

GEF-7 Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program



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What is the GEF?

- The GEF (Global Environment Facility) is an international partnership of 183 countries, international institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector that addresses global environmental issues.
- The GEF serves as the Financial Mechanism of a number of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and processes including the Rio Conventions on Climate, Biodiversity and Desertification and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Minamata Convention on Mercury.
- The GEF was created in 1991 and has provided **over \$17.9 billion in grants** and **mobilized an additional \$93.2 billion in co-financing** for more than **4500 projects in 170 countries**.



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New GEF-7 cycle beginning now!

- The donors to the GEF approved the GEF programming directions along with a set of policy recommendations.
- The total envelope approved is **4.1 Billion USD**.
- GEF 7 commenced on **July 1, 2018**

Country Driven
Process

Country \$ allocation



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Overall GEF 7 Architecture

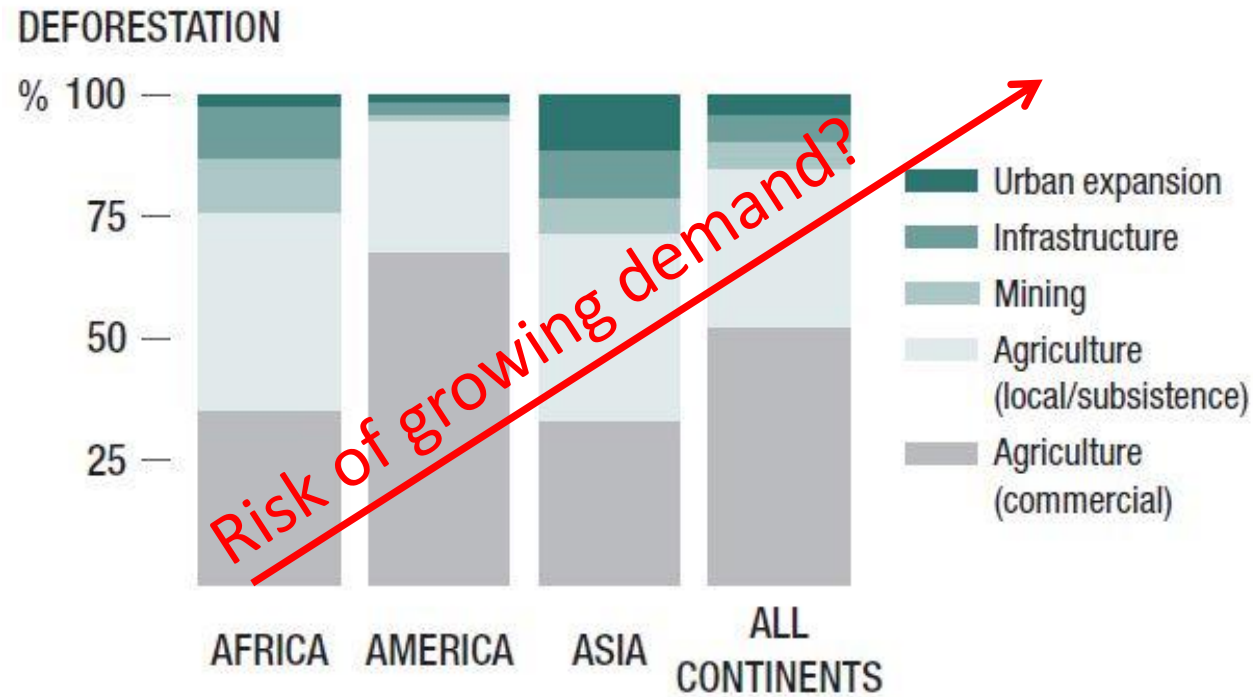
- GEF 7 results will be achieved through integrated programming that seeks to catalyze or amplify systems change.
- Global Environmental Benefits will be achieved through both Focal Area programming and through 3 Impact Programs.
- GEF 7 Results will be tracked through a number of Core Indicators



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Causes of Deforestation

Figure 1: Principle drivers of forest loss in tropical and sub-tropical countries (2000-2010)



Food systems
1/4 of GHG emission

Forests hosts
80% terrestrial
biodiversity

Source: McFarland et al, 2015, ODI,



GEF-7 New Flagship Program:

Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program

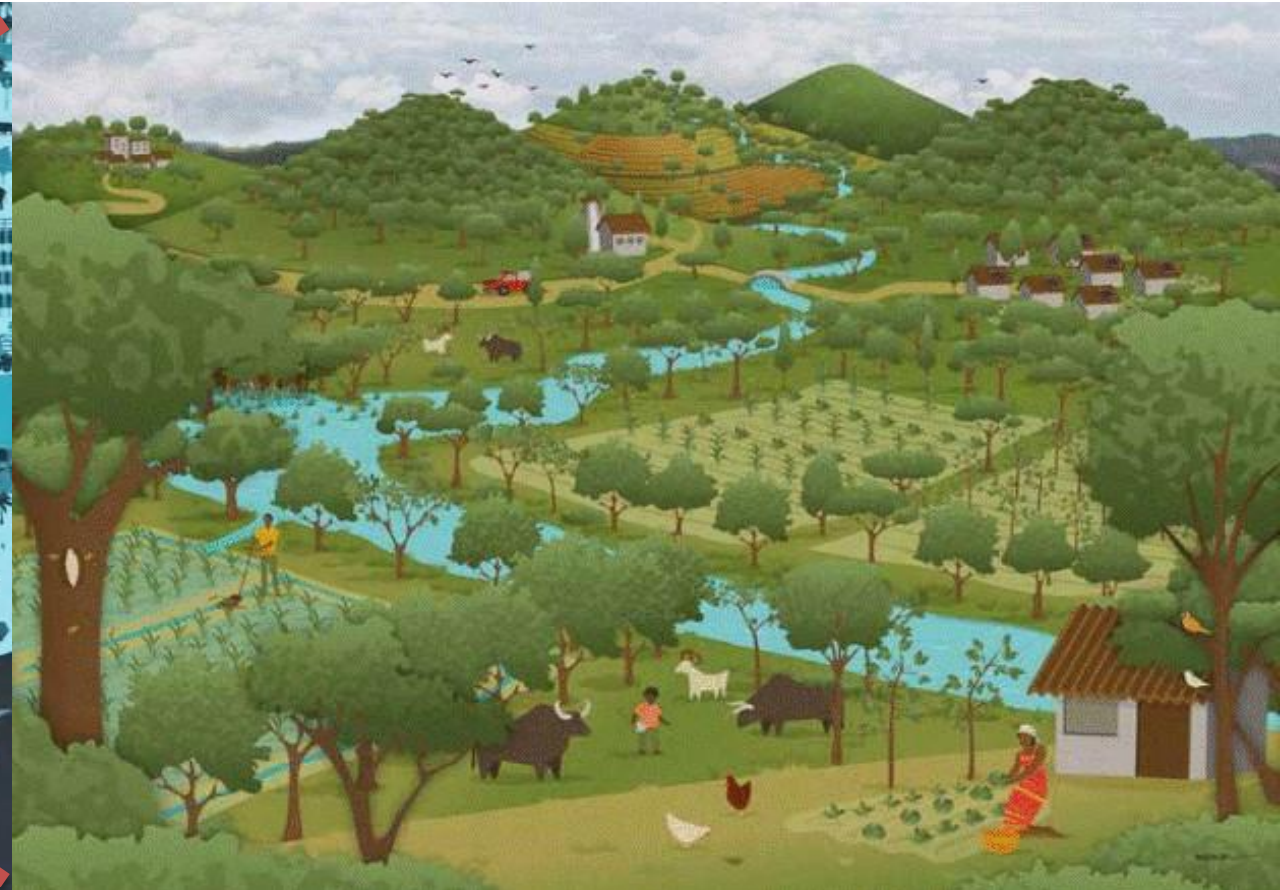


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The Vision: Achieve Transformational Shift – “Sustainability”

Source: The Little Sustainable Landscapes Book



Source: Landscapes for People, Food and Nature



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What needs to happen?

- Develop efficient and effective food value chains
- Remove deforestation from commodity supply chains
- Expand restoration of degraded lands

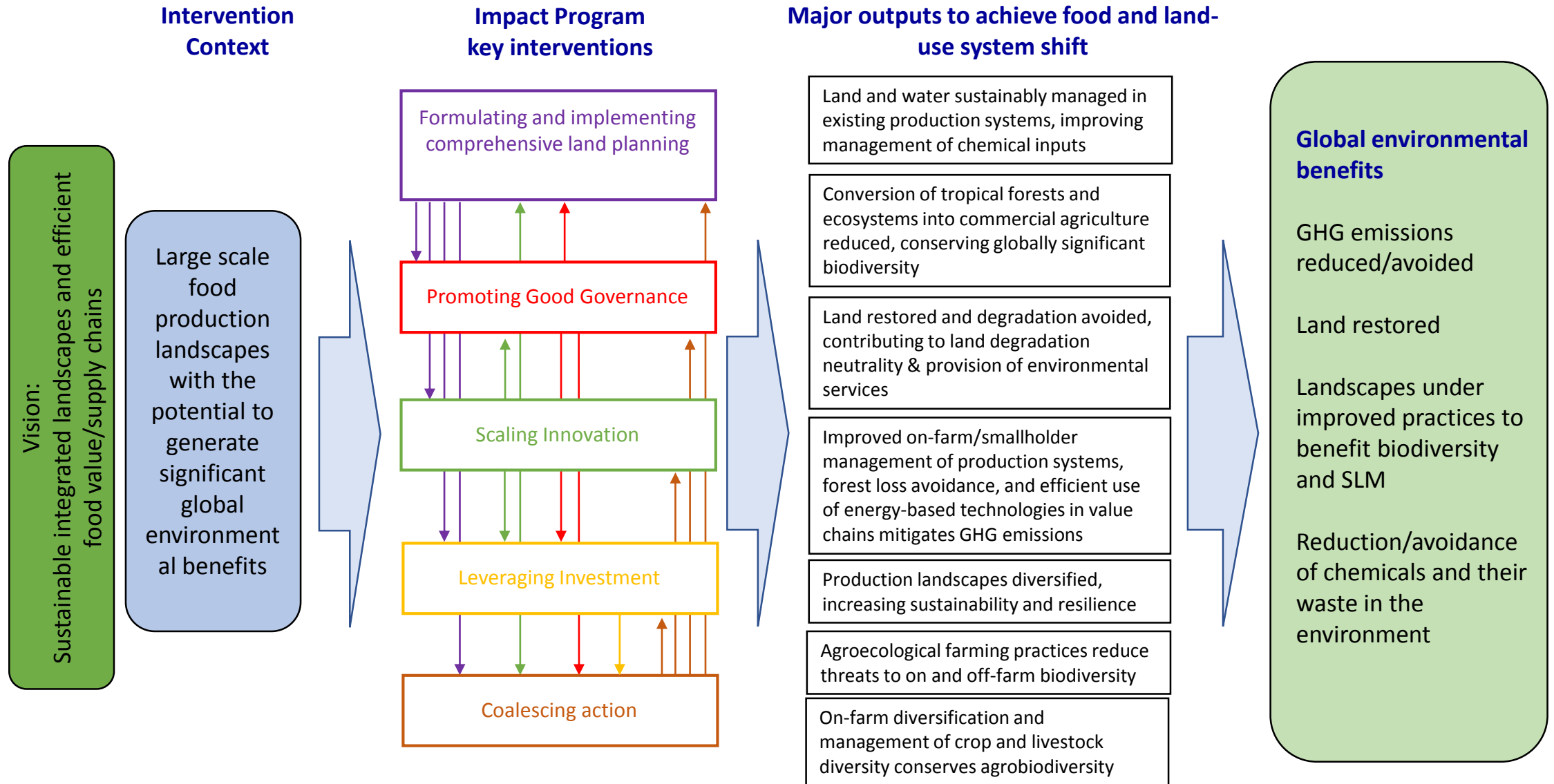


Underpinned by: **Comprehensive land use planning** that reconciles competing land use, considers trade-offs, and harnesses synergy.



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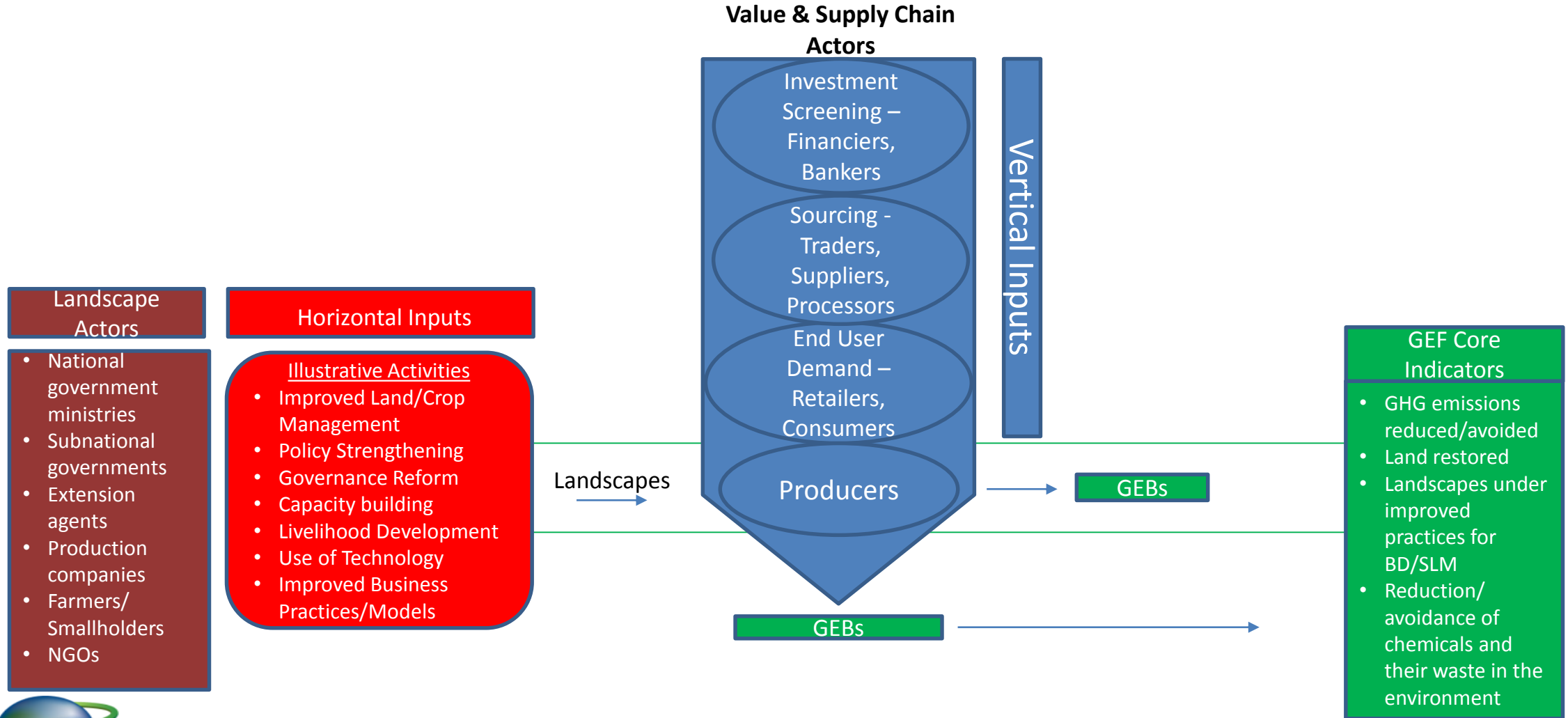
The Theory of Change



The how: Supply Chain Approach



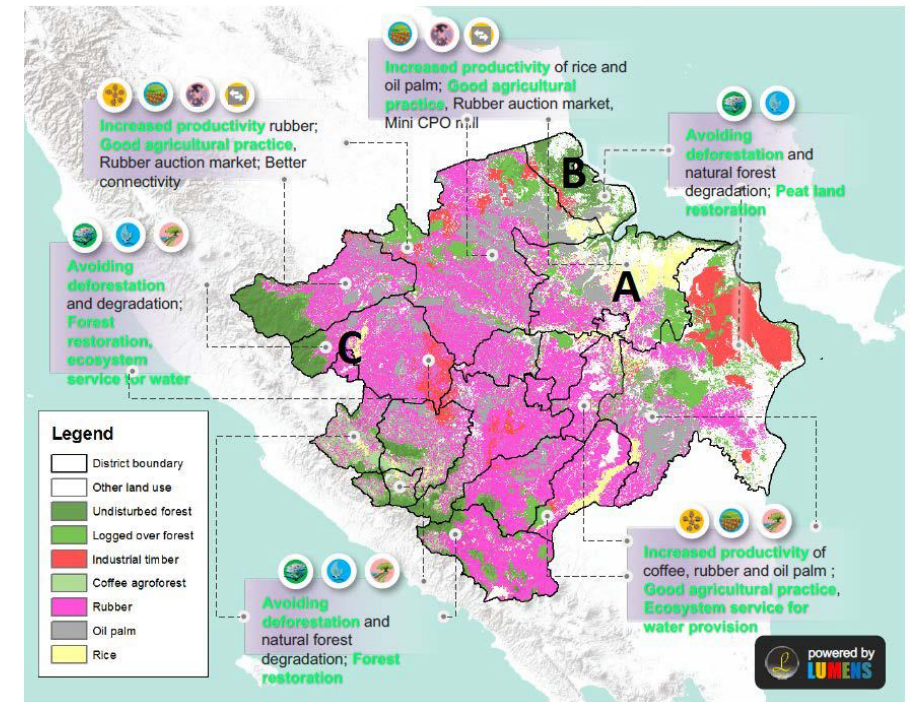
Program Design Elements



The target: Sustainable Integrated Landscapes

Spatially explicit geographies where food and ecological systems are integrated, requiring implementation at scale of a suite of related strategies and interventions, and demonstrating the following characteristics:

- **Evidence of environmental threat** from commodity driven deforestation or unsustainable agricultural systems
- **Potential for applying a comprehensive land use approach** linking production, biodiversity conservation, and restoration at scale
- **Willingness to work across national borders** for supply chain needs and other market driven demands.



Focus on **Comprehensive Land Use Planning**

- To balance demands for increased food production with potential for harnessing ecosystem services
- Improve targeting of landscapes for delivering integrated solutions at scale



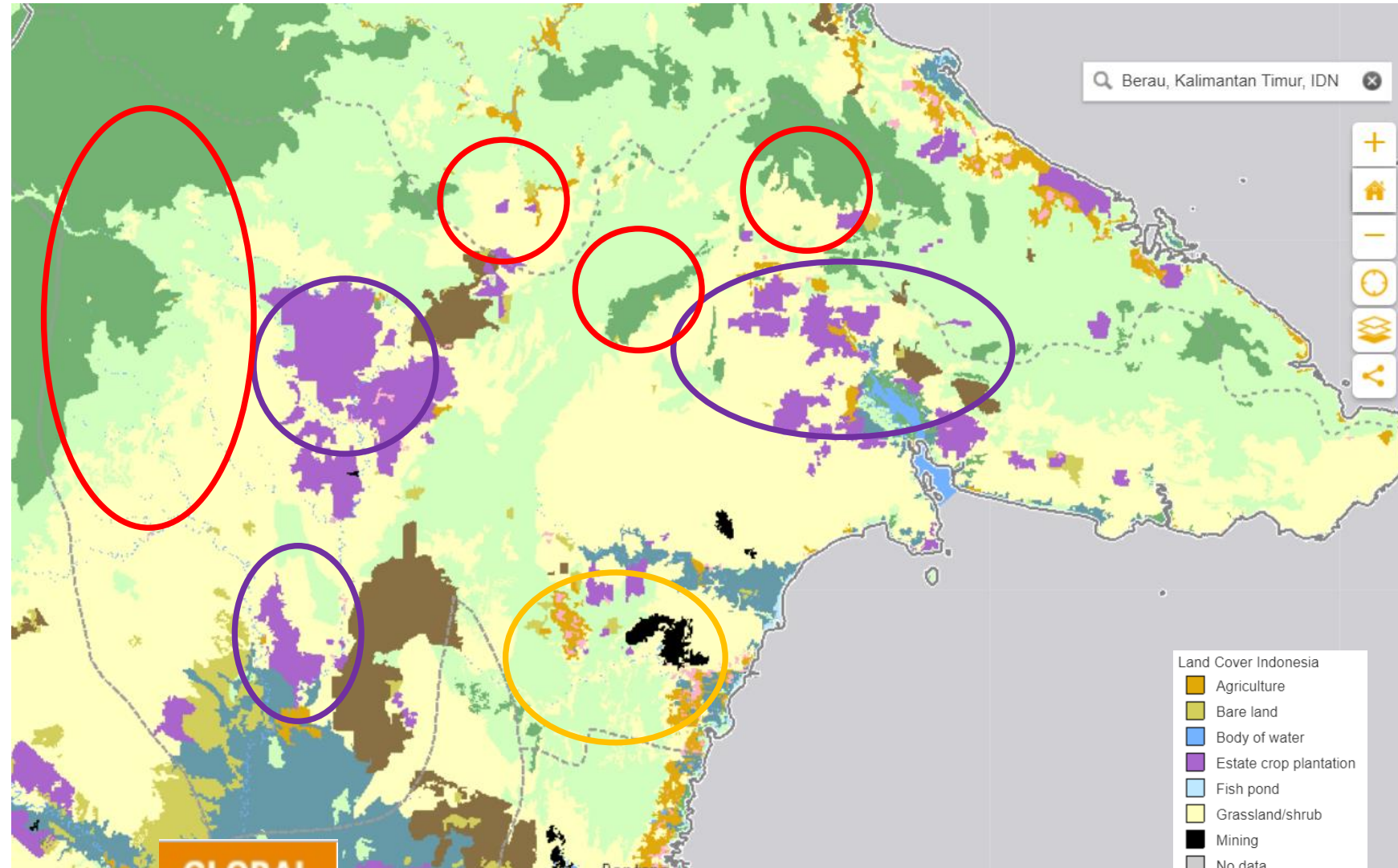
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Landscape Example

Potential Actions at Scale

- Improve yields and decrease land use requirements by optimizing utilization of quality seedlings, BAP.
- Support forest restoration to rehab land to productive use and to maintain ecosystem services
- Train smallholder farmers and extension service staff in low carbon agricultural practices
- Conservation of agrobiodiversity by increasing on-farm diversification
- Convene multi-stakeholder dialogues to ensure involvement of local communities, indigenous peoples, and women on land use decisions
- Align policy at the national and sub-national levels to avoid negative interactions of multiple sectoral plans implemented independently in parallel.
- Harness the ability of agribusiness and the food industry to scale best practices and standards
- Support efforts to deploy public funds to de-risk and leverage private sector investments through blended finance financial tools



The results: Global Environment Benefits

BD GEBs

- Agricultural destruction of **intact, biodiverse habitat** avoided [BD 2, program 7]
- Threats to **on and off-farm biodiversity** reduced through **agroecological practices** [BD 1, program 1]
- Threatened **agrobiodiversity** conserved and sustainably used [BD 1, program 1; BD 1, program 4]

CCM GEBs

- Land-use and value chain-based **GHGs sequestered** [CCM objective 2]
- Land-use and value chain-based **GHGs avoided** [CCM objective 2]

LD GEBs

- New **land degradation** avoided [LD objective 1, entry point 1]
- Degraded production **landscapes restored** [LD objective 1, entry point 1]

CW GEBs

- **Pollution from POPs and HHPs** in global food supply reduced [CW program 2]



The Entry Points for Countries

- **Globally important tropical forest country and major producer of a global commodity** (i.e. oil palm, beef, soy, coffee, and cocoa) + Commitment to taking deforestation out of the supply chain, restore degraded lands, protect high value BD and CS forests.

OR

- **Globally important food crop (e.g. rice, wheat, maize, cassava) or livestock production systems** + Commitment to increase the sustainability, efficiency and effectiveness in the food system, restore degraded lands for production and halt encroachment into intact ecosystems.

PLUS

- The agriculture and/or food sector has been identified by the country as a major target for delivering global environmental benefits linked to the MEAs that GEF serves (for CCM, BD, SLM and C&W)
- The country has established targets for landscape restoration, including commitments under an existing global initiatives (Bonn Challenge, AFR100, 20X20, etc.)



Ensuring Diversified Country Portfolio

1. Production landscapes that remain critical for GEBs but where remaining forests are threatened by expansion of commercial commodity production
2. Landscapes where production of globally important food crops or livestock creates high intensity negative externalities
3. “Frontier” landscapes where opportunity exists to preempt expansion and get ahead of commercial commodity-driven forest loss
4. Landscapes that are highly degraded and in need of restoration for the ecosystem services they provide to agricultural production



Financing Criteria

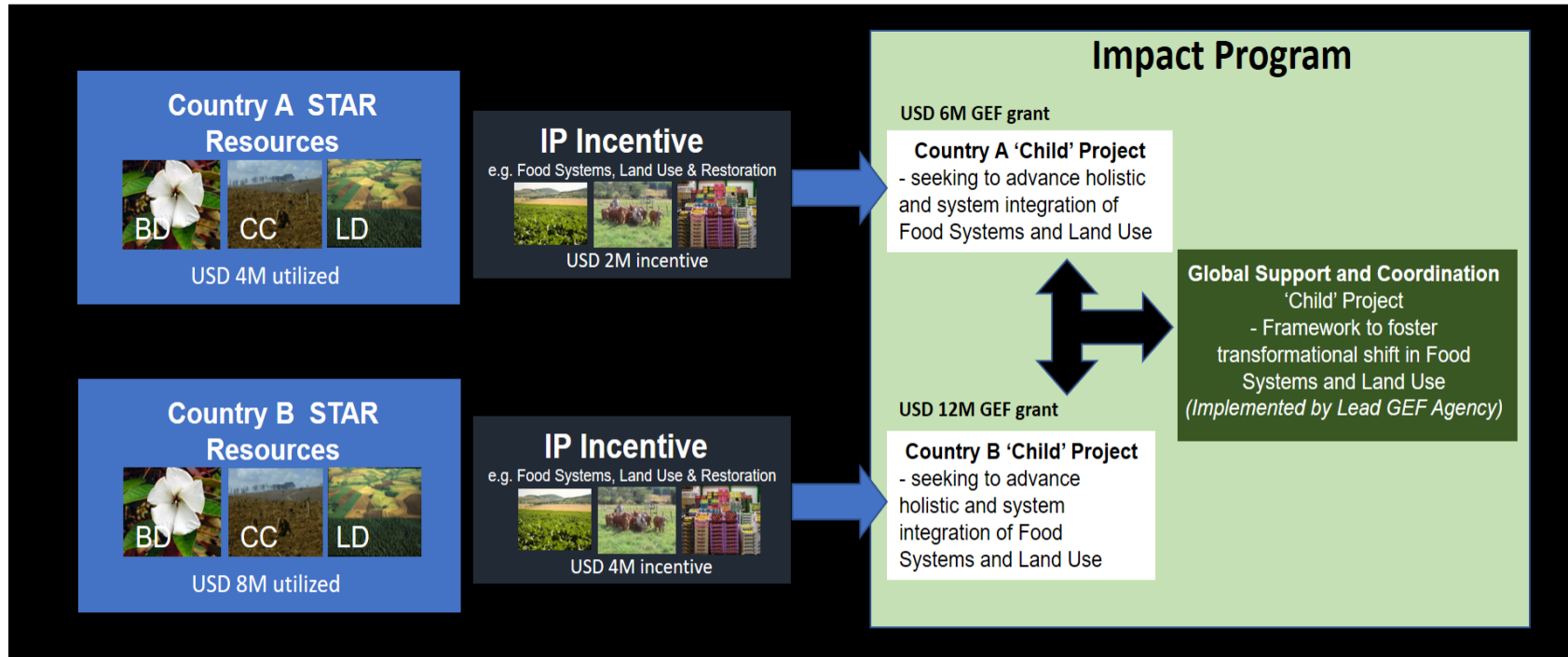
GEF financing to projects will be prioritized by their:

1. High potential/ability to generate multiple GEBs (GHG, BD, LD) and the significance that these represent in terms of contribution to delivery of GEF core indicator targets
2. Contribution to wider national/sub-national strategies and alignment with existing comprehensive land use plans
3. Public sector support (policy and institutional) and demonstrated political will of key government actors
4. Private sector involvement (markets and financing)
5. Potential for achieving large-scale change
6. Ability to catalyze innovations generated in technology, policy, governance, financing, and business models.



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The Incentive: Resource Allocation to Impact Programs



Resources (million \$)

STAR	265
Matching incentive	133
Global support	32
Total	430

Co-financing: 1/7



Timeline and Process for Operationalizing the Impact Programs

- GEF Assembly on 26-28 June, GEF-7 Programming Directions adopted
- STAR Allocations published on July 1st
- 30 August 2018: guidance note on programming IPs
- September 2018: Consultation workshop with Implementing Agencies
- 15 October 2018: release of a call and template for “Expression of Interests” (EOIs) for participation in the IPs
- 30 December 2018: Initial deadline for submission of EOIs
- By end January 2019: Selection of an initial batch of submissions for each of the Ips
- May-June 2019 Council meeting: Inclusion in the Work Program (if resources allows)
- Late 2019: additional deadline for new EOIs submission



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