Consolidating biodiversity and land conservation policies and actions as pillars of sustainable development

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10081

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

Project Title
Consolidating biodiversity and land conservation policies and actions as pillars of sustainable development

Countries
Uruguay,

Agency(ies)
UNDP,

Other Executing Partner(s):
National Environment Directorate (DINAMA) / Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and the Environment (MVOTMA)

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Tourism, Infrastructure, Species, Threatened Species, Invasive Alien Species, Biomes, Grasslands, Wetlands, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Finance, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Sustainable Agriculture, Ecosystem Approach, Sustainable Pasture Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Cover and Land cover change, Land Productivity, Indicators to measure change, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Communications, Behavior change, Education, Awareness Raising, Beneficiaries, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Participation, Consultation, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Course, Master Classes, Workshop, Knowledge Exchange, Peer-to-Peer, Learning, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Climate Finance (Rio Markers), Mainstreaming, Climate Change Adaptation 0, Climate Change Mitigation 1, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Certification -National Standards, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity

Duration
60
In Months

Agency Fee($)
250,731

Submission Date
11/7/2018

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
BD-1 _P1	GET	1,102,590	6,266,448
BD-2_P7	GET	1,102,589	6,266,447
LD-1 _P1	GET	434,090	2,467,105
	Total Project Cost ($)	**2,639,269**	**15,000,000**

B. Indicative Project description summary

Project Objective

To strengthen the systemic, financial and institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management, enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of protected area management, stewardship of private lands and human well-being.

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
1. Enabling legal, financial, and institutional environment for biodiversity conservation and Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)	Technical Assistance	–Governance framework and financial structure strengthened to manage landscapes with an ecosystems-based approach and a gender focus for biodiversity conservation, the effective	1.1 Regulatory and policy framework strengthened through approval of legislation (e.g., laws, regulations, decrees, etc.) for: a) protection of vulnerable ecosystems within and outside PAs (forests, natural grasslands, wetlands, dunes, coastal lagoons, scrublands and psamophile forest, palm groves); b) financial	GET	628,398	3,571,430

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
		management of protected areas (PAs), the provision of ecosystem services, and climate change mitigation measured through the following: a) Improved capacity of public institutions (e.g., Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries - MGAP, National Defense Ministry, and Ministry of Tourism – MINTUR, and local governments), civil society organizations (CSOs), and the private sector to mitigate threats to biodiversity and	sustainability of the SNAP; c) use of financial mechanisms for biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation in production lands; and d) Strategic Plan for the SNAP 2021-2025. 1.2 Public and private institutional capacities enhanced with a gender focus to: a) incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation into strategic land use planning and environmental assessments; b) implement actions for conservation, restoration, monitoring and control on the ground; and c) put in place political and technical agreements for restructuring MVOTMA to facilitate biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation and administration of the SNAP.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
		to reduce land degradation in PAs and production lands (measured with revised UNDP capacity scorecard); b) 50% reduction of the financial gap to cover the basic management costs of the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) based on the financial sustainability scorecard; c) Increase in investment for biodiversity conservation and reduction in land degradation outside PAs for pilot areas under Component 2 Baseline and	1.3 Framework for achieving LDN goals agreed based on validation of baselines for LDN over 250,000 hectares and definition and agreement of lines of work with key agencies. 1.4 Financial mechanisms established and operational with necessary institutional capacity and processes in place for the financial sustainability of policies for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation within and outside of PAs. 1.5 Information management system operating to generate, systematize and manage information and data on the status of vulnerable ecosystems and biodiversity and the value of ecosystem services and supporting institutional			

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
		targets will be established during the PPG phase – Increased level of awareness among all stakeholders about the value of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and LDN (measured with Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice [KAP] Index). (baselines and targets to be determined during the PPG phase)	decision making. 1.6 Communication and environmental education strategy with a gender focus is implemented, promoting dialogue between public and private stakeholders and increasing public awareness about the value of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and LDN.			
2. Implementation of biodiversity and land conservation measures in pilot areas	Technical Assistance	– Improved management of 266,000 ha in the three pilot areas (Santa Lucía River Watershed, Eastern Coastal	2.1. Economic and non-economic incentives are adopted to promote private conservation initiatives, restoration of ecosystems and degraded lands, sustainable agriculture, and	GET	1,633,832	9,285,715

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
		Zone, and Serranías del Este and Quebradas del Norte) to maintain ecological integrity as measured by: a) 16,000 ha of vulnerable ecosystems (forests, natural grasslands, wetlands, dunes, coastal lagoons, psamophile forest and scrubs, palm communities) and degraded lands restored within and outside of PAs. b) 250,000 ha under sustainable agricultural production within and outside PAs, including the	sustainable provision of ecosystem services, while promoting gender equality. 2.2. Improved use of existing financial mechanisms in 5 PAs, generate income through public use, tourism, etc. 2.3. Mechanisms for environmental compensation are used to achieve zero net loss and positive net impact from development projects and production activities in the pilot areas. 2.4. Biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation strategy is implemented in production lands and in private lands outside and within PAs and includes: a) Lines of work for ecosystem protection and restoration of the Santa Lucía River Watershed			

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
		establishment of 6,000 ha of private reserves that contribute to filling gaps in conservation and enhance connectivity of the target PA landscapes. –Increased management effectiveness of PAs as measured by: a) 3 species of amphibians, 3 species of birds, 1 species of mammals, and 2 species of plants that are vulnerable, endangered, and/or endemic with improved habitat (the species are Red-spotted Argentina Frog, Devicenzi's	Action Plan for the Protection of Water Quality; b) Measures for the protection of vulnerable ecosystems in areas of tourism, urban, and agricultural development in the Eastern Coastal Zone; c) Agreements with private landowners outside of PAs for the conservation and restoration of vulnerable ecosystems and sustainable land use include mechanisms for generating income from tourism, including accredited certification; d) Program for the restoration of ecosystems and degraded lands implemented contributes to improving connectivity in 6 PAs following an ecological connectivity assessment; e) Private reserves (6,000 ha) declared in line with Law 17.234 (Art. 4).			

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
		frog Langone's frog, yellow cardinal, Marsh seedeater, Pampas meadowlark, Cook's hocicudo, coca bush, and Maytenus cassiniformis) based on monitoring plan to be designed and implemented using conservation status indicators; b) METT scores of 10 PAs (terrestrial PAs: 194,495 ha; marine PAs: 95,319 ha; and c) Improved representativeness of ecosystems (e.g., palm/Butia communities, natural grasslands, and wetlands) and	2.5. The SNAP is consolidated and its management effectiveness is enhanced through: a) 2 new PAs included in SNAP and 2 PAs expanded; b) 3 PA management plans updated and/or approved through a participatory process and with a gender focus, including strategies to face climate change, the development of infrastructure and equipment to support public use and tourism; and c) Monitoring plan of vulnerable species and ecosystems executed in 6 PAs.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
		species through incorporation of 35,000 ha into the SNAP. Baseline and targets will be established during the PPG phase				
3. Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Learning	Technical Assistance	– Knowledge and lessons learned disseminated and taken up by key stakeholders, as measured by: a) At least one (1) document on best practices and lessons learned made available to key stakeholders for replication in other landscapes; b) 100% of the Project Gender Mainstreaming Plan and M& E	3.1 Knowledge and lessons learned are systematized and disseminated, contributing to institutional knowledge, adaptive management, and supporting the use of biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation and LDN best practices, as well as gender equality in other landscapes and sectors beyond the pilot areas. 3.2 Project's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Gender Action Plan are	GET	251,360	1,428,570

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
		Plan implemented.	implemented, ensuring the achievement of the planned goals.			
			Sub Total ($)		**2,513,590**	**14,285,715**
			Project Management Cost (PMC)	**GET**	**125,679**	**714,285**
			Total Project Cost ($)		**2,639,269**	**15,000,000**

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B and indicate the list of PMC among the different trust funds here:

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

Sources of Co-finiancing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-finiancing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Government	MVOTMA	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	4,000,000
Government	MVOTMA	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000
Government	MVOTMA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000
Government	Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP)	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,000,000
Government	Departmental Governments	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000
Government	Departmental Governments	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000
Government	Departmental Governments	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000
		Total Project Cost($)		**15,000,000**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

C. Cofinancing Table footnotes (please also see attached PIF document for clarity on footnotes) C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE - MVOTMA Grant Investment Mobilized 3,000,000* *Funds for design and implementation of construction works, installation of infrastructure and acquisition of equipment

(vehicles, tools, others) - Ministry of Livestock, and Fisheries (MGAP) Grant Investment mobilized 4,000,000** ** Rural Production Development Program (2019-2023) with IADB funding. See paragraph 17 for more details - Departmental Governments Grant Investment mobilized 1,000,000*** *** Funds from departmental governments for infrastructure investments in PAs. ****PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING: The expected co-financing support from public and private companies was not yet incorporated at this PIF stage, however, discussions are already advancing on this matter. The public company is Sanitary Works of the State (OSE), responsible for the supply of drinking water to the population and the private companies are those that make up the forestry chain, plantations and industry. The type of support and respective amounts will be formalized during the PPG phase. As such, the co-financing figures are expected to increase, including the investment mobilized.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNDP	GET	Uruguay	Biodiversity		2,205,179	209,492
UNDP	GET	Uruguay	Land Degradation		434,090	41,239
				Total Project Cost($)	**2,639,269**	**250,731**

E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Amount ($)
136,987
PPG Agency Fee ($)
13,013

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNDP	GET	Uruguay	Biodiversity		114,456	10,873
UNDP	GET	Uruguay	Land Degradation		22,531	2,140
				Total Project Costs($)	**136,987**	**13,013**

Please provide justification
The total amount of the GEF project is 3,040,000 and a PPG amount of $150,000 is being requested. In addition to the standard PPG assessments that will be undertaken, baseline data that are not yet available need to be collected in four production landscapes. In addition, the feasibility of the proposed incentives for the production landscapes need to be assessed in order to determine which ones are most feasible for the Uruguayan context.

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

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
229,495.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
35,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Arequita	306	Others	1,000.00			
Laguna de Castillos (extension)	4729	Others	10,000.00			
Laguna Negra (extension)	555542453	Others	10,000.00			
PA in the Arroyo Casupá watershed	TBD	Others	14,000.00			

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
194,495.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Cabo Polonio (land area)	478062	National Park	4,653.00						
Laguna de Castillos	4729	Others	8,000.00						
Laguna de Rocha (land area)	478064	Protected Landscape/Seascape	24,022.00						
Laguna Garzón (land area)	555624150	Habitat/Species Management Area	9,596.00						
Laguna Negra	555542453	Others	12,000.00						
Paso Centurión	555542454	Protected Landscape/Seascape	28,000.00						
Quebrada de los Cuervos	478065	Protected Landscape/Seascape	20,000.00						
Santa Lucía wetlands (land area)	555542447	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	57,254.00						
Valle del Lunarejo	478059	Protected Landscape/Seascape	29,286.00						

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
95,319.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

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

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

Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
95,319.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Cabo Polonio (marine area)	478062	National Park	21,167.00						
Cerro Verde (marine area)	478063	Habitat/Species Management Area	7,284.00						
Laguna de Rocha (marine area)	478064	Protected Landscape/Seascape	10,273.00						
Laguna Garzón (marine area)	555624150	Habitat/Species Management Area	27,332.00						
Santa Lucía wetlands (marine area)	555542447	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	29,263.00						

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
16000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
5,000.00			

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

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

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
8,000.00			

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,000.00			

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

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
250000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

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

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
6,000.00			

Third Party Certification

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
244,000.00			

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

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

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

Title	Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(Expected at PIF)	(Expected at CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	66643.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

Total Target Benefit	(Expected at PIF)	(Expected at CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	66,643.00			
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated year				

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

Total Target Benefit	(Expected at PIF)	(Expected at CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated year				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved

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

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology

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

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

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

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	1,170			
Male	1,170			
Total	2340	0	0	0

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

Regarding indicators 3 and 4, the Government has included indicative values that need to reviewed during the PPG phase. Footnotes: Indicator 1/ Terrestrial PAs: * 35,000 ha of new terrestrial PAs; 194,495 ha of PAs under improved management for conservation and sustainable use. Indicator 3/ ** 10,000 ha of ecosystems to be restored are within PAs. Indicator 6/ *** Climate change mitigation benefits are expected as a result of the implementation of restoration activities in 16,000 ha. Preliminary estimates of direct benefits for a five-year period (life of the project) have been calculated using the national methodology developed by the Climate Change Directorate of the MVOTMA following IPCC guidelines; these estimates will be reviewed in detail during the PPG phase, and will include the use of FAO's EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT). Indicator 11/ **** 500 farms with sustainable production practices benefiting 2,000 people (50% women); 30 families practicing small-scale sustainable fishing practices benefiting 80 people (50% women); one women-based venture (food services within the Laguna de Rocha PA) benefiting 10 women; 20 sustainable tourism ventures benefiting 100 people (50% women); 150 people from public institutions, CSOs, and the private sector trained (50% women).

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

Briefly Describe

a. **The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed;**
b. **The baseline scenario or any associated baseline Programs;**
c. **The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the Program;**
d. **alignmenet with GEF Focal Area and/or Impact Program Strategies**
e. **Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing;**
f. **global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and**
g. **Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.**

1a. Project Description.
1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description).
1. Despite its reduced area (176,215 square kilometers [km2] of land area and 120,684 km2 of ocean area), the Republic of Uruguay presents a marked diversity of landscapes and ecosystems. The country is located in an area of biogeographical transition within South America, with a matrix of the Pampeana Province and parts of the Chaqueña and Paranaense regions, that give rise to natural grasslands, wetlands, native forests, and water bodies including coastal lagoons associated with dune systems that house globally important biodiversity. In Uruguay there are 2,400 species of plants, 140 species of continental mollusks, 226 species of freshwater fish, 48 species of amphibians, 71 species of reptiles, 453 species of birds, and 114 species of mammals. The natural grasslands of South America include 553 grass species of which approximately 400 species are present in Uruguay. Wetlands represent 12% of the total area of the country; the main areas are located in the southeast, the west coast, and in the Santa Lucía River. Native forests cover 5.5% of the national territory and include riparian forest, mountain forest, creek forest, park forest; psamophil forest and scrub; and palm communities (Butia yatay and B. odorata).

2. The country's ecosystems provide multiple services, including water for both human consumption and agricultural production, erosion control, resilience to climate change, scenic beauty, and habitat for biodiversity, among others. Cattle ranching is one of the most important production activities in the country, and covers a surface area of 13.5 million hectares (ha); 64% of cattle ranching activities are on natural grasslands. Agriculture covers 1.6 million ha; grains, rice, vineyards, and vegetables are among the most important cultivated crops. Native seeds that have been selected by producers over the years to adapt their crops to the local climate conditions are an important reservoir of genetic diversity. The marine coastal areas house a variety of commercially important species.

3. With a population of 3.4 million, Uruguay's economy is based on the production of basic goods primarily derived from the agricultural sector. The economy has registered 15 years of uninterrupted growth, with an annual average growth of 4.3%. Cattle ranching has historically played a dominant role in the country's economy and landscapes. Tourism has grown in recent years with 2 million visitors to the country in 2009 and 4.2 million visitors in 2017, centered mostly on sun-and-beach tourism while nature-based tourism continues to grow in popularity. The country's economic growth has resulted in the reduction of the poverty rate that fell from 33% in 2006 to 9% in 2016, and extreme poverty has practically disappeared. Nevertheless, it is still necessary to reduce continued social inequality, increase human and physical capital, promote innovation and the use of new technologies, and promote greater commercial integration with the rest of the world. Also, there are limitations to the effective conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and to reducing land degradation within protected areas (PAs) and production lands.

4. Uruguay has a National System of Protected Areas (SNAP), which was established in 2000 through Law 17.234, which assigns the role of administration agency for the SNAP to the MVOTMA. Also, it facilitates the management of the PAs through different public, private, or social institutions at the national, departmental, or local levels. Currently the SNAP has 15 member PAs, which cover an area of 322,261 ha (221,193 ha of land area and 101,068 ha of marine area) comprising 1% of the national territory. The landscapes represented in the SNAP exceed 90% of the country's total, and 40% of the ecosystems and species prioritized for conservation by the government are protected through PAs. The SNAP has a solid legal foundation, a Strategic Plan (2015-2020), and directives for the creation of PAs and the incorporation of areas into the SNAP. The management of the PAs is guided by management plans developed by the PA administrators with participation of local stakeholders through Specific Advisory Commissions (SAC) that include MVOTMA, private landowners, members of local communities, local officials, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). The management of PAs does not always fall upon the MVOTMA- there is co-management with departmental governments, other ministries, NGOs, and private businesses. Ninety-five percent of the country's territory is privately owned and there are private landowners present in a large part of the PAs; thus, their participation and the sustainable use of production systems constitute key aspects of PA management. Law 17.234 also established the Protected Areas Fund (PAF) through which the SNAP is financed; however, the available financial resources are not sufficient to cover the management costs of the country's PAs. The effective protection of biodiversity transcends the SNAP and depends on the articulation of a set of policies that the country has been advancing. Among those policies, land use planning, protection of soils and water, environmental impact assessment (EIA), and protection of biodiversity throughout the entire country should be highlighted.

5. The country addresses soil conservation through the Soil and Water Use and Conservation Law (No. 15.239), which promotes and regulates the use and conservation of soils and surface water for agricultural purposes. In 2013 a national soil conservation plan entered into force to reduce soil erosion by 80%. Currently 95% of the country's agricultural lands are regulated by Responsible Use and Management of Soils Plans (Regulatory Decree No. 405/2008); the MGAP requires these plans, in which producers must indicate that the proposed production system generates a tolerable level of erosion, based on the types of soils, crop rotation, and management practices.

Global environmental problem

6. Threats to biodiversity. 29% of the species in Uruguay are under some degree of threat: 616 species of plants, 93 species of mollusks, 127 species of fish, 2 species of amphibians, 31 species of reptiles, 43 species of birds, and 60 species of mammals. Land use change results in loss and degradation of riparian forests, wetlands, natural grasslands, and coastal ecosystems. A total of 90% of the country's land is used for production activities, which in recent years has undergone an expansion and intensification in production, including areas for forestry, agriculture use, and cattle ranching. There is an increase in unplanned urbanization and development of tourism, mainly in the coastal areas. Contamination of water bodies and wetlands results from the intensification of agricultural and cattle ranching and the increased use of agrochemicals, dairy effluents, and wastewater from urban and industrial sources. The Santa Lucía River is of significant concern, as it supplies drinking water to over 50% of the country's population. Unsustainable use of natural resources includes overuse of fishing and hunting resources and illegal logging. The National Committee for Invasive Alien Species (IAS) has identified 42 species that constitute a threat to biodiversity. These include the wild boar (Sus scrofa), the grass species Eragrostis plana (better known as capim annoni), and the Australian acacia (Acacia longifolia) that has colonized the coastal dunes. There are also several IAS of pines and other trees (e.g., Gleditsia triacanthos and Ligustrum lucidum), as well as feral goats (Capra hircus), that have altered native ecosystems, including within PAs.

7. Uruguay is vulnerable to climate change, which includes droughts and floods, heat waves, hail and rain storms, tornadoes, and sea level rise. Projections indicate that the temperature in Uruguay could increase by 2 to 3°C by 2100; in addition, precipitation levels may increase by an average of 10 to 20%. The intensification of droughts, temperatures outside of the normal range of variation, and storms and floods outside of normal frequency, seasonality, or intensity may result in changes in the spatial distribution and composition of natural environments, adversely affecting biodiversity. The rise in sea level could result in the loss of habitat for many coastal species.

8. Land degradation in Uruguay is mainly due to intense rainfall that has led to erosion and the loss of soils, natural fertility, and a decline in productivity. Additionally, during the past 15 years there has been a conversion of grasslands to agriculture and silviculture, which has resulted in the significant degradation of the land. Currently 6.8% of the land in the country suffers from erosion of moderate intensity and 2% suffers from severe intensity. In regions where there has been an intensification of cattle ranching activities, the structure of the soil, the levels of organic material, and the soil's ability to retain water have been altered, which reduces its productivity; 30.1% (5 million ha) of cattle ranching land presents some degree of degradation, and 2.4 % (400,000 ha) present severe degradation.

9. The long-term solution consists of a strategy to create a national-level regulatory, institutional, and financial framework for the delivery of multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs) through the implementation of strategies and tools for the conservation and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the effective management of PAs, and achievement of LDN. The dissemination of knowledge and experiences that will result from the implementation of this strategy will contribute to the adoption of best conservation and restoration practices for biodiversity and ecosystem services, LDN, and gender equality in other territories and production sectors. However, currently there are barriers that prevent this objective from being reached.

Weak governance and regulatory framework for the consolidation of the SNAP and for conservation on productive lands, increasing threats to biodiversity and soils	There are still limitations in regulations for integrating PA management with production. Although legislation exists that supports the conservation of biodiversity through PAs, the regularity framework for biodiversity conservation of productive lands outside PAs remains weak limiting the mainstreaming of biodiversity into landscapes and sectors. In addition, legislation is lacking to allow implementing financial mechanisms that incentivize conservation in private lands outside PAs and the financial sustainability of the SNAP. The financial gap to cover the basic costs for management of PAs is approximately 30%, 15% of the management costs depend on international funding and there is a lack of an accounting system that would enable the financial contributions from non-PA conservation initiatives to biodiversity conservation to be determined. A new institutional structure for the MVOTMA is needed to facilitate the conservation of biodiversity, the delivery of ecosystem services; although the SNAP has an account within the national budget that is exclusively for its use and allows PA revenues to be reinvested, the process for making the funds available for investing and contracting is slow and cumbersome. In addition, although PA management is highly participatory, gender considerations have not been systematically incorporated. New capacities need to be created among the institutions and tools are necessary to implement conservation actions and monitor and evaluate results and for implementation on the ground, including the integration of biodiversity conservation within PAs with the broader landscape, improved knowledge about ecosystem restoration, assessments of ecological connectivity needs and priorities, and mainstreaming biodiversity in land use planning at the local level. There is need to increase awareness among key stakeholders and the public about the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Finally, the country has made little progress in defining strategies to reverse land degradation; the country does not have an updated National Action Programme for the implementation of the country's commitments under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and has been slow in determining the baseline for achieving land degradation neutrality (LDN) and reporting progress through the related indicators.

Limitations for the adoption of sustainable land use practices and effective conservation models in PAs and productive lands	Limitations exist in the development of PA management plans and in their implementation. Of the 12 existing PAs in the three pilot areas, only four have management plans. Some PAs lack public use plans or financial sustainability plans and limitations regarding staffing, equipment, basic infrastructure, and training of staff persist. PAs with presence of tourism lack mechanisms to generate revenue through entrance and other fees, or lack the infrastructure to receive visitors. Degraded ecosystems within and outside PAs need to be restored to enhance ecosystem integrity and contribute to improving connectivity, which has not been rigorously incorporated as a conservation strategy in PAs. In addition, restoration efforts are small-scale and expensive; restoration would benefit from being undertaken in association with private businesses that could benefit from these actions reducing costs. There is a lack of mechanisms to monitor the status of biodiversity in PAs, which limits strategic planning and decision-making based on scientific data. The country has made significant progress in identifying conservation priorities at the species level and in identifying the most vulnerable ecosystems; however, the status of the prioritized species within PAs have not been monitored systematically and the mapping of vulnerable ecosystems needs to be completed. Although ecosystem representativeness within the SNAP is high, new PAs need to be integrated into the system to include vulnerable ecosystem such a wetlands, palm communities and natural grasslands. In addition, the surface area covered by the SNAP continues to be low according to international standards, and it is necessary to implement other effective conservation measures based on areas that protect sites with high levels of biodiversity outside PAs. For example, the establishment of private reserves is supported by existing legislation but there are few existing private reserves in the country. It is also critical to promote conservation on private lands through incentives for landowners so that they will develop sustainable and biodiversity-friendly production activities. This requires greater interinstitutional and intersectoral collaboration and the incorporation of biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, and LDN objectives into land use planning instruments and other measures related to land use planning. Although there are some examples of these in process, these collaboration models have not been successfully replicated or appropriately institutionalized.
Insufficient sharing of best practices and lessons learned regarding biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation and sustainable land management within and outside of PAs, thus limiting upscaling to other landscapes and in other production sectors in the country	There is lack of mechanisms for knowledge sharing, knowledge fora, and targeted knowledge products in the country that would allow best practices and lessons learned about biodiversity conservation in PAs to be documented and systematized, mainstreaming biodiversity into sectors and landscapes, LDN, and gender mainstreaming, limiting the possibility of replication and upscaling. In addition, there is a lack of systematic monitoring results and limited available data to assess the impact of interventions and to guide future planning and investments.

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects.
10. Baseline investments are valued at USD $114,600,000 for a 5-year period. These are listed below and include investments from institutions directly related to the environment as well as institutions that although they are focused on sectoral and development policies (e.g., agriculture and tourism) they integrate environmental objectives in their institutional framework.

11. Environmental Planning: The National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development 2030 is currently being developed as a strategic and adaptive instrument. The plan seeks to: a) identify through a participatory manner the main environmental challenges the country faces to guide future policies and actions; b) maximize existing capacities and complement past and current actions at the national level; c) make progress in the country's integrated environmental management and enhance cooperation between the government and society.
12. Institutional Strengthening: DINAMA is implementing an institutional strengthening project financed through a USD $5,000,000 loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and USD $1,000,000 of national financing. The project's objectives are: i) increase the efficiency and effectiveness of EIA and environmental planning; ii) integrate environmental management, land use planning, and natural resources management; and iii) strengthen the National Environmental System. This project will be finalized in 2019.
13. Ecosystems Division, DINAMA: USD $7,500,000 will be invested in the next 5 years in PA management and to include new PAs in the SNAP; USD $6,000,000 will be used in the implementation of actions prioritized within the framework of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP); and USD $1,100,000 will be invested for coastal marine management. Departmental governments will invest USD $4,000,000 in PA management.
14. Territorial Planning: In line with the Land Use and Sustainable Development Law (No. 18.308/2008) DINOT/MVOTMA supports territorial planning throughout the country. DINOT assigns USD $50,000 per year to each one of the eight departments that are included in the project's pilot areas to develop Land Use Planning Instruments; this totals USD $2,000,000 during the 5 years of the project. This will include setting conservation priorities in public and private lands as part of the land use plans, including the expansion of existing PAs and identifying areas of biodiversity value that could be established as private reserves making use of financial incentives.
15. Climate Change Actions. As part of the National Climate Change Policy, coordinated by the Climate Change Division/MVOTMA, actions will be conducted to restore native forests, wetlands and grasslands, to promote sustainable production and consumption, and to include climate mitigation and adaptation strategies in the management plans of PAs.
16. Regulation of Water Uses. Within the context of the National Water Policy actions for the regulation of water uses in basins and sub-basins will continue. The State Water Utility (OSE) will construct a reservoir to store water in the Santa Lucía watershed that will

include ecosystem compensation and protection of its supply area. This will include working collaboratively with the SNAP to establish a new PA, the restoration of riparian wetlands, and actions to reduce the contamination of rivers and streams.

17. Sustainable Production Systems: Three projects will be executed by MGAP in coordination with MVOTMA: a) Climate-smart Livestock Production and Land Restoration in the Uruguayan Rangelands (2018-2022) to mitigate climate change and restore degraded land. The total cost of the project is USD $16,000,000 with funding from the GEF (USD $2,100,000; GEF Project ID 9153); b) Rural Production Development Program (2019-2023), to increase the income and productivity of small/medium agricultural producers, promote sustainable land management, reduce of erosion, and maintain ecosystem services by adopting new technologies, with IADB funding (USD $25,000,000); and c) Development and Adaptation to Climate Change (2018-2021) to improve the nation's capacity to adapt to climate change and variability, with funding from the World Bank USD ($47,000,000). The MAGP is a key partner of the project and a co-financier. Its role in the project will allow for the promotion of incentives for the implementation of sustainable production practices in agricultural and cattle ranching lands in the three pilot sites.

18. Nature-based tourism: The MINTUR will develop tourism development programs associated with PAs, will assess the economic value of small-scale tourism in the PA environment and integrate it into value chains, and will train local stakeholders and land use officers from department and municipal governments. MINTUR's investments in promoting nature tourism will serve as the basis for generating income from tourism in PAs and implementing nature tourism and agritourism ventures in private lands.

3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project.

19. The project will overcome the previously mentioned barriers by strengthening the systemic, financial and institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management, enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of protected area management, stewardship of private lands and human well-being. A strategy will be implemented that will allow for the creation of an enabling legal, financial, and institutional environment for biodiversity conservation and LDN (Component 1), which will be tested on the ground delivering multiple GEBs through the improved management of PAs and production lands in three pilot areas: the Santa Lucía River watershed, the Eastern Coastal Zone, and the Serranías del Este and Quebradas del Norte covering 2,699,661 ha (Component 2) (see Annex D for additional information about the pilot areas). Knowledge and lessons learned from implementation will be systematized allowing for the adaptive management of the project and for replication and upscaling in other landscapes and sectors beyond the pilot areas (Component 3).

20. Component 1: Enabling legal, financial, and institutional environment for biodiversity conservation and LDN.

21. The project will contribute to consolidating Uruguay's current regulatory framework for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation. New legislation (e.g., laws, regulations, decrees, etc.) will be developed to provide increased protection to vulnerable ecosystems within and outside protected areas (forests, natural grasslands, wetlands, dunes, coastal lagoons, psamophile forest and scrub vegetation, and palm groves), and to implement mechanisms that ensure the financial sustainability of the SNAP, building on the lessons learned from the UNDP-GEF project Strengthening the Effectiveness of the National Protected Area System by Including a Landscape Approach to Management (Project ID 4841), which is currently underway. Another regulation will incentivize implementation of financial mechanisms to mainstream biodiversity into production lands outside of PAs, in consultation with the

country's production sectors (e.g., agricultural, tourism, urban development, mining, and forestry), other government agencies, departmental and municipal governments, and civil society. The project will support the participatory development of the 2021-2025 Strategic Plan of the SNAP in line with the NBSAP, objectives for national development, and progress in the execution of the existing Plan. Actions will be outlined to consolidate the SNAP in relation to expanding its coverage, the integration of PA management with land use planning, strengthening institutional capacity, and interinstitutional and intersectoral coordination.

22. Institutional capacity of the MVOTMA and local governments will be strengthened to enforce existing legislation such as the Water and Soils Law (No. 16.466, 1994 and Decree 349/005) and the General Environmental Protection Law (No. 17.283, 2000) that define the bases for implementing economic incentives, or, as in the case of the Forestry Law, include measures for property tax exemption where native forests are preserved but that are rarely taken advantage of. Improved institutional capacity will include providing training to up to 150 staff of departmental governments, other ministries and public sector entities (e.g., MGAP, National Defense Ministry, and the MINTUR), CSOs, and the private sector on issues related to mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services in land use planning and environmental assessments, and the implementation of actions for the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and soils, and monitoring and control. During the PPG phase, a needs analysis will be completed, including the use of the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard. The project will put in place political and technical agreements for restructuring MVOTMA to facilitate biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation and administration of the SNAP. This will include the identification of the new institutional requirements that take into consideration the current medium- and long-term needs of an expanding SNAP; although the need for a new structure that would allow the SNAP to expedite processes for the use of financial resources available for its operation and the management of protected areas has been recognized within the MVOTMA, changes are yet to happen. The proposal for institutional redesign will be developed with the participation of the different divisions of the MVOTMA, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the National Office of Planning and Budget, the National Secretariat of the Environment, and departmental governments, among others.

23. The project will also define specific lines of work to achieve LDN within the framework of the LDN Target Setting Programme (LDN TSP) for 2030, and the country's commitments the UNCCD. The baseline for LDN of 250,000 ha will be validated on the ground based on the national level spatial analysis that has been developed by DINAMA/MVOTMA. Specific sites will be selected within and outside of the PAs in the three pilot areas of the project (see Component 2) to determine the baseline for LDN indicators and subsequent monitoring.

24. The project will support the consolidation of the national financial framework for biodiversity conservation. Mechanisms will be defined so that the private sector and CSOs can adopt incentives such as tax exemptions and differential subsidies to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, making production compatible with conservation within and outside of PAs. A financing plan for the SNAP for the next years and for other conservation strategies will be developed, including donations, water use and ecosystem services fees, environmental compensations, and directed payments (i.e., grants to support projects that will be implemented by producers or other local stakeholders, including individuals, producers' organizations or other related groups), among others. Through the GEF-UNDP project Strengthening the Effectiveness of the National Protected Area System by Including a

Landscape Approach to Management a financial strategy was developed that incorporated a landscape-based approach for the sustainability of the SNAP; progress has been achieved in developing regulations for the Protected Areas Fund, in developing agreements with cattle ranchers that make payments for resource use within the Esteros de Farrapos PA, and in establishing agreements with CSOs to finance activities of PAs' management plans (e.g., Valle del Lunarejo). Nevertheless, this progress is limited in terms of addressing the needs of the SNAP, which is currently being expanded; the mid-term review of the project that was conducted in May 2017 concluded that to finish laying the foundation for SNAP's financial sustainability, implementation of incentives for private conservation and strengthening the PAF should be considered with the participation of the Ministry of Economy and Finances, departmental governments, landowners, businesses, and local producers. These recommendations have been considered and will be further analyzed as part of the PPG.

25. The project will operationalize an information management system to generate, systematize, and manage information so that decision making around strategies for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services can be made in an informed manner. The program will include: a) collection of baseline information about the status of vulnerable ecosystems; b) development of criteria and procedures for monitoring ecological integrity of PAs and vulnerable ecosystems; c) improve the mechanism for generating, systematizing, and updating information about biodiversity and ecosystem services in production landscapes; d) definition of criteria and procedures for the conceptual and economic valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the use of this information in land use planning processes in coordination with departmental governments; and e) development of an information subsystem about the status of biodiversity and the management of PAs articulated with the National Environmental Information System.

26. Finally, the project will enable the design and implementation of a communication and environmental education strategy with a gender focus that will encourage dialogue between public and private stakeholders, and the development of common terminology that contributes to interinstitutional and intersectoral cooperation and coordination. The strategy will generate increased public awareness about the importance of biodiversity conservation, PAs, the value of ecosystem services, and LDN.

Component 2. Implementation of biodiversity and land conservation measures in pilot areas.

27. The strategies and tools developed under Component 1 will be put into practice through this component, focusing on the three pilot areas: Santa Lucía River Watershed, Eastern Coastal Zone, and the Serranías del Este and Quebradas del Norte (see table below for a description and Annex D). These are landscapes with different characteristics that include different valuable ecosystems and human uses that exert multiple pressures; they also provide different ecosystem services (e.g., water provision in the Santa Lucía River Watershed, scenic beauty in the Eastern Coastal Zone, and support to livestock production and scenic beauty in Serranías del Este and Quebradas del Norte. Activities will be implemented that will allow the delivery of GEBs through the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management objectives in production landscapes and through the improved management of 10 PAs. Using a gender approach, the project will promote and support the use of incentives such as tax exemptions, technical support, financing and/or differential subsidies for private groups and CSOs; payments for ecosystem services; conservation easements for implementing private conservation initiatives, promoting ecosystem restoration on private lands, and adopting sustainable production practices, which include sustainable production practices on natural grasslands, and sustainable soil management to reduce erosion and

land degradation (crop rotation and land zoning, including protection of springs and no-touch zones); and improving the provision of ecosystem services. During the PPG, a prefeasibility analysis of incentives will be performed, considering the incentives that are available and the barriers that limit their use. The incentives with the greatest potential to be implemented through the project will be selected and their use will be promoted, working with producers' groups (agricultural, tourism, urban development), MGAP, MINTUR, and departmental governments.

Description of pilot areas

Pilot Area	Principal Ecosystems	PAs and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)[2]	Threats	Globally Important Biodiversity
Santa Lucía River watershed (1,347,778 ha)	- Riparian forest - Mountain forest and grasslands in stream headwaters - Saline wetlands	- Santa Lucía wetlands (86,517 ha) (PA and KBA)	- Intensification and expansion of cattle ranching and farming - Damming and extraction of water - Urban/industrial pollution	- 170 species of birds: 6 near-threatened, one vulnerable, and one critically endangered - Two endangered species and one vulnerable species of amphibians - One endangered species and one vulnerable species of mammals
Eastern Coastal Zone (595,867 ha)	- Beaches and dunes - Psamophile forest and scrub - Palm communities - Coastal lagoons and wetlands	- Laguna Garzón (36,928 ha) (PA and KBA) - Laguna de Rocha (34,295 ha) (PA and KBA) - Cabo Polonio (25,820 ha) (PA) - Laguna de Castillos (PA and KBA) - Laguna Negra /Humedales del Este (PA and KBA) – Cerro Verde (8,968 ha) (PA)/La Barra del Chuy and La Coronilla (PA and KBA)	- Large-scale tourism - Urbanization and residential development - Overgrazing and grassland fires - Agriculture and forestry - Presence of IAS	- Migratory species (birds, sea turtles) - Nationally threatened species: vascular plants (90), amphibians (12), birds (26), mammals (18), fish (36), and reptiles (12)
a) Serranías del Este (436,098 ha) b) Quebradas del Norte (319,918 ha)	- Riparian forests - Mountain forests - Natural grasslands - Southern border of Atlantic forest distribution	- Quebrada de los Cuervos (4,413 ha) (PA)/Quebradas de Treinta y Tres (PA and KBA) - Valle del Lunarejo (29,286 ha) (PA)/ Quebradas y Pastizales del Norte (PA and KBA) - Paso Centurión y Sierra de los Ríos (PA and KBA)	- Plantations of exotic forest species - Poor grassland management - Grasslands and scrub fires - Presence of IAS	Nationally threatened species: vascular plants (96), amphibians (9), birds (20), mammals (21), fish (5), and reptiles (15)

28. Income generation for the PAs will be promoted by charging fees for public use, tourism entrance fees, and other tourism and recreation related fees (e.g., camping and cabin rentals), income from concessions, etc. Currently some PAs use fees to generate income but this mechanism is not generalized, losing the opportunity to improve finances for the PAs' management, including some where tourism and other uses are already present. An analysis will be performed with the participation of the private sector and departmental governments on the limitations and benefits of the existing fees, and a system of fees will be developed according to the current and potential uses of the PAs. In addition, the procedures to operationalize the charging of fees will be defined, including their collection and management and efficient mechanism to transfers funds from the SNAP's national account for their reinvestment in PAs. The new fee-charging system will be implemented in five PAs: Santa Lucía Wetlands, Cabo Polonio, Laguna de Rocha, Laguna Garzón, and Quebrada de los Cuervos.

29. The project will use mechanisms to compensate for damages caused to biodiversity and to reverse land degradation processes that result from adverse impacts, primarily due to mining activities, forest plantations, and water reservoirs and dams. The legal bases for using environmental compensation mechanisms are found in regulations such as the General Environmental Law, the Environmental Impact Assessment Law (No. 16466), and the Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Authorizations (Decree No. 349/2005), but they have not been applied often. The project will perform an evaluation of the principal current and projected impacts to biodiversity, ecosystem services, and the land as a result of development and/or production initiatives, and will promote the application of the existing regulations as soon as the environmental impact assessments are developed and approved, so that environmental compensation contributes to the restoration of degraded ecosystems and lands, and improves connectivity between vulnerable ecosystems.

30. Conservation strategies for biodiversity and ecosystem system services in production and private lands will be defined, and will include defining the lines of work for ecosystem protection and restoration in accordance with the Action Plan for Protection of Environmental Quality in the Santa Lucía River Watershed. In addition, criteria and mechanisms will be defined for protecting vulnerable ecosystems (psamophile forest, coastal lagoons, and palm groves) in areas of tourism, urban, and agricultural development in the Eastern Coastal Zone in coordination with the departmental governments, the private sector, private landowners, NGOs, and CSOs. The establishment of agreements with private landowners for the conservation and restoration of vulnerable ecosystems and sustainable land use outside of the PAs will promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation objectives in production lands; these agreements will include technical support to facilitate access to income-generating instruments (e.g., fees, public-private agreements, and incentives) that result from the implementation of initiatives for nature-based tourism; a portion of the income will be reinvested in private lands to deliver environmental benefits. In addition, small and medium-size businesses that participate in sustainable tourism will be supported through access to favorable lines of credit and the use of mechanisms for accredited certification of establishments and/or products. The restoration of vulnerable ecosystems on private lands will be part of an ecosystem and land restoration program within and outside of PAs that will be defined through the project in a participatory manner, improving ecosystem connectivity and contributing to the control of IAS (e.g., pines, goats, wild boars, and capim annoni) in six PAs: Laguna Garzón, Laguna de Rocha, Cabo Polonio, Cerro Verde, Valle del Lunarejo and Quebrada de los Cuervos. The project will allow an ecological

connectivity assessment to be conducted that will define restoration priorities. The project will also promote the establishment of private reserves (6,000 ha) working with the Vida Silvestre Uruguay NGO, which operates as a wildlife refuge network supporting the creation of private reserves, the development of management plans, and the provision of technical support for their management.

31. The project will support the inclusion of two new PAs to the SNAP (Arequita, which is part of the current SNAP action plan; and a PA in the Arroyo Casupá watershed, selected as a conservation strategy as part of a project to construct a reservoir for the supply of potable water) and the expansion of the Laguna de Castillos and Laguna Negra PAs, adding 35,000 ha to the SNAP. The management plans of the Laguna de Rocha and Quebrada de los Cuervos PAs will be updated and the management plan for the Paso Centurión PA will be developed and approved through a participatory process that incorporates a gender focus; these three management plans will include strategies for addressing climate change, development of infrastructure and equipment to support public use and tourism, and the development of public use and financial sustainability plans. A monitoring plan will be designed and implemented using conservation status indicators for six PAs (Santa Lucía River Wetlands, Laguna Garzón, Laguna de Rocha, Cabo Polonio, Cerro Verde, and Valle del Lunarejo) focusing on vulnerable ecosystems and endangered/vulnerable species, including amphibians (Melanophryniscus montevidensis- Red-spotted Argentina Frog, M. devincenzii- Devicenzi's frog, and M. langonei - Langone's frog), birds (Gubernatrix cristata- yellow cardinal, Sporophila palustris – Marsh seedeater, Sturnella defilippii – Pampas meadowlark), mammals (Oxymycterus josei – Cook's hocicudo) and plants (Erythroxylum microphyllum – coca bush and Maytenus cassiniformis). Ecological zoning will be performed for each PA and methodologies will be defined to monitor impacts as well acceptable limits of change. The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) will evaluate changes in management effectiveness of the 10 PAs; during the PPG phase, the METT baseline and project targets will be defined. The METT will be applied again at the mid-point and end of the project.

Component 3. Learning to sustain changes. Knowledge Management, M&E

32. Best practices and lessons learned regarding biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation and sustainable land management within and outside of PAs will be systematized, and will be made available for use in other landscapes and in other production sectors in the country. The project will also support adaptive management so that lessons learned that result from the implementation of activities may be integrated in the project's annual programming. In addition, a Gender Action Plan will be implemented with specific activities that will be carried out through annual work plans, based on guidelines from the UNDP and GEF. This Action Plan will be developed during the PPG phase and will be based on a detailed gender analysis to assess the different needs, roles, impacts, risks and differential access and control of natural resources of women and men. Project outcomes as described in the project Strategic Results Framework will be monitored annually and periodically evaluated during project implementation to ensure they are achieved. Project M&E will be performed through the M&E Plan that is based on exhaustive monitoring and verification of the selected indicators and the adoption of potential new indicators that are considered beneficial to add during project implementation. The M&E Plan will be developed during the PPG phase in accordance with the requirements set forth in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the UNDP Evaluation Policy.

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies.

33. The project is aligned with the GEF Biodiversity Focal Area, more specifically with Objective 1: Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes; and Objective 2: Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species. In addition, the project is aligned with the GEF Land Degradation Focal Area, more specifically with Objective 1: Support on the ground implementation of SLM to achieve LDN. The project will contribute to achieving Aichi Targets 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, and 15. The project will also contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals: 5, 6, 12, and 15.

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, and co-financing.

34. The baseline investments described in Section 2 will contribute in some measure to institutional strengthening and the consolidation of the SNAP, including admitting five new PAs to the system, approval of decrees for the expansion of other PAs, and in planning and management aspects. Within the NBSAP framework, progress will be made in restoring ecosystems in the Santa Lucía River watershed, implementing pilot actions to control IAS, wildlife monitoring and control, developing a species inventory, developing regulations for wetlands and updating regulations for wildlife and biodiversity, and developing the Global Biodiversity Information Facility web portal. Baseline investments will also allow progress in: biophysical characterization in the coastal area, reducing pressures and restoring coastal ecosystems, the design and implementation of a coastal monitoring plan, and developing land use planning instruments for coastal areas. Baseline investments will also support actions for sustainable agricultural production, cattle ranching, and tourism. Financing provided by the GEF will lead to significant strengthening of the regulatory, financial, and institutional framework, ensuring improved biodiversity conservation in production landscapes, effective PA management, sustainable provision of ecosystem services, and LDN at the national level. The GEF's financing will support specific actions towards ecological restoration, sustainable production (primarily agricultural and tourism), conservation on private lands, including the creation of private reserves, as well as the expansion of the SNAP and improved management of 12 PAs. These actions, which will be implemented during a 5-year period with an investment of USD $2,639,269 from the GEF and USD $15 million in cofinancing, will be added to the baseline investments delivering the GEBs that are described in the following section.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF).

Current practices (baseline)	Alternative proposed by the Project	Anticipated GEBs
Limited scope of regulations for the financial sustainability of the SNAP and mainstreaming biodiversity into production lands.	Strengthened legal framework for financial sustainability of the SNAP and mainstreaming biodiversity into production lands.	– Conservation models and reduced threats from cattle ranching, agricultural production, and tourism, contribute to the conservation of natural grasslands, native forests, and coastal and inland wetlands, and improve the quality of habitat for numerous endemic and threatened species (see Annex E) – 35,000 ha of new PAs incorporated into the SNAP – 289,814 ha of PAs under improved management effectiveness (Terrestrial PAs: 194,495 ha; Marine PAs: 95,319) – 16,000 ha of ecosystems restored – 6,000 ha of private reserves – 100,000 ha under sustainable land management in production systems – 66,643 tCO2-eq mitigated
Local land use planning and management with limited consideration of ecosystem services or biodiversity, and gender.	New institutional structure for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation, PA management, incentives for conservation on private lands, and SNAP financial sustainability.	
Limited capacity of public institutions and the private sector to mainstream biodiversity into production lands, effectively manage PAs, and reduce land degradation.	Institutional capacity to mainstream biodiversity into production landscapes, use information to support biodiversity conservation and PA management; biodiversity and LDN awareness.	
Production models do not consider biodiversity or LDN: agriculture in high value conservation areas; pollution; cattle ranching in vulnerable ecosystems; over-grazing; tourism in ecologically sensitive coastal areas.	Production models consider biodiversity, and LDN: incentives available for women and men to implement environmentally-friendly production practices; financial mechanisms available for the sustainability of PAs.	
Presence of IAS and limited control.	Reduced presence of IAS in prioritized PAs.	
Limited actions for biodiversity conservation and reducing land degradation on private lands within and outside PAs.	Conservation agreements with landowners, including women; creation of private reserves; and LDN initiatives in PAs and production lands.	
235,903 ha (7 PAs) incorporated into the SNAP and 60,000 ha in the process of incorporation into the SNAP.	New PAs added to the SNAP and improved PA management and co-management with stakeholder participation, including women.	

7) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

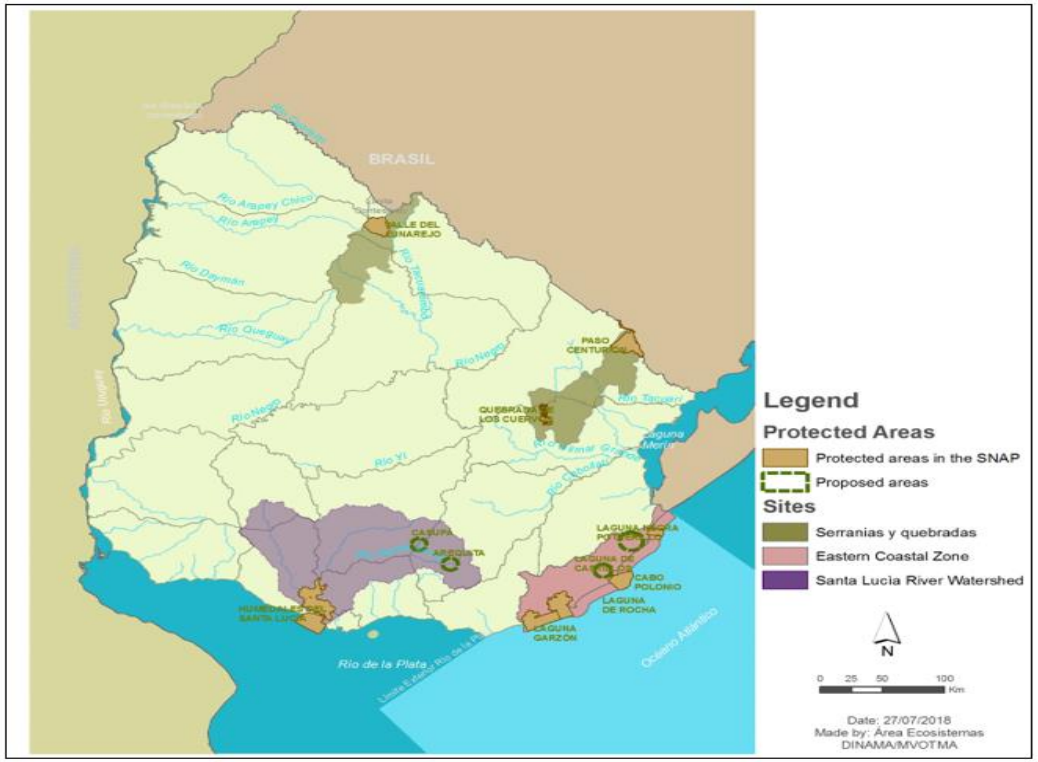
35. This project is innovative in that for the first time the country will adopt a multifocal strategy for delivering GEBs that simultaneously considers biodiversity conservation and the reduction of land degradation. In addition, an integrated land management approach will be adopted that considers PA management and the mainstreaming of biodiversity into production lands in a spatial context that goes beyond the PAs' buffer zones, thereby reducing threats to vulnerable ecosystems and species and improving connectivity between the PAs. The project will use environmental compensation mechanisms to compensate for adverse impacts to biodiversity that are caused by unsustainable production activities, development projects, and use of natural resources; few examples of their application exist in the country. Institutional sustainability will be achieved by strengthening the regulatory framework for biodiversity conservation and SNAP management, and the restructuring of MVOTMA, and institutional capacity building. New regulations and financial instruments to incentivize biodiversity conservation on private lands and mechanisms to increase revenue for PAs will contribute to the project's financial sustainability. Strengthened capacity of public and private stakeholders at the national and local levels through improved tools for planning and participatory monitoring of PAs, and increased access to information; agreements with landowners to conserve and restore ecosystems outside of PAs; promotion of sustainable agricultural production, and new private reserves, as well as the incorporation of new PAs in SNAP, expansion of existing PAs, and PAs with management plans will reduce threats to biodiversity and achieve LDN, for environmental sustainability.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Annex A

PROGRAM/PROJECT MAP AND GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES



Site name	Coordinates			
	East	West	North	South
1- Santa Lucía River Watershed	-54.98846712	-57.10699151	-33.69359168	-34.84862155
2- Eastern Coastal Zone	-53.30875927	-54.66252013	-33.69137226	-34.89841922
3a- Serranías del Este	-53.63611548	-54.64155801	-31.99202801	-33.2030631
3b- Quebradas del Norte	-55.56095545	-56.37352423	-30.83828557	-31.88165641

2. Stakeholders

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

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities ☑

Civil Society Organizations ☑

Private Sector Entities ☑

If none of the above, please explain why: ☑

2. *Stakeholders.* Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

☒ Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities;
☒ Civil Society Organizations;
☒ Private Sector Entities;
☐ If None of the above, please explain why.

Stakeholder	Role in the project
MVOTMA	Will be the project execution agency and will lead the strengthening of the national regulatory, institutional, and financial framework and the implementation of actions for the conservation and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the effective management of PAs, and LDN.
National Budget and Planning Office	During the PPG it will be consulted to define its role in the institutional restructuring of the MVOTMA and for the design of financially sustainable strategies for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, in coordination with departmental governments.
National Secretariat of the Environment, Water, and Climate Change	This Secretariat associated to the Office of the President will be consulted during the PPG to define its role in the proposal for institutional restructuring of the MVOTMA and for water quality monitoring in the Santa Lucía River.
MGAP	Additional consultation will be conducted during the PPG to coordinate MGAP's technical support for implementing sustainable production activities, access to incentives for producers, participation in the development of management plans for the PAs, and coordination with other GEF projects.
Ministry of National Defense	As a co-manager of some PAs, will be consulted during the PPG so that it may contribute to controlling threats to biodiversity in coastal-marine areas.
MINTUR)	Additional consultations will be conducted during the PPG to define mechanisms to generate income from tourism in PAs, nature-based tourism on private lands, and its role as technical advisor.
Ministry of Education and Culture	Will be consulted during the PPG to define the project's communication and environmental education strategy, as well as for implementing the program to systematize and manage data on the status of ecosystems and vulnerable species and the monitoring plan.
Ministry of the Interior	During the PPG phase will be consulted to coordinate actions for controlling threats to biodiversity in PAs and production landscapes in conjunction with the Biodiversity Division of DINAMA.
Ministry of the Economy and Finance	Additional consultations will be conducted during the PPG given its role in developing financial sustainability instruments for biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation and as responsible for budgetary allocation to DINAMA.
Departmental governments	Additional consultations will be conducted during the PPG given their responsibility for developing land use plans and overseeing compliance, and for defining actions to mainstream biodiversity into production landscapes and for PA co-management
Academic and Research Institutions	Additional consultations will be conducted during the PPG to define their participation in the project in terms of generating information about vulnerable ecosystems, biodiversity and ecosystem services.
State Water Utility (OSE)	During the PPG will be consulted to coordinate actions for the restoration and conservation of ecosystems within the Santa Lucía River watershed.
Private Sector	During the PPG will be consulted to assess its interest in implementing environmentally-friendly practices, strengthening the regulatory and financial framework, management of PAs and buffer zones, establishing private reserves, and as a project co-financier.
CSOs	Additional consultations will be conducted during the PPG to define their role in the financial sustainability strategy for the SNAP, co-management of PAs, environmental education, training in PA planning, and monitoring of ecosystems and vulnerable species, among other activities. They may also participate in the analysis of capacity building needs (capacity development scorecard) and KAP evaluation.
Local Communities	Additional consultations will be conducted during the PPG to define their role in PA and buffer zone management, monitoring of ecosystems and vulnerable species, as potential PA service providers, as members of Special Advisory Commissions (SAC) of PAs, and as beneficiaries of training and education activities and incentives.

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

As part of the stakeholder analysis, CSOs and other social organizations will be identified that work in each of the priority landscapes. Stakeholders will be engaged throughout project development including through participation in the PPG inception workshop, the Results Framework workshop, in the final PPG validation workshop and in individual meetings, as relevant.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).
36. Women will play a central role during project implementation, as they will be beneficiaries of incentives and technical support for implementing initiatives related to tourism and development of biodiversity-friendly production practices. The project will contribute towards ensuring food security for women and their families by supporting sustainable agriculture practices and increased income from sustainable tourism. Consultations were held with women's groups associated with tourism in the PAs to understand their needs and expectations. Consultations were also held at the national level with high participation of women. Consultations will continue during the PPG phase and a gender expert will be hired, who will conduct a gender analysis that will include information disaggregated by sex, and will develop a Gender Action Plan with gender indicators. Both women and men will benefit equality from this project, thus creating a gender-based governance framework for biodiversity conservation and LDN.

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

closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; ☑

improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or ☑

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women. ☑

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

Yes
4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

37. Participation by the private sector will be essential for improving the management effectiveness of the PAs, mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into production landscapes, and for achieving LDN. During the PPG phase, consultations will continue to be held with the private sector, which include associations, federations, and cooperatives that represent agricultural producers, tourism operators, and developers, and who will be identified as part of the stakeholder analysis. Also, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be developed in which mechanisms through which the private sector will be involved will be defined, as well as their role as project co-financiers.

5. Risks

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Project design (table format acceptable)

Risk	Level*	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Lack of commitment to implement incentives for conservation and environmental compensation	M	The development of new regulations to promote biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation will constitute a mandate for national, departmental, and municipal officials. The definition of procedures and the economic valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services will provide information that will be shared among the various decision makers to generate greater interest in using incentives and environmental compensations.
Climate change affects the PAs and sustainable production landscapes	M	Connectivity between PAs will be enhanced, improving the resilience of biodiversity by increasing species' mobility and providing refuge against climate variability. The protection of soils and the regulation of water cycles will create stable conditions that will benefit vulnerable biodiversity, production systems, and human populations.
Lack of buy-in from non-environment government agencies' for mainstreaming biodiversity and achieving LDN.	M	Consultations with the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, MGAP, and MINTUR will continue during the PPG and consultation with other non-environment government agencies (e.g., Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Education and Culture, and National Budget and Planning Office) will be initiated to increase their commitment to mainstreaming biodiversity and achieving LDN. This will include defining project activities and implementation, management arrangements, and their role as potential co-financiers as a way to strengthen their commitment to the project and its objective.
Limited interest by private stakeholders to adopt sustainable production practices	L/M	The project will work with the private sector and landowners to generate increased awareness about the importance of biodiversity conservation and LDN, and will make incentives available (e.g., tax exemption, subsidies, and technical support) to encourage the use of environmentally-friendly production practices and training will be delivered.
The project does not effectively incorporate gender considerations	L	During the PPG a gender analysis will be performed to identify the needs and expectations of women with respect to biodiversity conservation and LDN and a gender action plan will be developed. Gender safeguards will be defined.

* H = High; M = Medium; L = Low

6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

38. Actions will be coordinated with the GEF6/FAO project (2016-2020) Climate-smart Livestock Production and Land Restoration in the Uruguayan Rangelands (GEF Project ID 9153), which will contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and climate change mitigation through the promotion of multifunctional sustainable forest management in productive forest landscapes. The executing agency is MGAP, who will be a strategic partner of the project proposed herein, which will facilitate coordination.
39. Actions will be coordinated with the project Development of sustainable modalities of production and consumption of goods and services in the protected areas of the Uruguayan SNAP and its surrounding territory, financed by the French Global Environment Facility, for adopting sustainable modes of production and consumption of goods and services produced in PAs and surrounding areas to protect the natural and cultural patrimony. The executing agency (EA) is MVOTMA and the implementing agency (IA) is UNDP, which will facilitate coordination between the two projects.
40. Lessons learned from the GEF6/UNDP project Strengthening the effectiveness of the National Protected Area System by including a landscape approach to management (GEF Project ID 4841) will be considered. This project uses a landscape approach to strengthen PA management as nuclei for the conservation of globally important biodiversity. The EA is MVOTMA and the IA is UNDP , which will both ensure complementarities between the two projects.
41. Synergies will be established with the GEF Small Grants Program that is managed by the UNDP. The SGP has financed projects in the proposed project areas, which will provide experiences and lessons learned related to ecotourism, ecological restoration, small-scale sustainable production, and working with women's groups.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions

Yes

If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc

42. Uruguay ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on February 3, 1994 (Ratification Law: 16048/93). The NBSAP 2016-2020 sets forth the national policy for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and considers an ecosystem service-based approach as the basis for human and social well-being, and addresses the main threats to biodiversity. In line with the NBSAP, the project will contribute to biodiversity conservation, mainstreaming biodiversity into sectors, conservation education, generation and management of knowledge, updating of the regulatory framework, and mobilization of resources.
43. Uruguay ratified the UNCCD on February 17, 1999 (Ratification Law: 17026/98). The project is consistent with the TSP LDN within the framework of the UNCCD and will contribute to its implementation. The project is also in line with the Action Plan for Protecting the Environmental Quality of the Santa Lucía River Watershed, Second Generation Measures (2018-2030) to improve the water quality in the watershed and to ensure potable water storage. The project will contribute to three areas of the Plan: a) ensure potable water quality; b) reduce point and nonpoint source pollution; and c) ecosystem restoration.

8. Knowledge Management

Outline the Knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

44. Knowledge management activities will be part of Component 3 and will include the systematization of the knowledge generated and the sharing of lessons learned, including women’s experiences. Knowledge products/ publications will be developed. Results from the project will be shared within and beyond the project intervention area through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums. The project may participate in UNDP-GEF sponsored networks that are organized for senior staff working on similar projects and in scientific and/or any other networks that may be of benefit to project implementation. Identifying and analyzing lessons learned is an ongoing process, and the need to communicate lessons as one of the project's central contributions is a requirement to be delivered at least every 12 months.

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

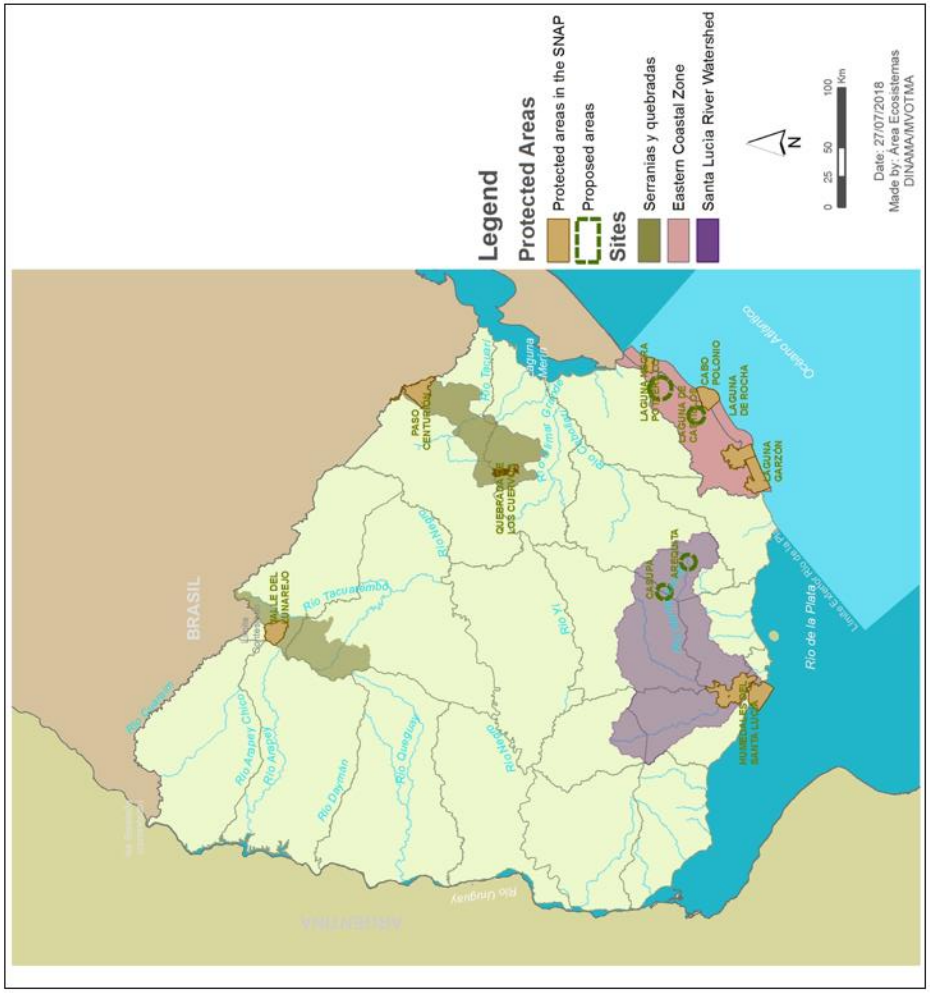
A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Alejandro Nario	National Director of the Environment	Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and the Environment	9/17/2018

ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place

PROGRAM/PROJECT MAP AND GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES



Site name	Coordinates			
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3b- Quebradas del Norte	-55.56095545	-56.37352423	-30.83828557	-31.88165641

ANNEX B: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Annex B

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Core Indicator 1	**Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**						***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (1.1+1.2)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
			229,495				
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
PA in the Arroyo Casupá watershed	*TBD*	TBD	*14,000*				
Arequita	*306*	TBD	*1,000*				
Laguna Negra (extension)	*555542453*	TBD	*10,000*				
Laguna de Castillos (extension)	*4729*	TBD	*10,000*				
		Sum	*35,000*				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage[3]	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Santa Lucía wetlands (land area)	*555542447*	VI PA with sustainable use of natural resources	*57,254*	TBD			
Cabo Polonio (land area)	*478062*	II National Park	*4,653*	TBD			
Laguna Garzón (land area)	*555624150*	IV Habitat/Species Management Area	*9,596*	TBD			
Cerro Verde (land area)	*478063*	IV Habitat/Species Management Area	*1,684*	TBD			
Laguna de Rocha (land area)	*478064*	V Protected Landscape/Seascape	*24,022*	TBD			
Laguna Negra	*555542453*	TBD	*12,000*	TBD			
Laguna de Castillos	*4729*	TBD	*8,000*	TBD			
Quebrada de los Cuervos	*478065*	V Protected Landscape/Seascape	*20,000*	TBD			
Valle del Lunarejo	*478059*	V Protected Landscape/Seascape	*29,286*	TBD			
Paso Centurión	*555542454*	V Protected Landscape/Seascape	*28,000*	TBD			
		Sum	*194,495*				
Core Indicator 2	**Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**						***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (2.1+2.2)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*	
			95,319				

[3] Baseline METT scores will be calculated during the PPG period.

Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			(select)				
			(select)				
			Sum				

Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score (Scale 1-3)			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage[4]	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Santa Lucía wetlands (marine area)	*555542447*	VI PA with sustainable use of natural resources	*29,263*	*TBD*			
Cabo Polonio (marine area)	*478062*	II National Park	*21,167*	*TBD*			
Laguna Garzón (marine area)	*555624150*	IV Habitat/Species Management Area	*27,332*	*TBD*			
Cerro Verde (marine area)	*478063*	IV Habitat/Species Management Area	*7,284*	*TBD*			
Laguna de Rocha (marine area)	*478064*	V Protected Landscape/Seascape	*10,273*	*TBD*			
		Sum	*95,319*				

Core Indicator 3	**Area of land restored**						***(Hectares)***
				Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				16,000			
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored						
				Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				5,000			
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored						
				Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				2,000			
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored						
				Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				8,000			
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored						
				Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				1,000			
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**						***(Hectares)***
				Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
				Expected		Expected	

[4] Baseline METT scores will be calculated during the PPG period.

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			250,000			
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			6,000			
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			244,000			
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**					***66,643 tCO_2-eq***
			Tons (6.1+6.2)			
			Entered		Entered	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Tons			
			Entered		Entered	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)		*66,643*			
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated Year		*2024*			
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
n/a	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated Year					
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
n/a						
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
n/a		(select)				
		(select)				

Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment					2,340 (50% women and 50% men)
					Number Achieved	
					MTR	TE
				Female		
				Male		
				Total		

ANNEX C: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

Annex C

Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒ **Influencing models**			
	☒ **Transform policy and regulatory environments**		
	☒ **Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making**		
	☐ **Convene multi-stakeholder alliances**		
	☒ **Demonstrate innovative approaches**		
	☒ **Deploy innovative financial instruments**		
☒ **Stakeholders**			
	☐ **Indigenous Peoples**		
	☒ **Private Sector**		
		☐ Capital providers	
		☐ Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐ Large corporations	
		☐ SMEs	
		☒ Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐ Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐ Project Reflow	
	☒ **Beneficiaries**		
	☒ **Local Communities**		
	☒ **Civil Society**		
		☒ Community Based Organization	
		☒ Non-Governmental Organization	
		☒ Academia	
		☐ Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒ **Type of Engagement**		
		☒ Information Dissemination	
		☐ Partnership	
		☒ Consultation	
		☒ Participation	
	☒ **Communications**		
		☒ Awareness Raising	
		☒ Education	
		☐ Public Campaigns	
		☒ Behavior Change	
☒ **Capacity, Knowledge and Research**			
	☐ **Enabling Activities**		
	☒ **Capacity Development**		
	☒ **Knowledge Generation**	Workshop	
	☒ **Knowledge Exchange**	Peer-to-peer, field visit	
	☐ **Targeted Research**		
	☒ **Learning**		
		☒ Theory of Change	
		☒ Adaptive Management	
		☒ Indicators to Measure Change	
	☐ **Innovation**		
	☒ **Knowledge and Learning**		
		☒ Knowledge Management	
		☐ Innovation	
		☒ Capacity Development	
		☒ Learning	
	☒ **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		

☒ **Gender Equality**			
	☒ **Gender Mainstreaming**		
		☒ Beneficiaries	
		☒ Women groups	
		☒ Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☒ Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒ **Gender results areas**		
		☐ Access and control over natural resources	
		☐ Participation and leadership	
		☒ Access to benefits and services	
		☒ Capacity development	
		☐ Awareness raising	
		☒ Knowledge generation	
☒ **Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☒ **Biodiversity**		
		☒ Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☒ Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☒ Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☒ Productive Landscapes
			☐ Productive Seascapes
			☐ Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☒ Mainstreaming	
			☐ Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☐ Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☒ Tourism
			☒ Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☐ Fisheries
			☒ Infrastructure
			☒ Certification (National Standards)
			☐ Certification (International Standards)
		☐ Species	
			☐ Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☒ Threatened Species
			☐ Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐ Crop Wild Relatives
			☐ Plant Genetic Resources
			☐ Animal Genetic Resources
			☐ Livestock Wild Relatives
			☒ Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☒ Biomes	
			☐ Mangroves
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Sea Grasses
			☒ Wetlands
			☐ Rivers
			☐ Lakes
			☐ Tropical Rain Forests
			☐ Tropical Dry Forests
			☐ Temperate Forests
			☒ Grasslands
			☐ Paramo
			☐ Desert

		☒ Financial and Accounting	
			☐ Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐ Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐ Conservation Trust Funds
			☒ Conservation Finance
		☐ Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐ Biosafety
			☐ Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☒ **Land Degradation**		
		☒ Sustainable Land Management	
			☒ Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☒ Ecosystem Approach
			☐ Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☐ Community-Based NRM
			☐ Sustainable Livelihoods
			☐ Income Generating Activities
			☒ Sustainable Agriculture
			☒ Sustainable Pasture Management
			☐ Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☒ Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐ Sustainable Fire Management
			☐ Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☒ Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☒ Land Productivity
			☒ Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐ Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐ Food Security	
	☐ **Climate Change**		
		☐ Climate Change Adaptation	
			☐ Climate Finance
			☐ Least Developed Countries
			☐ Small Island Developing States
			☐ Disaster Risk Management
			☐ Sea-level rise
			☐ Climate Resilience
			☐ Climate information
			☐ Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐ National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐ National Adaptation Plan
			☐ Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐ Private Sector
			☐ Innovation
			☐ Complementarity
			☐ Community-based Adaptation
			☐ Livelihoods
		☐ Climate Change Mitigation	
			☐ Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐ Energy Efficiency
			☐ Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐ Technology Transfer
			☐ Renewable Energy
			☐ Financing
			☐ Enabling Activities

		☐ Technology Transfer	
			☐ Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐ Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐ Endogenous technology
			☐ Technology Needs Assessment
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☐ United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			☐ Nationally Determined Contribution
			☐ Paris Agreement
			☐ Sustainable Development Goals
		☒ Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	
			☒ Climate Change Mitigation 1
			☐ Climate Change Mitigation 2
			☐ Climate Change Adaptation 1
			☐ Climate Change Adaptation 2

Annex D

Additional information on three pilot areas

1. The Santa Lucía River watershed (SLRW), located in the south-central part of the country, is one of six main hydrographic basins of the country with most of the lower catchment urbanized. The Santa Lucía River is the main watercourse in the southern portion of the country. It is 248 km long, starting in the Cuchilla Grande hills, northeast of the city of Minas in the Department of Lavalleja, and flowing into the Río de la Plata. It runs east to west to its confluence with the Santa Lucía Chico River. The basin also has important groundwater availability. The Raigón aquifer, the main groundwater source of the basin, is located in the area of San José Department. Cattle ranching, dairy production, agriculture (grains and vegetables), and silviculture are among the principal economic activities in the watershed.

Important bird species[5]: *Gubernatrix cristata, Geranoaetus melanoleucus, Larus atlanticus, Spartonoica maluroides, Limnoctites rectirostris, Calidris canutus, Limosa haemastica, Pluvialis dominica, Buteo swainsoni*.

Other important species: *Leopardus wiedii* (Margay), *Oxymycterus josei* (Cook's hocicudo), *Argenteohyla siemersi* (Red-spotted Argentina Frog), *Melanophryniscus devincenzii* (Devicenzi's frog).

2. Eastern Coastal Zone (ECZ): The eastern coastal zone is characterized by the presence of a system of coastal lagoons, most of which are connected to the ocean through a dynamic system of open and closed sand bars; this creates a constant exchange of water that favors internal productivity of the water bodies and the existence of breeding sites for resident and migratory birds, as well as their prey (fish, mollusks, and arthropods). The coastal lagoons of Uruguay are important for local and regional conservation, given their high biodiversity and biological productivity. They have landscape and biodiversity value that has been lost in other coastal zones in the country. The Atlantic coasts and lagoons are sites that are relevant to traditional fishing, which constitutes the way of life for local populations. This area receives more than a million visitors per year and the Atlantic coast is one of the main destinations for beach tourism.

Important bird species[6]: *Xanthopsar flavus, Heteroxolmis dominicana, Sporophila palustris, Limnoctites rectirostris, Pluvilis dominica, Calidris melanotos, Tryngites subruficollis, Calidris canutus rufa, Calidris alba, Spheniscus magellanicus, Macronectes giganteus, M. halli, Oceanites oceanicus*.

Other important species: *Melanophryniscus montevidensis* (Darwin's frog); *Pontoporia blainvillei* (La Plata dolphin).

3. Serranías del Este and Quebradas del Norte (SE & QN): This pilot area is composed of two subareas that, although they have different geomorphological characteristics and ecosystems, show similarities in terms of socioeconomics and predominant human uses, and the pressures and opportunities that result from these. This area is characterized by landscapes with strong topography where cattle ranching on natural grasslands constitutes an opportunity to make compatible development, biodiversity conservation, and culture, at the same time rural and nature-based tourism represents a potential for diversifying the generation of value and improving living conditions. The economy of these areas has traditionally been based on extensive cattle ranching, which has been a strong factor in the predominant "cowboy" culture and also the region's biodiversity. There are strong cultural and linguistic links between these areas and similar areas in neighboring Brazil. In parts of these areas, family-based cattle ranching units predominate with strong roots and belonging to the local communities. Within some of these areas there is a large percentage of households with a high Unsatisfied Basic Needs rating and limited opportunities for development.

Serranías del Este: It comprises, from a geomorphological perspective, the continuation towards the south of what is known in the Brazilian state of Río Grande do Sol as Planalto Sul-Riograndense. Towards the north is the confluence of two ecoregions: the Eastern Mountains and the Gondwánica Sedimentary Watershed. This particular situation results in a diversity of environments representative of Uruguay in a relatively small area: mountains and creeks, hills, and plateaus from which different natural ecosystems stem. There are four large types of ecosystems: forests, shrublands, meadows, and marshes. These ecosystems have an influence on the Atlantic and the Paranaense Forests, with subtropical forest characteristics. The ecosystems house an important number of plant and animal species, some of which have been registered as occurring only in this country, including species that are found on the southern border of their natural distribution.

Quebradas del Norte: It comprises a biogeographic region that is characterized by deep valleys and steep slopes. The region is defined by an escarpment that is formed where a basaltic shield extending west gives way to underlying sandstones; the creeks are the result of water courses flowing towards the east from the basaltic shield to the sandstone.

Important bird species[7]: *Xanthopsar flavus*, *Xolmis dominicanus*, *Limnoctites rectirostris* *Sporophila cinnamomea*, *S. ruficollis*, *Picumnus nebulosus*, *Buteo swainsoni*.

Other important species: *Coendou prehensilis* (Brazilian porcupine); *Chrysocyon brachyurus* (Maned wolf); *Puma yagouaroundi* (Jaguarundi).

Annex E

Endemic plant species present in the three pilot areas

Presence in pilot area		Endemic Plants
Pilot Area 1	Quebradas del Norte	*Agarista chlorantha (Cham.) G. Don*
		Caesalpinia epunctata
		Croton cuchilla-nigrae Croizat
		Mimosa bifurca
		Casearia decandra Jacq.
		Banara tomentosa Clos
		Myrcianthes gigantea
		Acianthera sonderana
		Bipinnula montana Arechavaleta
		Campanemia micromera
		Campylocentrum aromaticum Barbosa Rodrigues
		Quillaja brasiliensis
		Mimosa schleidenii Herter
		Mimosa reptans Bentham
		Mimosa amphigena Burkart
		Mimosa amphigena Burkart
		Mimosa australis Izaguirre & Beyhaut
		Miconia hyemalis A. St.-Hil. & Naudin
	Serranias del Este	*Leandra australis (Cham.) Cogn. var. phaeotrica (Naudin) Cogn.*
		Lupinus bracteolaris Desrousseaux var. tenuifolius (Arechavaleta) Smith
		Pomaria pilosa
		Piptochaetium calvescens
		Gymnocalycium denudatum (Link & Otto) Pfeiff. ex Mittler
		Mangonia tweediana Schott
		Mangonia uruguaya (Hicken) Bogner
		Melica brevicoronata Rosengurtt, Arrillaga & Izaguirre
		Erythroxylum microphyllum (coca bush)
		Maytenus cassiniformis

	Serranias del Este	*Leandra australis (Cham.) Cogn. var. phaeotrica (Naudin) Cogn.*
		Lupinus bracteolaris Desrousseaux var. tenuifolius (Arechavaleta) Smith
		Pomaria pilosa
		Piptochaetium calvescens
		Gymnocalycium denudatum (Link & Otto) Pfeiff. ex Mittler
		Mangonia tweediana Schott
		Mangonia uruguaya (Hicken) Bogner
		Melica brevicoronata Rosengurtt, Arrillaga & Izaguirre
		Erythroxylum microphyllum (coca bush)
		Maytenus cassiniformis
Pilot Area 2	Santa Lucía River watershed	*Tillandsia arequitae (André) André ex Mez*
		Lycium cestroides Schltdl.
		Bipinnula biplumata (Linnaeus fil) Reichenbach fil.
		Carex distenta Kuntze ex Kunth
		Aristida echinulata Rosengurtt & Izaguirre
		Chloris berroi Arechavaleta
		Croton montevidensis Spreng.
		Mimosa magentea Izaguirre & Beyhaut
		Melica brevicoronata Rosengurtt, Arrillaga & Izaguirre
		Nasella arechavaletae (Spegazzini) Barkworth
		Nasella pauciciliata (Rosengurtt & Izaguirre) Barkworth
		Nasella quinqueciliata (Rosengurtt & Izaguirre) Barkworth & Torres
		Nasella rosengurttii (Chase) Barkworth
		Oxalis monticola Arechav.

Pilot Area 2	Eastern Coastal Zone	*Butia odorata*
		Cordia curassavica
		Wigginsia arechavaletae (K.Schum. ex Speg.) D.M.Porter
		Euphorbia rochaensis (Croizat) Alonso & Marchesi
		Eleocharis montevidensis Kunth
		Andropogon lindmanii Hackel
		Porophyllum brevifolium (Hook. & Arn.) Hook. & Arn. ex Gibert
		Noticastrum malmei Zardini
		Acicarpha obtusisepala Marchesi

Vulnerable or endangered wildlife species in the three pilot areas

Taxonomic Group	Species	Common Name	IUCN	Presence in pilot area		
				ECZ[8]	SE & QN[9]	SLRW[10]
Amphibians	*Argenteohyla siemersi*	Red-spotted Argentina Frog	EN	X		X
	Melanophryniscus montevidensis	Darwin's frog	VU	X	X	X
	Melanophryniscus devincenzii	Devicenzi's frog	EN		X	X
	Melanophryniscus langonei	Langone's frog	CR		X	
Reptiles	*Anisolepis undulatus*	Wiegmann's tree lizard	VU		X	
Birds	*Gubernatrix cristata*	Yellow cardinal	EN	X	X	X
	Heteroxolmis dominicana	Black-and-white monjita	VU	X	X	X
	Larus atlanticus	Olrog's gull	VU	X		X
	Porzana spiloptera	Dot-winged crake	VU	X		
	Sporophila cinnamomea	chestnut seedeater	VU	X	X	X
	Sporophila palustris	Marsh seedeater	EN	X		
	Sturnella defilippii	Pampas meadowlark	VU	X	X	X
	Xanthopsar flavus	Saffron-cowled blackbird	VU	X	X	X
	Culicivora caudacuta	Sharp-tailed grass tyrant	VU		X	

		tyrant			X	
Mammals	*Oxymycterus josei*	Cook's hocicudo	EN	X		X
	Pontoporia blainvillei	La Plata dolphin	VU	X		
	Wilfredomys oenax	Hreater Wilfred's mouse	EN		X	

[8] Eastern Coastal Zone
[9] Serranías del Este and Quebradas del Norte
[10] Santa Lucía River watershed

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