovative, inclusive, gender sensitive, sustainable and integrated projects, which in turn set an example for replication within the city, country and beyond.

19. Funding source: GEF financing approved for the SCIP reaches \$159.9 million (\$146.7 million GEF grant amount and \$13.2 million Agency Fee), including STAR allocation from Biodiversity (23%), Climate Change (33%), and Land Degradation (4%). The rest is from IP set-asides (40%). The promised co-financing resources are estimated at \$1.7 billion.

20. Countries and Agencies: In the SCIP, nine countries will promote transformational shift in urban development by supporting cities to pursue integrated urban planning for impactful development outcomes. The countries are: Argentina, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Indonesia, India, Morocco, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone. UNEP (lead Agency), ADB, UNDP and World Bank are the Implementing Agencies. Built on the experience from the GEF-6 Sustainable Cities-IAP, the SCIP will bring together three leading global organizations working with cities to fulfill their climate and sustainability targets, including World Resources Institute (WRI), Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group. The three-organization consortium, also known as the 'City-Based Organizations' will work as co-executing partners of the SCIP. Each of the CBOs brings a different and complementary set of strengths to the SCIP ranging from cutting-edge knowledge and tools, political leadership and advocacy, existing regional networks and experience in capacity building at the ground level.

Amazon Sustainable Landscapes

21. Objective and targets: The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes 2 (ASL2) Impact Program aims to improve integrated landscape management and conservation of ecosystems in targeted areas in the Amazon region. ASL2 program seeks to bring about 32 million hectares of protected lands and over 16 million hectares of landscapes under improved management, restore more than 18,000 hectares of land, and reduce more than 29.8 M tCO₂e in greenhouse gas emissions. The direct beneficiaries of this program are estimated at 32,000 people.

22. Rationale/Theory of Change: The GEF has made significant investments in innovative approaches to advance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and sustainable management of international waters in the Amazon Basin. Most of the previous investments are associated with conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at national level, while less efforts have been made to address root causes of deforestation that require collaboration across borders. The ASL2 program seeks to help the region move away from a business-as-usual scenario characterized by forest conversion into low productivity cattle ranching and other unsustainable land uses to forest-and freshwater-friendly landscapes. It builds upon GEF-6 ongoing efforts carried out by the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes program (ASL1 program), expanding the geographic scope, improving protected area systems including for wetlands/freshwater ecosystems, implementing integrated forest landscape approaches and helping reinforce and improve coordination of actions on the ground. In this program, seven countries that account for 92% of the Amazon basin territory will work together with a joint vision to maintain and improve the ecological health and integrity of the Amazon biome. The long-term goal is to implement a landscape mosaic made up of well-managed protected areas and indigenous territories, with sustainable use in the surrounding landscapes that will ultimately ensure the maintenance of the ecological integrity and resilience of the Amazon biogeographical region.

23. Funding source: GEF financing approved for the ASL2 program reaches \$96.3 million (\$88.3 million GEF grant amount and \$7.9 million Agency Fee), including STAR allocation from Biodiversity (53%), Climate Change (5%), and Land Degradation (4%). The rest is from IP SFM Amazon set-asides (37%). The promised co-financing resources are estimated at \$509.5 million.

24. **Countries and Agencies:** The ASL2 Program added Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana, and Suriname to the original three countries in the first phase (ASL1), namely, Brazil, Colombia and Peru. World Bank (lead Agency), CI, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNIDO, CAF and WWF-US are involved in the implementation.

Congo Basin Sustainable Landscapes

25. **Objective and targets:** The Congo Basin Sustainable Landscapes (CBSL) Impact Program seeks to catalyze transformational change in conservation and sustainable management of the Congo Basin through landscape approaches that empower local communities and forest dependent people, and through partnerships with the private sector. In terms of Global Environmental Benefits, the program will improve the management effectiveness of 20 protected areas covering more than 7.0 million hectares, create 600,000 hectares of new protected areas, restore 500,000 hectares of forest and forest lands, and improve land management practices on more than 4.3 million hectares of landscapes. All these activities will result in GHG emissions reductions of 121 M tCO₂e. 358,000 direct beneficiaries, more than half being females are targeted by the program.

26. **Rationale/Theory of Change:** The Congo Basin is globally important for climate regulation, rainfall patterns, carbon storage, biodiversity conservation, and multiple provisioning of services for human communities and forest dependent people. With the support of the Congo Basin Sustainable Management (CBSL) Impact Program, actions will address immediate problems related to biodiversity loss and lack of tenure and land rights for forest dependent people, but also aim to prepare the region for dealing with increasing threats in the near future, as the development of infrastructure and large-scale agribusiness plantations with the risks of irreversible damage to the integrity and functioning of the Congo Basin Forest ecosystem. The program comprises four components: enabling integrated transboundary landscape planning for countries to implement sustainable land management plans that are based on maintaining the ecological integrity of the Congo Basin; maintaining and strengthening the conservation of critically high conservation value forest providing important habitat to endangered species and critical ecosystem services; integrating local communities and forest dependent people in the sustainable use of forests through the strengthening of land tenure and production sector activities; and building national and regional capacity for regional cooperation. Together, these four components will help address the four main barriers: conflicting and isolated sectoral developments; poor governance of protected areas; lack of engagement of communities, forest dependent people, and private sector in conservation and sustainable use; and weak cross-border implementation of conservation actions and learning.

27. **Funding source:** GEF financing approved for the CBSL program reaches \$62.3 million (\$57.2 million GEF grant amount and \$5.1 million Agency Fee), including STAR allocation from Biodiversity (44%), Climate Change (7%), and Land Degradation (7%). The rest is from IP SFM Congo set-asides (40%). The promised co-financing resources are estimated at \$387.4 million.

28. **Countries and Agencies:** It will catalyze transformational change through six critical transboundary landscapes in six countries, namely, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Congo DR, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon. UNEP (lead Agency), IUCN, World Bank and WWF-US are the Implementing Agencies. Close coordination with the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) is planned to identify and capitalize on synergies such that the CBSL impact program builds on CAFI activities.

Drylands Sustainable Landscapes

29. **Objective and targets:** The objective of the Dryland Sustainable Landscapes (DSL) Impact Program is to avoid, reduce, and reverse further degradation, desertification, and deforestation of land and ecosystems in drylands through the sustainable management of production landscapes. In terms of

GEB targets, the program will bring 12 million hectares under sustainable land management, including 1.2 million hectares primarily benefitting biodiversity and avoiding deforestation of 240,000 hectares of high conservation value forests. In addition, the program will improve the management effectiveness in 1.6 million hectares of protected areas and restore 1.2 million hectares of degraded land in the drylands. All these activities will result in GHG emission reductions of in total 81 M tCO₂e.

30. Rationale/Theory of Change: The program will transform the management of drylands in selected regions (the Miombo and Mopane ecosystems of southern Africa, the savannas of west Africa, and the temperate grasslands, savannas and shrublands of Central Asia) establishing the basis for the scaling out of sustainable dryland management to regional and global levels. This will be of major significance given that drylands extend over more than 40% of the Earth's landmass, are affected by some of the world's most pressing environmental and development challenges and have been historically neglected in terms of coordinated investments. The program consists of three components: strengthening the enabling environment for the sustainable and inclusive management of drylands; implementing and scaling up sustainable dryland management; programmatic coordination, monitoring and scaling out. The components of each child project will mirror those of the program as a whole; within each child project, the three components will be mutually interdependent and complementary; and the Global Coordination Project will play a vital role in ensuring that the potential for value-added offered by the programmatic approach, in terms of effectiveness and scaling out, is realized.

31. Funding source: GEF financing approved for the DSL program reaches \$104.5 million (\$95.8 million GEF grant amount and \$8.6 million Agency Fee), including STAR allocation from Biodiversity (21%), Climate Change (10%), and Land Degradation (31%). The rest is from IP SFM drylands set-asides (40%). The promised co-financing resources are estimated at \$809.1 million.

32. Countries and Agencies: The program covers 11 countries in three dryland regions, namely, the Miombo and Mopane ecosystems of southern Africa (participating countries: Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe), the savannas of west Africa (Burkina Faso) and the temperate grasslands, savannas and shrublands of Central Asia (Kazakhstan and Mongolia). FAO (lead Agency), World Bank, IUCN and WWF-US are the GEF Agencies.

Annex 2: IAPs/IPs Child Projects

Table 1: Cities IAP Child project specifics

GEF ID	GEF Agency	Country	Focal area	Focal Area Objectives / Programs	Project title	Status	PA level	Project type
9077	World Bank - ADB, AfDB, DBSA, IDB, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO	Global	MFA	Cities IAP; CCM-1 Program 1; CCM-2 Program 3; BD-1 Program 1; BD-4 Program 9; CW-1 Program 2;	Cities-IAP: Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP-PROGRAM)	Council approved	Parent	FSP
9123	World Bank / UNIDO	Senegal	MFA	Cities IAP; CCM-2 Program 3; CW-1 Program 3;	Cities-IAP: Sustainable Cities Management Initiative	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9127	UNDP	Paraguay	MFA	Cities IAP; CCM-1 Program 1; CCM-2 Program 3; BD-1 Program 1; BD-4 Program 9; CW-1 Program 2;	Asunción Green City of the Americas – Pathways to Sustainability	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9130	AfDB / UNIDO	Cote d'Ivoire	MFA	Cities IAP; CCM-1 Program 1; CCM-2 Program 3;	Cities-IAP: Abidjan Integrated Sustainable Urban Development	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9142	UNEP	Brazil	MFA	Cities IAP; CCM-2 Program 3; BD-4 Program 9;	Cities-IAP: Promoting Sustainable Cities in Brazil through Integrated Urban Planning and Innovative Technologies Investment	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9145	UNEP / DBSA	South Africa	CC	Cities IAP; CCM-2 Program 3;	Cities-IAP: Building a Resilient and Resource Efficient Johannesburg: Increased Access to Urban Services and Improved Quality of Life	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9147	UNIDO	Malaysia	MFA	Cities IAP; CCM-1 Program 1;	Sustainable-city development in Malaysia	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9162	World Bank	Global	MFA	Cities IAP;	Sustainable Cities IAP - Global Platform for Sustainable Cities	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9223	World Bank	China	MFA	Cities IAP; CCM-2 Program 3;	Sustainable Cities IAP – China Child Project	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9323	UNIDO	India	MFA	Cities IAP; CCM-2 Program 3;	Sustainable cities, integrated approach pilot in India	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9484	ADB	Vietnam	MFA	Cities IAP; CCM-2 Program 3; BD-4 Program 9;	Cities-IAP: Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP-PROGRAM)	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9649	IDB	Mexico	MFA	Cities IAP; CCM-1 Program 1;	Enhancing Mexico's Environmental Sustainability in Regional Hubs	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9666	World Bank	Global	CC	CCM-2 Program 3	Urban Networking to Complement and Extend the Reach of the Sustainable Cities IAP	Under Implementation	Stand-alone	MSP
9698	IDB	Peru	MFA	Cities IAP; CCM-2 Program 3; BD-4 Program 9;	National Platform for Sustainable Cities and Climate Change	Under Implementation	Child	FSP

Table 2: Cities IAP Child project financials

GEF ID	GEF Agency	Country	Project title	Status	GEF amount (\$)	IAP component (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Total project cost (\$)	Agency fees (\$)
9077	World Bank - ADB, AfDB, DBSA, IDB, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO	Global	Cities-IAP: Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP-PROGRAM)	Council approved / PFD clearance	137,822,072	53,880,680	1,478,647,433	1,616,469,505	12,403,984
9123	World Bank / UNIDO	Senegal	Cities-IAP: Sustainable Cities Management Initiative	Under Implementation	8,715,597	6,880,734	51,780,000	60,495,597	784,403
9127	UNDP	Paraguay	Asunción Green City of the Americas – Pathways to Sustainability	CEO endorsed	7,493,120	1,809,862	240,340,000	247,833,120	674,381
9130	AfDB / UNIDO	Cote d'Ivoire	Cities-IAP: Abidjan Integrated Sustainable Urban Development	Under Implementation	5,254,587	2,752,293	33,101,367	38,355,954	472,913
9142	UNEP	Brazil	Cities-IAP: Promoting Sustainable Cities in Brazil through Integrated Urban Planning and Innovative Technologies Investment	CEO endorsed	22,635,780	4,587,156	195,650,658	218,286,438	2,037,220
9145	UNEP / DBSA	South Africa	Cities-IAP: Building a Resilient and Resource Efficient Johannesburg: Increased Access to Urban Services and Improved Quality of Life	CEO endorsed	8,093,171	3,596,965	124,439,330	132,532,501	728,385
9147	UNIDO	Malaysia	Sustainable-city development in Malaysia	Under Implementation	2,752,293	917,431	20,230,000	22,982,293	247,707
9162	World Bank	Global	Sustainable Cities IAP - Global Platform for Sustainable Cities	CEO endorsed	9,024,312	9,024,312	5,400,000	14,424,312	812,188
9223	World Bank	China	Sustainable Cities IAP – China Child Project	CEO endorsed	32,727,523	9,174,312	1,084,000,000	1,116,727,523	2,945,477
9323	UNIDO	India	Sustainable cities, integrated approach pilot in India	Under Implementation	12,110,092	3,139,653	113,953,705	126,063,797	1,089,908
9484	ADB	Vietnam	Cities-IAP: Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP-PROGRAM)	Under Implementation	8,256,881	3,669,725	148,472,900	156,729,781	743,119
9649	IDB	Mexico	Enhancing Mexico's Environmental Sustainability in Regional Hubs	CEO endorsed	13,761,468	4,587,156	98,300,000	112,061,468	1,238,532
9666	World Bank	Global	Urban Networking to Complement and Extend the Reach of the Sustainable Cities IAP	CEO approved	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	4,000,000	190,000
9698	IDB	Peru	National Platform for Sustainable Cities and Climate Change	CEO endorsed	6,422,019	3,211,009	300,979,496	307,401,515	577,981

Table 3: Commodities IAP Child project specifics

GEF ID	GEF Agency	Country	Focal area	Focal area objectives/programs	Project title	Status	PA level	Project type
9072	UNDP - World Bank, WWF-US, CI, IDB, UNEP	Global	MFA	BD-4 program 9; CC-2 program 4; SFM-1 program 1	Comm-IAP: Taking Deforestation Out of Commodity Supply Chains (IAP-PROGRAM)	Council approved	Parent	FSP
9179	UNDP	Global	MFA	BD-4 program 9; CC-2 program 4; SFM-1 program 1	Adaptive Management and Learning for the Commodities IAP	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9180	UNDP	Global	MFA	BD-4 program 9; CC-2 program 4; SFM-1 program 1, 2, 3	Support to Reduced Deforestation Commodity Production	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9182	WWF	Global	MFA	BD-4; CC-2 program 4; SFM-1 program 1, 2	Generating Responsible Demand for Reduced-Deforestation Commodities	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9617	UNDP	Brazil	MFA	BD-4 program 9; CC-2 program 4; SFM-1 program 1, 2, 3	Brazil: Taking Deforestation out of Soy Supply Chain	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9696	World Bank/IFC	Global	MFA	CC-2 program 4	Enabling Transactions - Market Shift to Deforestation Free Beef, Palm Oil and Soy	Under Implementation	Child	FSP

Table 4: Commodities IAP Child project financials

GEF ID	GEF Agency	Country	Project title	Status	GEF amount (\$)	IAP component (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Total project cost (\$)	Agency fees (\$)
9072	UNDP - World Bank, WWF-US, CI, IDB, UNEP	Global	Comm-IAP: Taking Deforestation Out of Commodity Supply Chains (IAP-PROGRAM)	Council approved	40,332,518	40,332,518	443,200,000	483,532,518	3,629,926
9179	UNDP	Global	Adaptive Management and Learning for the Commodities IAP	Under Implementation	3,978,441	3,978,441	5,266,887	9,245,328	358,060
9180	UNDP	Global	Support to Reduced Deforestation Commodity Production	CEO endorsed	14,584,403	14,584,403	164,700,268	179,284,671	1,312,596
9182	WWF	Global	Generating Responsible Demand for Reduced-Deforestation Commodities	Under Implementation	8,748,060	8,748,060	42,334,902	51,082,962	787,325
9617	UNDP	Brazil	Brazil: Taking Deforestation out of Soy Supply Chain	CEO endorsed	6,600,000	6,600,000	28,204,678	34,804,678	594,000
9696	World Bank/IFC	Global	Enabling Transactions - Market Shift to Deforestation Free Beef, Palm Oil and Soy	Under Implementation	6,405,101	6,405,101	22,958,419	29,363,520	576,459

Table 5: Food Security IAP Child project specifics

GEF ID	GEF Agency	Country	Focal area	Focal area objectives/programs	Project title	Status	PA level	Project type
9070	IFAD - UNEP, FAO, UNDP, World Bank, CI, UNIDO	Regional	MFA	BD-3 program 7; BD-4 program 9; CC-2 program 4; LD-1 program 1, 2; LD-3 program 4; LD-4 program 5;	Food-IAP: Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa - An Integrated Approach (IAP-PROGRAM)	Council approved	Parent	FSP
9132	IFAD	Tanzania	MFA	BD-4 program 9; CC-2 program 4; LD-1 program 1; LD-3 program 4; LD-4 program 5;	Reversing Land Degradation trends and increasing Food Security in degraded ecosystems of Semi-arid areas of central Tanzania	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9133	IFAD	Swaziland	MFA	BD-4 program 9; CC-2 program 3; LD-1 program 1, 2; LD-3 program 4; LD-4 program 5;	Climate-Smart Agriculture for Climate-Resilient Livelihoods	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9134	IFAD / UNIDO	Senegal	MFA	CC-2 program 4; LD-1 program 1, 2; LD-3 program 4; LD-4 program 5;	Agricultural Value Chains Support Project	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9135	UNDP	Ethiopia	MFA	BD-3 program 7; LD-3 program 4;	Integrated Landscape Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9136	IFAD	Niger	MFA	LD-1 program 1; LD-3 program 4; LD-4 program 5;	Smallholder agricultural development programme	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9137	UNDP/ FAO	Uganda	MFA	BD-4 program 9; LD-1 program 1; LD-3 program 4; LD-4 program 5;	Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Karamoja sub region	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9138	IFAD	Malawi	MFA	BD-3 program 7; BD-4 program 9; CC-2 program 4; LD-1 program 1; LD-3 program 4; LD-4 program 5;	Enhancing the Resilience of Agro-Ecological Systems (ERASP)	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9139	IFAD	Kenya	MFA	BD-4 program 9; CC-2 program 4; LD-1 program 1, 2; LD-4 program 5;	Establishment of the Upper Tana Nairobi Water Fund	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9140	IFAD	Regional	MFA	BD-4 program 9; CC-2 program 4; LD-4 program 5;	Cross-Cutting/Regional "Hub" Project	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9141	IFAD	Burkina Faso	MFA	LD-1 program 1, 2; LD-3 program 4; LD-4 program 5;	Fostering Participatory Natural Resource Management Project	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9143	UNDP	Nigeria	MFA	LD-1 program 1, 2; LD-3 program 4; LD-4 program 5;	Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Nigeria	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9178	FAO	Burundi	MFA	BD-4 program 9; LD-1 program 1, 2; LD-3 program 4; LD-4 program 5;	Support for sustainable food production and enhancement of Food security and Climate Resilience in Burundi's Highlands	Under Implementation	Child	FSP
9340	World Bank	Ghana	MFA	BD-1 program 1; BD-4 program 9; CC-2 program 4; LD-1 program 2; LD-3 program 4	Sustainable Landscape Management Project in Northern Ghana	Under Implementation	Child	FSP

Table 6: Food Security IAP Child project financials

GEF ID	GEF Agency	Country	Project title	Status	GEF amount (\$)	IAP component (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Total project cost (\$)	Agency fees (\$)
9070	IFAD - UNEP, FAO, UNDP, World Bank, CI, UNIDO	Regional	Food-IAP: Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa - An Integrated Approach (IAP-PROGRAM)	Council approved	106,359,290	106,359,290	805,361,640	911,720,930	9,572,336
9132	IFAD	Tanzania	Reversing Land Degradation trends and increasing Food Security in degraded ecosystems of Semi-arid areas of central Tanzania	CEO endorsed	7,155,963	3,577,982	52,961,800	60,117,763	644,035
9133	IFAD	Swaziland	Climate-Smart Agriculture for Climate-Resilient Livelihoods	Under Implementation	7,211,009	3,605,505	48,000,000	55,211,009	648,991
9134	IFAD / UNIDO	Senegal	Agricultural Value Chains Support Project	Under Implementation	7,219,450	3,669,724	28,544,133	35,763,583	649,752
9135	UNDP	Ethiopia	Integrated Landscape Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience	CEO endorsed	10,239,450	3,669,725	144,965,431	155,204,881	921,550
9136	IFAD	Niger	Smallholder agricultural development programme	Under Implementation	7,636,422	3,669,724	60,320,000	67,956,422	687,277
9137	UNDP/ FAO	Uganda	Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Karamoja sub region	CEO endorsed	7,139,450	3,569,726	58,000,000	65,139,450	642,550
9138	IFAD	Malawi	Enhancing the Resilience of Agro-Ecological Systems (ERASP)	CEO endorsed	7,155,963	3,577,982	87,397,000	94,552,963	644,037
9139	IFAD	Kenya	Establishment of the Upper Tana Nairobi Water Fund	Under Implementation	7,201,835	3,600,917	61,050,330	68,252,164	648,165
9140	IFAD	Regional	Cross-Cutting/Regional "Hub" Project	Under Implementation	10,825,688	10,825,688	85,057,850	95,883,538	974,312
9141	IFAD	Burkina Faso	Fostering Participatory Natural Resource Management Project	Under Implementation	7,269,448	3,669,724	35,900,000	43,169,448	654,250
9143	UNDP	Nigeria	Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Nigeria	CEO endorsed	7,139,450	3,669,725	57,000,000	64,139,450	642,550
9178	FAO	Burundi	Support for sustainable food production and enhancement of Food security and Climate Resilience in Burundi's Highlands	Under Implementation	7,396,330	3,573,725	45,050,728	52,447,058	665,670
9340	World Bank	Ghana	Sustainable Landscape Management Project in Northern Ghana	Under Implementation	12,768,832	3,669,725	22,000,000	34,768,832	1,149,195

Table 7: FOLUR IP Child Project Specifics and Financials

GEF Project ID	Project Title	Agency Name	Country Name	Focal Area	Project Type	Project Status	CEO Amount	CEO Co-Financing	PPG Amount	PPG Fee	Agency Fee at CEO
10232	Reducing deforestation from palm oil and cocoa value chains	CI	Liberia	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	200,000	18,000	0
10237	Integrated Landscape Management of Heart of Borneo Landscapes in Sabah and Sarawak	UNDP	Malaysia	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	200,000	18,000	0
10238	Strengthening Sustainability in Commodity and Food-Crop Value Chains, Land Restoration and Land Use Governance through Integrated Landscape Management for Multiple Benefits in Indonesia	FAO	Indonesia	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	300,000	27,000	0
10239	Establishing System for Sustainable Integrated Land-use Planning Across New Britain Island in Papua New Guinea	UNDP	Papua New Guinea	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	300,000	27,000	0
10243	Preventing forest loss, promoting restoration and integrating sustainability into Ethiopia's coffee supply chains and food systems	UNDP	Ethiopia	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	300,000	27,000	0
10245	Food System, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program in Vietnam	FAO	Viet Nam	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	150,000	13,500	0

10246	Innovative transformation of China's food production systems and agroecological landscapes	World Bank	China	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	300,000	27,000	0
10247	Scaling up Cocoa-based Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration / Transformative Innovations in Côte d'Ivoire (SCOLUR-CI)	FAO	Cote d'Ivoire	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	150,000	13,500	0
10262	Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration in Tanzania's Forest Landscapes	WWF-US	Tanzania	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	200,000	18,000	0
10263	Promoting sustainable landscapes in the Motagua River watershed	UNDP	Guatemala	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	200,000	18,000	0
10264	Promoting sustainable livestock management and ecosystem conservation in Northern Ukraine	UNDP	Ukraine	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	123,000	11,070	0
10265	Promotion of sustainable food systems and improved ecosystems services in Northern Kazakhstan Landscape	UNDP	Kazakhstan	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	150,000	13,500	0
10268	Inclusive Sustainable Rice Landscapes in Thailand	UNEP	Thailand	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	120,000	10,800	0
10306	FOLUR Global Knowledge to Action Platform to Support Transformational Shifts In Food and Land Use Systems	World Bank	Global	MFA	FSP	CEO Endorsement Pending	29,128,440	44,500,000	275,229	24,771	2,621,560
10307	Deforestation Free Commodity Supply Chains in the Peruvian Amazon	FAO,IFAD	Peru	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	200,000	18,000	0
10348	Landscape Restoration and Ecosystem Management for Sustainable Food Systems	World Bank	Ghana	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	275,229	24,771	0

10463	Promoting integrated landscape management approach for conservation of the Mount Elgon ecosystem in Eastern Uganda	UNEP	Uganda	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	200,000	18,000	0
10464	Paraguay FOLUR	UNEP	Paraguay	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	150,000	13,500	0
10468	Sustainable Multiple Use Landscape Consortia - Vertentes Project	World Bank	Brazil	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	183,486	16,514	0
10480	Transforming Rice-Wheat Food Systems in India	FAO	India	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	275,229	24,771	0
10481	Promoting Integrated Landscape Management and Sustainable Food Systems in the Niger Delta Region in Nigeria	FAO	Nigeria	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	150,000	13,500	0
10594	Burundi Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project	World Bank	Burundi	MFA	FSP	CEO Endorsement Pending	6,000,000	46,000,000	0	0	540,000
10598	Integrated Landscape Management for conservation and restoration of the Mt. Elgon Ecosystem in Western Kenya	FAO	Kenya	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	150,000	13,500	0
10599	Transforming Food Systems and Reducing Deforestation in the Protected Areas and Biological Corridors landscapes from the Southern Caribbean Coast and San Juan River autonomous region	FAO	Nicaragua	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	150,000	13,500	0

10600	Integrated management of degraded landscapes for sustainable food systems and livelihoods in Guinea Forest Region and Upper Guinea	FAO	Guinea	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	299,457	26,951	0
10601	Food System, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program in Uzbekistan	FAO	Uzbekistan	MFA	FSP	CEO PIF Cleared	0	0	200,000	18,000	0

Note: Data listed in the table are retrieved from the GEF Portal on August 3, 2020. The GEF grant amount for each child project is not yet being CEO endorsed, hence it shows zero in the table.

Table 8: Sustainable Cities IP Child Project Specifics and Financials

GEF ID	Project Type	Focal Area	Project Status	Country	Project Title	GEF Agency	GEF Amount (\$)					Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
							BD	CC	LD	IP SC	Subtotal		
10452	FSP	MFA	CEO Endorsement Pending	Global	Sustainable Cities Impact Program Global Platform (SCIP-GP)	UNEP			0	16,213,761	16,213,761	1,459,239	17,673,000
10466	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Argentina	Integrated low-carbon and conservation investments in Argentinian cities	UNEP	5,987,886	8,103,906	1,800,869	7,554,575	23,447,236	2,110,251	25,557,487
10465	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Brazil	Promoting integrated metropolitan planning and innovative urban technology investments in Brazil	UNEP	2,679,864	5,806,374	0	4,066,202	12,552,440	1,129,720	13,682,160
Pending	FSP	MFA	Pending	China	China Sustainable City Impact Program	WB	3,669,725	14,678,899	0	8,560,426	26,909,050	2,420,212	29,329,262
10467	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Costa Rica	Transitioning to an urban green economy and delivering global environmental benefits	UNDP	6,206,029	781,839	0	3,330,102	10,317,970	928,617	11,246,587
10484	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	India	Livable Cities in India: Demonstrating Sustainable Urban Planning and Development through Integrated Approaches	UNEP, ADB	902,995	10,748,381	0	5,564,276	17,215,652	1,549,409	18,765,061
10494	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Indonesia	Indonesia Sustainable Cities Impact Program	WB	7,155,963	3,577,982	0	5,136,255	15,870,200	1,428,318	17,298,518
10486	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Morocco	Strengthening Marrakech's sustainable development through innovative planning and financing	UNDP	1,216,055	3,060,092	2,096,789	3,043,231	9,416,167	847,455	10,263,622
10530	FSP	MFA	CEO Endorsement Pending	Rwanda	Rwanda Urban Development Project II	WB	2,752,293	1,376,147	1,376,147	2,568,128	8,072,715	726,544	8,799,259
Pending	FSP	MFA	Pending	Sierra Leone	Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project	WB	2,752,294	917,431	917,431	2,140,106	6,727,262	605,454	7,332,716

Note: Data listed in the table are from the PFD, the financial data are therefore indicative. "Pending" in GEF ID and project status columns means the child project is listed in the PFD but its PIF has not been submitted yet.

Table 9: Amazon IP Child Project Specifics and Financials

GEF ID	Project Type	Focal Area	Project Status	Country	Project Title	GEF Agency	GEF Amount (\$)					Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
							BD	CC	LD	IP SFM - Amazon	Subtotal		
10295	FSP	BD	CEO PIF Cleared	Bolivia	Amazon Sustainable landscape approach in the Plurinational System of Protected Areas and strategic ecosystems of Bolivia	CAF	6,900,226			3,155,963	10,056,189	905,057	10,961,246
Pending	FSP	BD	Pending	Brazil	Brazil Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Phase 2 Project	Pending	13,577,982			5,706,422	19,284,404	1,735,596	21,020,000
10300	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Colombia	Landscape Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods in the Colombian Amazon	WB	9,043,250	2,712,975	904,325	5,706,422	18,366,972	1,653,028	20,020,000
10259	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Ecuador	Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of two priority landscapes in the Ecuadorian Amazon region.	WWF-US	3,469,725		917,431	2,036,697	6,423,853	578,147	7,002,000
10288	FSP	BD	CEO PIF Cleared	Guyana	Securing a Living Amazon through Landscape Connectivity in Central Guyana	WWF-US	3,519,725			1,633,028	5,152,753	463,747	5,616,500
10248	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Peru	Building human well-being and resilience in Amazonian forests by enhancing the value of biodiversity for food security and bio-businesses, in a context of climate change	FAO	8,908,934	900,120	900,120	4,889,909	15,599,083	1,403,917	17,003,000
10252	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Suriname	Strengthening management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon	UNDP	1,766,055	883,028	883,028	1,633,027	5,165,138	464,862	5,630,000
Pending	FSP	MFA	Pending	Regional	Amazon Knowledge and Coordination Technical Assistance	Pending				8,256,881	8,256,881	743,119	9,000,000

Note: Data listed in the table are from the PFD, the financial data are therefore indicative. "Pending" in GEF ID and project status columns means the child project is listed in the PFD but its PIF has not been submitted yet.

Table 10: Dryland IP Child Project Specifics and Financials

GEF ID	Project Type	Focal Area	Project Status	Country	Project Title	GEF Agency	GEF Amount (\$)					Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
							BD	CC	LD	IP SFM-Drylands	Subtotal		
10256	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Angola	Land and natural resource degradation neutrality and community vulnerability reduction in selected Miombo and Mopane Ecoregions of Angola (Okavango and Cunene river basin)	FAO		1,777,700	1,813,077	1,768,856	5,359,633	482,367	5,842,000
10255	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Botswana	Integrated sustainable and adaptive management of natural resources to support land degradation neutrality and livelihoods in the Miombo-Mopane landscapes of North-east Botswana	FAO			3,569,725	1,784,862	5,354,587	481,913	5,836,500
10291	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Burkina Faso	Sustainable Management of Drylands Landscapes in Burkina Faso	IUCN	1,336,147	445,382	2,672,294	2,226,911	6,680,734	601,265	7,281,999
10299	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan Resilient Agroforestry and Rangeland Project	WB, FAO		3,486,238	642,202	2,155,964	6,284,404	565,597	6,850,001
10292	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Kenya	Strengthening forest management for improved biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the Southern rangelands of Kenya	IUCN	2,231,078	446,216	892,431	1,784,862	5,354,587	481,913	5,836,500
10254	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Malawi	Transforming landscapes and livelihoods: A cross-sector approach to accelerate restoration of Malawi's Miombo and Mopane woodlands for sustainable forest and biodiversity management	FAO	2,810,567		1,423,072	2,116,820	6,350,459	571,541	6,922,000
10249	FSP	MFA	CEO Endorsement Pending	Mongolia	Promoting Dryland Sustainable Landscapes and Biodiversity Conservation in the Eastern Steppe of Mongolia	FAO, WWF-US	1,784,862		1,784,862	1,784,862	5,354,586	481,914	5,836,500

10583	FSP	MFA	CEO Endorsement Cleared	Mozambique	Conservation Areas for Biodiversity Conservation and Development II- Additional Financing	WB	9,941,464	1,908,257	4,100,917	7,165,138	23,115,776	2,080,420	25,196,196
10251	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Namibia	Integrated landscape management to reverse degradation and support the sustainable use of natural resources in the Mopane-Miombo belt of Northern Namibia	FAO		444,223	3,642,627	2,043,425	6,130,275	551,725	6,682,000
10250	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Tanzania	Integrated Landscape Management in Dry Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania	FAO	893,189		4,019,349	2,456,269	7,368,807	663,192	8,031,999
10257	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Zimbabwe	A cross-sector approach supporting the mainstreaming of sustainable forest and land management to enhance ecosystem resilience for improved livelihoods in the Save and Runde Catchments of Zimbabwe	FAO	891,790	713,432	5,350,741	3,477,982	10,433,945	939,055	11,373,000
10253	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Global	Global coordination project for the SFM Drylands Impact Program	FAO				8,056,881	8,056,881	725,119	8,782,000

Note: Data listed in the table are from the PFD, the financial data are therefore indicative. "Pending" in GEF ID and project status columns means the child project is listed in the PFD but its PIF has not been submitted yet.

Table 11: Congo Basin IP Child Project Specifics and Financials

GEF ID	Project Type	Focal Area	Project Status	Country	Project Title	GEF Agency	GEF Amount (\$)					Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
							CC	BD	LD	SFM IP	Subtotal		
10287	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Cameroon	Integrated management of Cameroon's forest landscapes in the Congo Basin	WWF-US		6,405,505		3,202,752	9,608,257	864,743	10,473,000
10347	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Central African Republic	Scaling up ecological corridors and transboundary connectivity through integrated natural resources management in the Ngotto Forest landscape and Mbaéré-Bodingué National Park	WB	1,196,372	2,540,106	1,334,776	2,535,627	7,606,881	684,619	8,291,500
10314	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Democratic Republic of Congo	Community-based forested landscape management in the Grand Kivu and Lake Tele-Tumba	UNEP		9,174,312		4,587,156	13,761,468	1,238,532	15,000,000
10293	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Equatorial Guinea	Transforming and scaling up results and lessons learned in the Monte Alen and Rio Campo Landscapes through an inclusive Landscape-scale approach, effective land use planning and promotion of local governance	IUCN	892,432	1,784,862	892,431	1,784,862	5,354,587	481,913	5,836,500
Pending	FSP	MFA	Pending	Gabon	Transforming Forest Landscape Governance in Minkebe/TRIDOM	WB	803,243	2,771,189	803,243	2,188,838	6,566,513	590,986	7,157,499
10269	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Regional	Transformational Change in Sustainable Forest Management in Transboundary Landscapes of the Congo Basin	UNEP				8,192,366	8,192,366	737,313	8,929,679
10298	FSP	MFA	CEO PIF Cleared	Republic of Congo	Integrated Community -Based Conservation of Peatlands Ecosystems and Promotion of Ecotourism in Lac Télé Landscape of Republic of Congo – ICOBACPE /PELATEL	UNEP	896,958	2,282,544	894,535	2,037,018	6,111,055	549,995	6,661,050

Note: Data listed in the table are from the PFD, the financial data are therefore indicative. "Pending" in GEF ID and project status columns means the child project is listed in the PFD but its PIF has not been submitted yet.

Annex 3: Geospatial Analysis Component

Introduction

1. Agricultural expansion and unsustainable agricultural practices are causing landscape degradation, forest loss and degradation and loss of environmental services around the world. To combat these negative environmental trends, the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) Commodities and Food Security Integrated Approach Pilots (IAPs) and subsequent Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program (IP) have focused on advancing sustainable, integrated landscapes and efficient food supply chains that lead to resilience from climate change among smallholders and avoid deforestation and further land degradation.
2. The selection of countries and subnational regions for the IAPs and IPs has mostly been focused on including threatened ecozones or landscapes (Figure 1). The Food Security IAP, which is only being implemented in Sub-Saharan Africa, targets several regions (the Sahel in West Africa, East African Highlands, the Horn of Africa and Southern Africa) that "are prone to environmental crises leading to food insecurity." Within these regions, several agro-ecological zones are targeted, including agro-pastoral millet/sorghum, cereal-root mixed crops, highland perennial, highland mixed temperate and mixed maize. Similarly, the FOLUR IP targets "large production landscapes that have the potential to deliver global environmental benefits at scale and to be sustained after the program finishes" and "seeks to cover globally important geographies for both the commercial agricultural commodities and food staples." The target commodities are soybean, coffee, cocoa, palm oil, livestock (beef), rice, wheat and maize. The Commodities IAP also focuses on commodities—palm oil, beef and soybean—all of which are major drivers of deforestation. Its target landscapes are the globally most significant high-density concentrations of forest carbon—the Amazon, the Congo Basin and Indonesia.

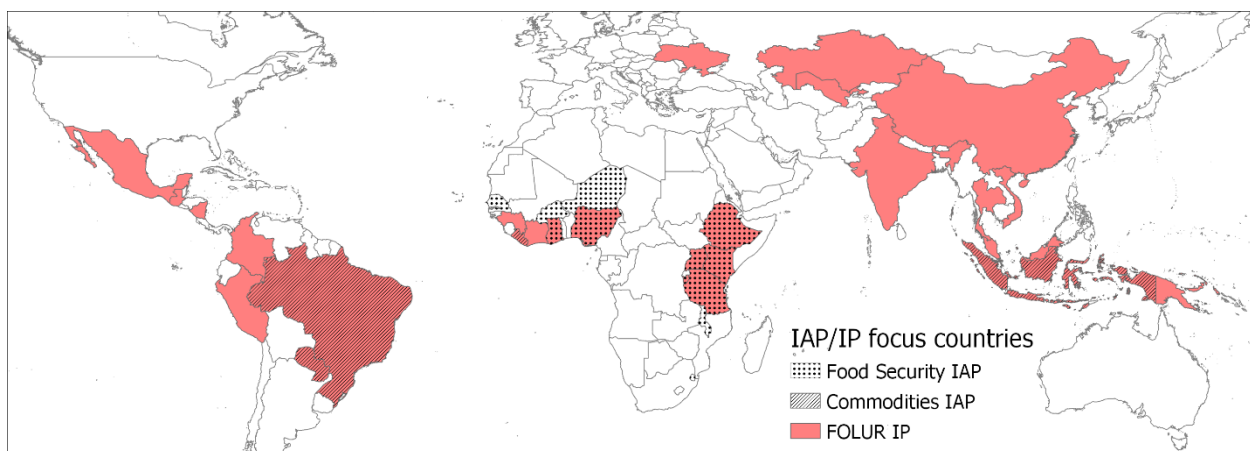


Figure 1. Focus countries for the Commodities and Food Security IAPs, and FOLUR IP.

3. To evaluate the quality of the selection of the project locations for the Commodities and Food Security IAPs and FOLUR IP program, GEF IEO proposes a geospatial analysis of appropriate indicators of landscapes that GEF aims to target. This analysis will attempt to identify on both a global and subnational scale, areas with the following characteristics:
 - landscapes in which the IAPs and IP target agricultural commodities are important in terms of the global supply of each commodity and the local economic impact of the commodity.

- landscapes in which GEF interventions have the ability to make significant impacts to global environmental indicators.

4. This analysis will serve as an objective, qualitative assessment of where the ideal locations would be for IAPs and IP projects. The analysis will aim at providing an indication of how successful the IAPs and IPs were in targeting the most important landscapes in which they could have the most impact. An additional goal would be to give the FOLUR IP, which is still in its initial phase, a sense of where within the chosen project countries would be good locations to target for specific interventions. It is acknowledged that not all factors that are important in project location selection can be represented through spatial analysis (for example, political willingness to work with Implementing Agencies) and therefore the analysis will not be able to perfectly represent the conditions under which GEF chooses countries to target for funding. However, a spatial analysis can still provide focus to the program in terms of recognizing global gaps in their portfolio and highlighting potential high-impact regions that could be targeted for activities.

Data layers

5. The geospatial analysis will draw on spatial data layers that indicate which locations have characteristics that would allow the IAPs and IP programs to achieve more impact. The characteristics that are proposed for inclusion (and their associated data sources) include:

- **Production and area of target commodities.** The Commodities IAP and FOLUR IP programs target key commodities and value chains for intervention. The areas where the programs can have the most impact are therefore those which both produce large quantities of the commodity crops and in which the crops represent an important economic driver. To obtain this information, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) Spatial Production Allocation Model's (SPAM) spatial layers on crop production and area harvested will be used. SPAM produces layers for all the Commodities and FOLUR priority crops. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) distributes a spatial distribution of cattle, which will be used for livestock production. If available, additional information on the percentage of GDP that each crop represents to each country can be used to show the economic importance of the commodities.
- **Natural habitat degradation.** One of the main objectives of the Commodities and FOLUR programs is to reduce degradation of natural habitats (specifically tropical forests in the case of the Commodities IAP). Areas that are most susceptible to future degradation are generally found near areas of historical conversion of natural land covers to anthropogenic land uses, especially croplands. Therefore, areas that have recently seen land cover/land use change due to croplands would be areas where the programs would want to target implementation. The NASA MODIS yearly land cover dataset can be used to identify areas of natural habitat that have been converted to cropland in the last ten years available (2007-2016). A second option would be to use Global Forest Watch's tree cover loss by dominant driver layer, which shows where tree cover has been lost specifically due to commodity-driven deforestation (as opposed to shifting agriculture, forestry, wildfire and urbanization). This dataset is higher resolution than MODIS and could focus on commodity-driven land use change, which is directly applicable to the Commodities program.
- **Natural landscape restoration potential.** In addition to reducing degradation, one of the Food Security IAP's as well as the FOLUR IP's main objectives is to restore natural habitats and agroforestry landscapes, especially those sequestering a significant amount of carbon. However, not all areas are suitable for agroforestry, restoration or conversion to high carbon stock natural

habitats (for example, urban areas, intensive croplands and very arid areas). It is therefore useful to have an indication of what areas are suitable for restoration. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) map of forest landscape restoration opportunities gives a good indication where agroforestry could be suitable and where the most high carbon stock natural land use, forests, can be restored. It is not clear if this layer is publicly available, so it may have to be requested from IUCN directly.

- **Biodiversity importance.** One of the main global environmental objectives of all three programs is to improve biodiversity in key biodiverse landscapes. Therefore, the programs should prioritize implementation in areas that are more biodiverse or have greater biodiversity significance. The IUCN, BirdLife International and the United Nations Environmental Programme map of biodiversity significance, accessible on Global Forest Watch, can be used for this analysis.
- **Food security.** Especially the Food Security IAP but also the FOLUR IP aim to improve food security and make food production systems more resilient to shocks that may become more prevalent with climate change. To understand if the programs are working in areas with the highest food insecurity, the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS-NET) data can be used to understand what areas have been most commonly classified as having high food insecurity over the last several years.

Combining geospatial layers

6. To determine locations that have the most characteristics that should be prioritized by the IAPs and IP, the spatial layers above will be combined into an index for each of the programs using the spatial layers that best represent the goals of each program. For example, the FOLUR index could use the following scheme with each layer, once normalized into a binary or gradient numerical value:

- Gradient from 0-1 of relative production of each agricultural crop and livestock existing in the area
- Gradient from 0-1 of percentage of GDP that each crop represents in the given country where the area is located
- Binary 0 or 1 depending on if the area has been recently converted from a natural land use to cropland
- Binary 0 or 1 depending on if the area is considered suitable for forest landscape restoration
- Gradient from 0 to 1 of biodiversity significance

7. These layers will be "stacked" on one another to see which areas have the most characteristics present. The layers may be weighted relative to their importance to the program of interest. For example, it might make sense to weight agricultural production more than biodiversity significance for the FOLUR IP, given that FOLUR focuses on food systems and value chains, while biodiversity is more of a co-benefit. The areas with the most key characteristics present will have the highest score on the index and will then stand out as areas to target for implementation.

The indices can be done on two scales:

- **National scale.** Each country will be given a score based on a spatial average for each indicator for all areas in the country. This analysis will serve to evaluate how well the programs selected priority countries for project implementation and also to give the program an idea as to where they could focus for additional countries for subsequent phases of the program.

- **Subnational scale.** Within the chosen countries, each area (using a target resolution of 10 km grid cells) will be given an index score so that it is clear what portions of the country should receive more attention from the programs. This analysis will serve to orient individual projects that have not yet selected implementation locations as well as evaluate projects that have already selected their target locations. This subnational analysis will be done only for certain key country clusters, likely areas that are included in all or two of the key programs of interest.