
Project Document

Project Title: Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative [COMDEKS Phase 3]

Project Statement & Executive Summary:

The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) was launched in 2011 as a flagship program of the Satoyama Initiative, a global effort to promote sustainable use of natural resources in the landscapes and seascapes with local communities. COMDEKS is funded by the Japan Biodiversity Fund and implemented by UNDP in partnership with the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, the CBD Secretariat, and the United Nations University's Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability. COMDEKS activities are delivered through the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), a decentralized funding mechanism with over 25 years of experience delivering small grants to community organizations for community-based environmental projects.

In Ghana the programme was executed within the Weto socio-ecological production landscape (SEPL). It forms the southern part of the Togo-Atakora Mountains. The landscape spans over eleven traditional areas and three political administrative districts. It measures about 343,549 ha. In enhancing the landscape connectivity and resilience, 17 community-based groups received technical and financial support from COMDEKS to mobilize the 45 distressed communities within the landscape to promote forest restoration activities within the landscape. This interventions revived the otherwise dying cocoa industry within the landscape. The project planted over 1.2 million improved cocoa seedlings under an agroforestry farming system. Besides this, 35,500 ha of ridge forestland were placed under community managed natural regeneration and about 90% of the landscape have been protected from incessant wildfires. Through the vigilance of the conservation groups, illegal loggings of timber and chainsaw operations have been brought under control. The project introduced improved farming methods and techniques to the farmers, which minimize the use of slash and burn practices in farming. The introduction of contour farming along the mountain ridge coupled with the application of compost and organic fertilizer has minimized erosion along the slopes and has increased land productivity by fourfold. The agroforestry practices have increased the density of trees per hectare of land, thereby increasing the vegetation cover by 60%. Over 2,000 farmers are currently engaged in climate smart agriculture on 5,000 ha of land.

During the first two phases of the implementation of the programme, COMDEKS' lessons, models and tools have provided useful inputs to the development of the landscape and seascape approach, now being adopted by many of the SGP Country Programmes in 125 countries, particularly among the countries under the SGP Upgraded Country Programme (UCP) modality, under GEF-6 and GEF-7.

Building on this experience, the primary focus of the proposed third phase of the COMDEKS will be to promote sustainability and upscaling of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLs) conservation approach, including efforts to promote institutional and financial sustainability of these landscapes and seascapes

The Phase 3 will also promote consolidation of COMDEKS' activities, policy dialogues for sustainability, and provide valuable inputs to the development of post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Lessons learned from implementation of the third phase of the project will also be disseminated through the global SGP network of 125 Country Programmes, the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), and other partners worldwide.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CO	Country Office (UNDP)
COMDEKS	Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IPSI	International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative
JBF	Japan Biodiversity Fund
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MOEJ	Ministry of the Environment of Japan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NC	National Coordinator
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHI	National Host Institution
NSC	National Steering Committee
OECSs	Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures
PAC	Project Appraisal Committee (UNDP)
PoWPA	Programme of Work on Protected Areas (CBD)
RR	Resident Representative (UNDP)
SEPLS	Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNU	United Nations University
WPC	World Parks Congress (IUCN)

Project Overview

Project Information

Table 1: Required Project Information

Identification	COMDEKS
Project Title	Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative Phase 3
Managing Division	GEF Small Grants Programme, United Nations Development Programme
Global Project Manager and Org. Unit	Ms. Yoko Watanabe, Global Manager, GEF Small Grants Programme
National Project Manager and Org. Unit	Dr. George Ortsin, National Coordinator, GEF-Small Grants programme
Type/Location	
Region	Africa
Country	Ghana
Programme of Work	
Sub-programme	CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA), Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 partnership (announced at the CBD COP14 in Nov 2018)
Expected Accomplishment	Promote sustainability and upscaling of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLs) conservation approach, including efforts to promote institutional and financial sustainability of these landscapes and seascapes.

Projected Duration

Table 2: Project duration and cost

Project start date: <i>1 July 2020</i>	Planned completion date: <i>30 December 2020</i>	Total duration in months: <i>6 months</i>
Mid-term Review date (if project spans over more than one biennium): <i>N/A</i>	Terminal Evaluation date: <i>N/A</i>	

2 Project Justification

The vision of the Satoyama Initiative is to realize societies in harmony with nature. To achieve this vision, COMDEKS supports activities in the field in developing countries through small grants and knowledge facilitation to attain the following objective:

To develop sound biodiversity management and sustainable livelihood activities with local communities in socio-ecological production landscape and seascapes (SEPLS) to maintain, restore and revitalize landscapes and seascapes in accordance with the following five perspectives of the Satoyama Initiative.

- Resource use within the carrying capacity and resilience of the environment
- Cyclic use of natural resources
- Recognition of the value and importance of local traditions and cultures
- Natural resource management by various participating and cooperating entities
- Contributions to local socio-economies

Since its inception, COMDEKS has piloted a community-based model of landscape and seascape management and participatory governance to restore the resilience of local ecosystems and sustain the working landscapes and seascapes that communities depend upon. Originally launched in ten pilot countries (Brazil, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Fiji, India, Malawi, Nepal, Slovakia and Turkey), in June 2013, the Government of Japan and UNDP launched the second phase of the project in ten additional countries (Bhutan, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Kyrgyzstan, Indonesia, Mongolia, Namibia and Niger), bringing the number of participating countries to twenty. The first two phases of the programme, which concluded in December 2018, were focused on two components: (1) community development through small grant making and (2) knowledge management for capacity building, replication, and up-scaling.

Through the implementation of 216 small grant projects led by civil society organizations (CSOs) and local communities, COMDEKS has field-tested methodologies to empower community organizations to implement participatory landscape planning and enhance resilience at the community level. The programme has also promoted knowledge sharing and capacity building among the participating CSOs and partners. UNDP through COMDEKS has also worked together with Bioversity International, the Institute of Global Environmental Studies (IGES), and the United Nations University Institute for Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) on a collaborative effort to develop and field-test a set of Indicators for Resilience in SEPLS to help measure and understand the resilience of target landscapes and seascapes.

During the first two phases of the implementation of the programme, COMDEKS' lessons, models and tools have provided useful inputs to the development of the landscape and seascape approach, now being adopted by many of the SGP Country Programmes in 125 countries, particularly among the countries under the SGP Upgraded Country Programme (UCP) modality, under GEF-6 and GEF-7. Building on this experience, the primary focus of the third phase of the COMDEKS program will be to promote sustainability and upscaling of SEPL conservation approach, including with efforts to (a) promote sustainable use of biodiversity and its integration into the management of land, forest, and water resources (COP decision XII/18); (b) provide

further guidance on the concept of sustainability in food and agriculture with regard to biodiversity, and to promote and strengthen support for relevant information-sharing and technology transfer among Parties (COP decision XIII/3); and (c) where relevant, institutionalize these SEPLs as other effective area-based conservation measures (COP decision XIV/8).

The consolidation phase will also promote further knowledge sharing and communication, including dissemination of best practices and lessons learned on SEPLS. It is intended to focus on consolidation of COMDEKS' activities, policy dialogues for sustainability, and provide valuable inputs to the development of Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework under the CBD. Lessons learned from implementation of the third phase of the project will also be disseminated through the global SGP network of 125 Country Programmes, the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), and other partners worldwide. This exchange of information and knowledge will be an invaluable input towards informing and enabling policy formulation and process at the global, regional, and national levels to enhance the recognition of SEPLS.

3 Project Approach

Project goals and objectives

Goal

To ensure sustainability of the sound biodiversity management, governance and sustainable livelihood activities with local communities in the socio-ecological production landscapes (SEPLs).

Guiding principles

As part of its consolidation from 2019-2020, COMDEKS phase 3 will continue to work in accordance with the following five principles under the overall banner of the Satoyama Initiative:

1. Resource use within the carrying capacity and resilience of the environment;
2. Cyclic use of natural resources;
3. Recognition of the value and importance of local traditions and cultures;
4. Natural resource management by various participating and cooperating entities;
5. Contributions to local socio-economies.

During Phase 3, COMDEKS will consider synergies and co-benefits between biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation relevant to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), including through the newly-formed Platform on Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples (LCIPs) approved by the COP24 in Katowice, Poland, in December 2018.

The objectives will be met through a network of country-level programmes in the areas of mutual strength and interest to the partners. Phase 3 of COMDEKS will review, analyze, and codify results of on-the-ground actions as achieved in Phase 1 and Phase 2 (effective from 2011-2018) to distill and disseminate lessons which can be applied in other parts of the world.

Relationship with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and/or NBSAP implementation

Through the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as well as the IUCN 'Promise of Sydney' adopted by the World Parks Congress (WPC) in 2014, a paradigm shift has been emerging in the manner in which Parties and the multilateral system are tackling the loss of biodiversity. In particular, biodiversity management and participatory governance strategies are increasingly recognizing and building upon the vital role of local communities and indigenous peoples' in voluntarily conserving biodiversity outside of the framework of formal government-gazetted protected areas.

During CBD COP13 in South Korea in 2016, parties to the Convention adopted decision XIII/3 requesting the Executive Secretary "to prepare and disseminate to Parties, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other relevant partners, further guidance on the concept of "sustainability" in food and agriculture with regard to biodiversity, and to promote and strengthen support for relevant information-sharing and technology transfer among Parties, in particular for developing countries, building on existing initiatives, such as the Satoyama Initiative, where feasible.

During the CBD COP14 which took place in Egypt from 14-29 Nov 2018, parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) formally adopted a definition and voluntary guidance on the role of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), widely referred to as “conserved areas” (i.e. IUCN WPC Promise of Sydney), and how these can contribute to the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 on protected areas (Decision 14/8) as well as part of the NBSAP formulation and 6th National Reporting process (6NR).

Project Components

Project Management

The implementation of COMDEKS Phase 3 will be undertaken through mechanisms already established by UNDP and delivered through the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP). This includes making use of the existing organizational structure including the SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) and the SGP National Coordinator (NC). Oversight and technical guidance for Phase 3 of COMDEKS will be provided by the UNDP/GEF and the SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT).

Component 1 – Promoting institutional and financial sustainability of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes

To ensure long term recognition and implementation of the landscape strategy and plan that has been developed by local stakeholders under the prior phases of the COMDEKS in the target SEPLS it is suggested to promote further sustainability and upscaling of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) conservation, including efforts to institutionalize these landscapes and seascapes in a culturally, socio-economically and technically appropriate and feasible manner, based on required consultations and safeguards.

This could include mainstreaming the geographical areas and approaches in appropriate production and conservation policies and plans, such as local development plans, agriculture/forestry/fisheries/tourism and other sector policies and strategies, and protected areas (co-management, ICCA, OECM, and others).

SGP will carry out an analysis of the COMDEKS Phase 1 and 2 in order to identify relevant production sectors and local/national development plans to work with in the country. From this analysis, civil society organization will be engaged to carry out a series of country-level dialogues and assessments involving inter alia the following key stakeholders: (i) SEPL governance structures (either customary or ‘de facto’ bodies, as well as ‘de jure’ institutions); (ii) CBD national focal points and key counterparts at the agriculture/forest/fisheries/tourism and other ministries, including authorities and departments; (iii) subnational, municipal and local authorities; (iv) civil society organisations (CSOs) and networks; as well as (v) the private sector.

The national assessment and consultations will be coordinated and facilitated by a competent NGO in the country that will be selected through an open call for proposal, and by utilizing the regular operational modality of the SGP. Detail activities under this component will be defined based on consultation with

national stakeholders and may differ based on country context. However, it is envisioned that activities may include:

- a) Consultations and awareness raising among key stakeholders including national and local authorities, CBD focal points and government representatives responsible on forestry, fisheries, tourism, etc.
- b) Assessment and identification of possible and favourable institutionalization/mainstreaming of SEPLS based on country context, including sustainable financing opportunities and mechanisms
- c) Policy dialogue among stakeholders, including identifying key follow up steps

The Phase 3 COMDEKS is aimed at appropriately recognising and institutionalizing landscape and seascape conservation efforts in some of the key geographical areas promoted through COMDEKS over the past years. The timely intervention may be considered as part of mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity with production sectors, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and tourism.

In addition, long term finance is critical for the continued effective implementation of the landscape /seascape strategy/plans that have been developed in the socio-ecological landscapes and seascapes supported to date. Together with the institutionalization/mainstreaming efforts, COMDEKS Phase 3 will explore and assess potential sustainable financial mechanisms in each of the countries where the project has operated in previous phases with a view to promoting the sustainability of these initiatives over time. Building on relevant studies and assessments, including ones conducted by the UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Government of Japan, COMDEKS Phase 3 will assess potential financial mechanisms at the country level, such as increasing national/subnational government expenditures on relevant activities, innovative financial mechanisms (i.e. payment for ecosystem services, nature swaps, biodiversity incentives, taxes and fees), public-private partnerships, and other donor and foundation financing based on a review of the national, sub-national and local context.

This initiative will be implemented in coordination with initiatives such as the SGP-Implemented Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs), funded by the Government of Germany, and other relevant partners.

Particular attention will be paid to ensure strong participation of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs). Engagement of IPLCs will seek to sustain and strengthen traditional knowledge, innovations and practices on natural resources management (relevant to Aichi target 18), whilst observing the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and safeguards on effective and equitable governance models. This will include supporting multi-stakeholder platforms and dialogue among local policy makers, authorities, CSOs, IPLCs, private sector and others through the consultative process.

At the completion of the activities, SGP will consolidate best practices and lessons learned from the process at the country level, and produce a brief lessons learned publication/paper in promoting institutional and

financial sustainability of SEPLS at the country level which could be disseminated at relevant global, regional and country foras. The publication will highlight practices in institutionalizing and mainstreaming the sustainable landscapes and seascapes approach used under the previous phases of COMDEKS in appropriate production and conservation policies and plans, such as local development plans, agriculture/forestry/fisheries/tourism and other sector policies and strategies, and protected areas (co-management, ICCA, OECM, and others). It will also provide some reflection on the experiences in identifying sustainable financial mechanisms at the country level to maintain and expand the approaches and initiatives at the country level.

SGP will also explore opportunities to disseminate the information and experiences at the regional and global levels, including IUCN World Conservation Congress, GEF CSO Consultation Meeting at the Council, GEF regional meetings, and CBD related meetings in coordination with the Japan Biodiversity Fund of the CBD, Government of Japan, UNU-IAS and other partners.

Activities and Outputs

Project Management

The implementation of Phase 3 of COMDEKS will be undertaken through mechanisms already established by UNDP and delivered through the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP). This includes making use of the existing organizational structure including the network of SGP National Steering Committees (NSCs) and the SGP National Coordinator (NCs) at country level. Additional consultant(s) and part of the staff time are covered under the direct management cost at 10% of the project activity cost.

Oversight and technical guidance for Phase 3 of COMDEKS will be provided by the UNDP-GEF (covered by the UNDP General Management Services fee of 8%)

On the basis of pre-existing synergies between the Strategic Priorities and Objectives of the SGP during its 6th and 7th Operational Phases (OP), complementarities will be mapped and identified with the relevant OP6 and OP7 SGP country landscape/seascape strategies. Technical guidance provided by SGP country teams and the global SGP CPMT foreseen under COMDEKS Phase 3 will be provided as part of the co-financing contribution of the GEF Small Grants Programme.

Component 1

Promoting appropriate recognition and institutionalization of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes.

Project Outputs:

One of the primary deliverables for COMDEKS Phase 3 will include a series of national dialogues to be held during the period July-Nov 2020 with respect to the financial sustainability and institutionalization of SEPLS, and contribution to the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework negotiations under the Convention on Biological Diversity, in the target countries. On account of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the

national dialogues are likely to take place on-line and through other appropriate national outreach mechanisms. The implementation of this project will should build upon the existing network of civil society initiatives conducted during COMDEKS Phase 1 and Phase 2.

Specifically the outputs are:

- 1.1. Series of stakeholder dialogues that were held during the implementation of and mainstreaming initiatives are under way in relevant local development plans as well as production sectors and area-based policies and plans.
- 1.2. Sustainable financing opportunities are explored from all sources (government institutions, traditional authorities, donor community, Civil Society Organizations among others).
- 1.3. Lessons learned report/publication on the process to mainstreaming and scaling up SEPLS approaches, including promoting institutional and financial sustainability of SEPLS will be prepared and shared widely at relevant CBD fora and fed into the process for development of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

Output and activity timetable

Component	Q2: 2020	Q3: 2020	Q4 2020
1. Promoting institutional and financial sustainability of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes.	Stakeholder policy dialogues, including assessments and strategoc plan development in Ghana to promote mainstreaming of SEPLS approaches under the COMDEKS		Consolidate best practices and lessons learned

i. Budget

Component 1: Promoting institutional and financial sustainability of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes	
Grants – institutional and financial sustainability assessments and policy dialogues	\$30,000
Grant monitoring and management in-country	\$ 3,000
Cash & in-kind support	\$ 33,000
Grand total	\$66,000.00

Relevance and Implementation Arrangements

i. Relevance to Regional, National or Subnational Priorities

The project contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the implementation of the Aichi targets adopted by the tenth meeting of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity Conference of the Parties (October 2010). In this respect Phase 1 and 2 of COMDEKS were designed to substantively support the concept of the *Satoyama* Initiative, which was recognized at CBD COP10 as a “useful tool to better understand and support human influenced natural environments for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being” (COP decision X/32, Sustainable Use).

ii. Implementation arrangements and stakeholder responsibilities

The COMDEKS project will be implemented by UNDP, using the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) delivery mechanism to provide financing and technical assistance to CSOs in Ghana to enhance the recognition of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes approach under the CBD definition adopted by the COP14 in Nov 2018.

Project Board. At the global level, implementation of the project will be carried out under the general guidance of a Project Board. The Project Board will be responsible for approving key management decisions of the project and will play a critical role in assuring the technical quality, financial transparency and overall development impact of the project. The Project Board will be composed of designated representatives from UNDP/GEF, UNEP/SCBD and Ministry of Environment, Japan. Inception meeting and periodic teleconferences will be organized to apprise the Project Board of progress on implementation.

The United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) may be invited to participate in project board meetings to support and facilitate knowledge sharing and learning on the *Satoyama* Initiative among IPSI partners. While managing knowledge, UNDP, in collaboration with UNU, will build on the experiences and results to be produced and collected by the COMDEKS project so that project results can be effectively used in the project of Knowledge Facilitation for the *Satoyama* Initiative implemented by MOEJ, SCBD, and UNU.

UNDP through its Small Grants Programme (SGP) will implement the project, including providing quality assurance and oversight services, ensuring that the objectives and components of the project are delivered, and resources are allocated and disbursed in an efficient and effective manner.

Implementing Partner. The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document. UNOPS provides programme execution services including administrative, financial, legal, operational, and procurement for the SGP as described in detail in the UNOPS SGP Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Thus, UNOPS will service the delivery of grants as outlined in the project’s budget and results framework. The principle relationship between UNOPS and

UNDP will be governed by a Standard Letter of Agreement (LOA) signed by both agencies under the ongoing 6th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme.

Project Assurance. The UNDP/GEF unit and the SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) will provide oversight to the project. A COMDEKS Phase 3 focal point will provide technical and substantive guidance to SGP National Coordinators.

National Steering Committee (NSC). A National Steering Committee in each participating country will provide strategic directions, and together with UNDP, ensure synergy and avoid duplication of efforts between COMDEKS Phase 3 and other relevant GEF and non-GEF funded projects and programs. NSC will also play a key role in ensuring open and transparent process in selecting a partner NGO for the activity and monitor their activities.

National Coordinator. The SGP National Coordinator in each participating country (or Country Programme Manager for SGP upgraded Country Programmes), responsible for the day-to-day operations of COMDEKS Phase 3, will ensure coordination between project stakeholders and be responsible for the organization of national-level activities (i.e. stakeholder workshops and consultations).

Stakeholder Analysis

i. Gender and Youth

Empowering women and engaging youth are two important priorities for the SGP. The NSC at the country programme level designates focal points for gender and youth to ensure their voices are heard. An internal review carried out as part of the SGP Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to assess gender equality and women's empowerment in its portfolio during the GEF-6 period showed that 82% of total SGP projects completed were reported to be gender responsive, while at least 30% of completed projects were led by women.

The UNDP publication "Evaluation of UNDP's Contribution to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment" (2015) notes that:(i) the majority of the SGP country programme strategies mention practical steps to promote gender in SGP projects; (ii) the majority of stakeholders of SGP at the national level (60%) find that the SGP grant selection process includes consideration of gender equality to a great extent, and 47% find that grants have effectively contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment; (iii) NCs and NSCs are perceived to have some level of gender expertise; and (iv) actual results on the ground are evident and half of the projects were found to have benefitted women and men equally, or to have disproportionately benefitted women.

ii. Indigenous People analysis and strategy

With regards to indigenous peoples and marginalized populations, SGP follows a set of project design principles that advocate for a flexible, time sensitive, and simple project cycle in order to allow these groups to access SGP support. The programme has pioneered numerous user-friendly modalities to work with poor and marginalized groups including alternative proposal formats such as participatory video (PV), *almanario*, photo stories, and community theatre, and allowances are made for concept and

project submission in local and vernacular languages so long as these concepts and proposals adhere to the basic project elements. SGP also allows for flexible disbursement terms to cope with indigenous peoples' culture, customs and seasonal movements. SGP makes extra efforts to reach out people and groups that are often marginalized or disadvantaged.

iii. Poverty Eradication

Linkages between local benefits and CBD 2020 targets are closely intertwined and cannot be achieved without an integrated and balanced approach. Without strong support and ownership by indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), projects are doomed to fail, or temporarily achieve global benefits which will be lost after project completion.

In 2006, the GEF local benefits study concluded that linkages between local and global dimensions will become increasingly important for the GEF portfolio as activities related to mainstreaming biodiversity production landscapes, land degradation, and adaptation to climate change gain greater prominence. The study recommended that "in several GEF focal areas, local benefits—or recompense for costs incurred locally to protect the environment—are an essential means of generating and sustaining intended global benefits" (GEF: 2006. The Role of Local Benefits in Global Environmental Programs). Strengthened livelihoods will increase the resilience of local communities to endure shocks and reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters and environmental degradation.

SGP has consistently recognized the importance of local livelihoods and poverty eradication in achieving sustainable global environmental benefits. One of the key elements of the SGP is that it considers the human needs of the communities it works with and that will assist them to attain sustainable livelihoods.

Project Sustainability and Replicability

i. Sustainability

Achieving sustainability of project outcomes is central to UNDP and to the GEF Small Grants Programme. The SGP does not generally support the creation of new organizations, but rather strengthens existing CBOs and NGOs. According to the Joint UNDP-GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) Evaluation conducted in 2015, the SGP has secured a high success rate in sustaining project results. Project proponents are required to build measures into their project design that increase the likelihood of outcome sustainability, including through the development of an appropriate exit strategy. The screening of project concepts and proposals by the NSC includes an assessment of whether such measures are sound and based on realistic assumptions.

ii. Resource Mobilization / Co-finance

Although funding levels may vary by country, for Phase 3 of COMDEKS, the GEF and third-party partners will explore opportunities to provide at least a 1:1 match on the investments made.

iii. Cost-effectiveness

The success of the SGP balances three critical variables, namely: (a) risk, (b) cost, and (c) innovation. Balancing these three elements is a source of creative tension within the programme. The tolerance for risk is also closely linked to other system dynamics and plays an important, but sometimes overlooked role, of both the financial and programme side of the funding modality.

The GEF, UNDP and UNOPS have a low tolerance for taking financial risks because of the high correlation between financial and reputational risk. By its very nature, SGP makes small grants which targets poor and vulnerable communities that often have little experience in project management, therefore involving a comparatively higher tolerance for risk than could be justified on larger projects, whilst supporting higher levels of innovation.

In the context, the SGP tolerance for risk is also inextricably linked to cost and innovation. As a rule, low risk systems have higher costs and lower innovation than systems with a tolerance for higher risks. In terms of the responsibility of UNDP for oversight and SGP National Steering Committees, responsible for Country Programme Strategy (CPS) development, three possible options are available: (i) low risk + low cost = low innovation; (ii) low risk + high innovation = high costs; or (iii) low costs + high innovation = high risk. Depending on the maturity and profile of the SGP country programme, different cost-effectiveness options may be selected as part of the Phase 3 implementation of COMDEKS at the national level.

iv. Replicability and Mainstreaming

The SGP is expected to mobilize partnership for complementary activities that support further scaling up of community-based initiatives. Building on the strong collaboration established with the governments of Australia, Germany, Japan and Norway among others, the SGP will act as an incubator helping to connect successful and promising initiatives with other channels for continued support while advocating for enabling environment and supportive policies. Where relevant, the programme will actively promote linkages with GEF-7 Impact Programs and Focal Area programs for cooperation and complementarity. The SGP will seek to develop a coordination mechanism with the relevant programs at the global and country levels and continue to identify opportunities to share successful methodologies and approaches and to support implementation of community components of GEF Full-sized and Medium-sized Projects.

v. Dissemination of Project Outputs

Learning is an important goal of the *Satoyama* Initiative, and significant effort will be placed into internal and external communication of the lessons learned from the project. Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums.

The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

The logos of UNDP, the *Satoyama* Initiative, Japan Biodiversity Fund, the GEF and the GEF Small Grants Programme should appear on all project purchase, publications and other knowledge products. Any citation in publications regarding projects funded by COMDEKS should also acknowledge the *Satoyama* Initiative and the Japan Biodiversity Fund. Where other agencies and project partners have provided support (through co-financing) their logos may also appear on project publications.

4 Risk Analysis

RISK LOG					
Risk Description	Category	Impact Severity	Likelihood	Risk Management Strategy & Safeguards	By When/ Whom?
1 Landscape stakeholders, including national authorities and CSOs in the 20 target countries and landscapes may not fully understand the mainstreaming approach under SEPLS	Low-Medium	Medium	Medium	Risks will be mitigated through capacity building and oversight of the programme portfolio by UNDP-GEF, COMDEKS Project Coordinator, and SGP CPMT	The project will work with international partners as part of peer-to-peer learning networks.
2 Difficulties from working directly with civil society organizations (NGOs and CBOs) that have a low level of technical to consolidate COMDEKS results	Low-Medium	Medium	Medium	Risks will be mitigated through capacity building and oversight of the project portfolio by SGP Country Teams	The project will work with national partners as part of a peer-to-peer learning platform
3 Possible negative consequences on indigenous peoples or local communities (IPLCs) in, or neighboring, the landscapes in question	Low-Medium	Medium	Medium	UNDP will apply its internal social and environmental safeguard (SES) standards.	SGP National Coordinators, NSCs, UNDP Country Offices and the CPMT will be responsible for project implementation
4 Full establishment or recognition of OECMs may require more time and political will than foreseen under the timeframe of this project	Medium-High	Low	High	Efforts will be exerted to use momentum behind reporting to the 2020 Aichi targets to accelerate progress	Coordination with CBD national focal points will be undertaken by SGP country teams, with support from UNDP and the CPMT

5	Possible negative consequences on local communities in or neighboring the landscapes in question. Other exogenous risks (economic crisis, political instability, etc.)	Low-Medium	Medium	Medium	These, and other similar risks, can be considered as contingencies. Mitigation measures will be implemented in an on-going ad-hoc manner as appropriate.	UNDP/GEF and CPMT as part of project oversight and fiduciary management functions
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5 Logical Framework

1. Project Outcome (expected accomplishment)	Indicators	Means of Verification
A) Appropriate recognition and institutionalization of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes as OECMs	Type of landscapes and # of hectares of SEPLs recognized as OECMs and reported to the CBD under Target 11 achievements	Workshop and evaluation reports, case studies, official state party reporting to the CBD
B) SEPLs governing bodies and stakeholders have increased, knowledge and capacity to develop sustainable financing to maintain their activities beyond COMDEKs project life.	Assessment of available sustainable finance options for SEPLs (BIOFIN methodology for Aichi Target 3)	Consultant, workshop and evaluation reports, field visits, case studies
C) Policy awareness and consolidation of lessons learned on the contribution of SEPLs to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use at national, regional and global levels	Knowledge uptake by policy-makers and influencers at relevant scales	Workshop and evaluation reports, field visits, grant reports, case studies
2. Project Outputs (deliverables)	Indicators	Means of Verification
1.1, Assessment and stakeholder dialogues are held in at least 10 countries to mainstream socio-ecological landscapes and seascapes approach, particularly in relevant development and sector plans and strategies as well as identifying potential sustainable financing modalities.	Feedback from national stakeholder dialogues conducted	Workshop and evaluation reports
1.3.Consolidated report/publication on best practices and lessons learned in promoting institutional and financial sustainability of SEPLs, including options for institutionalization and sustainable financing for community-based implementation of landscape and seascape plans to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity resources at the landscape and seascape levels	Assessment of available sustainable finance and mainstreaming/institutionalization options for SEPLs	Independent consultant reports

6 Monitoring & Evaluation

Progress & Financial Report, and performance monitoring

The project will be monitored through the following M&E activities, in accordance with established UNDP procedures, and will be carried out by the Project team under the oversight of the UNDP/GEF Business Unit through the Small Grants Programme.

1) Quarterly Progress Reports

Brief progress reports will be submitted every quarter to the Japan Biodiversity Fund. These quarterly progress reports are planned for: 31 March 2020 and 30 June 2020

2) Final substantive report

A final substantive report will be prepared at end of Sept 2020, which will include detail achievements, lessons learned, and financial reporting. This report will be signed by the relevant UNDP authority. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

3) Financial Reporting:

Financial report shall reflect the amount received in relation to expenditure from the contribution. The final financial report certified by the Office of Finance and Administration of UNDP/GEF/SGP will be submitted, following the financial closure of the project in 30 September 2020.

Financial reports signed by the UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator will provide information according to the following categories:

- Amount received
- Staff and other personnel costs
- Travel
- Contractual services
- Procurement
- Grants and other
- Sub-total
- Cost recovery
- Total expenditures

Periodic Monitoring through site visits:

The SGP National Coordinator and/or National Steering Committee member may conduct visits to project sites to monitor the grant activities and as an input to the substantive report preparation. Other members of the Project Board may also join these visits as relevant. A Field Visit Report/BTOR will be prepared to the concerned stakeholders.

Legal context:

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the “Project Document” instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed UN SBAA’s for the specific countries; or (ii) in the Supplemental Provisions attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof

This project will be implemented by UNDP in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures. To ensure its responsibility for the safety and security of the UNDP personnel and property, UNDP shall: (a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried; (b) assume all risks and liabilities related to UNDP’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

The UNDP shall undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

Evaluation

The final comprehensive report as noted above will serve the purpose, and summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project’s results.