



Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Indonesia

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT

NGI

Project Title

Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Indonesia

Countries

Indonesia

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

UNOPS

Executing Partner Type

Others

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Land Degradation, Food Security, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Cover and Land cover change, Land Productivity, Sustainable Land Management, Ecosystem Approach, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Sustainable Agriculture, Income Generating Activities, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Innovation, Climate resilience, Community-based adaptation, Livelihoods, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Climate Change Mitigation, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Sustainable Development Goals, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Seascapes, Productive Landscapes, Biomes, Coral Reefs, Tropical Rain Forests, Rivers, Species, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Crop Wild Relatives, Threatened Species, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Mainstreaming, Tourism, Fisheries, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Participation, Consultation, Partnership, Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Beneficiaries, Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Education, Public Campaigns, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access to benefits and services, Participation and leadership, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Integrated Programs, Sustainable Cities, Urban Resilience, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Landscape Restoration, Integrated Landscapes, Smallholder Farming, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Targeted Research

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

48 In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

338,356

Submission Date

3/16/2020

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-1	GET	1,365,109	2,102,321
BD-1-2a	GET	860,918	859,596
CCM-1-1	GET	890,411	978,767
LD-1-4	GET	445,206	540,099
	Total Project Cost (\$)	3,561,644	4,480,783

B. Indicative Project description summary

Project Objective

Project Objective: To build social, economic, and socio-ecological resilience in Wallacea (1) Sabu Raijua Regency (part of Savu Sea National Park); East Nusa Tenggara; 2) Nantu Boliyohuto Forest; Gorontalo and Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo; 3) Bulukumba Regency, South Sulawesi)); and Central Java (4) Kendal and Wonosobo Regencies), through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development.

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	Technical Assistance	<p>1.1. Ecosystem services and biodiversity within targeted landscapes and seascapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems that improve resilience and ecological connectivity</p> <p>1.2 Sustainability and productivity of agro-ecosystems is strengthened through community-based initiatives promoting agro-ecological practices, landscape strategies developed by this project</p> <p>1.3 Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access</p> <p>1.4 Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficient technologies and climate mitigation options at</p>	<p>1.1.1. Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes/ seascapes that restore degraded land, improve connectivity, support innovation in biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services, including sustainable use of biodiversity, recovery of native vegetation, integrated fire management, water catchment protection, etc.)</p> <p>1.2.1. Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that promote widespread adoption of sustainable agro-ecological practices and systems by small and marginal farmers, including agroforestry, integrated crop-livestock-tree systems, etc.</p> <p>1.2.2. Targeted community projects documenting and reviving traditional agro-biodiversity knowledge through in-situ and on-farm crop genetic resource conservation, including seed selection and exchanges, participatory plant breeding, linked to food security, markets and relevant government schemes and programmes.</p> <p>1.3.1. Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods (i.e. activities that promote market access, organic and green products as well as microfinance opportunities)</p>	GET	2,544,031	3,200,623

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
Landscape Governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication	Technical Assistance	<p>2.1 Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency</p> <p>2.2 Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network</p>	<p>2.1.1 A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder agreements for execution of adaptive landscape/seascape management plans and policies and enhanced community participation in land-use decision making and management</p> <p>2.1.2. Landscape strategies developed with the participation of community stakeholders to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects</p> <p>2.1.3 Partnerships between communities and relevant government or other organizations or private company programmes and schemes at different levels established and resources leveraged for scale up and replication of good models/practices</p> <p>2.2.1 Knowledge from community project innovations is identified, codified and disseminated to multiple audiences, for replication and upscaling.</p>	GET	848,011	1,066,874

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
				Sub Total (\$)	3,392,042	4,267,497
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	169,602	213,286
				Sub Total(\$)	169,602	213,286
				Total Project Cost(\$)	3,561,644	4,480,783

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Government	Boalemo Regency	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000
Government	Bulukumba Regency	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000
Government	Kendal Regency	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000
Government	Wonosobo Regency	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000
Government	Sabu Rajjua Regency	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000
CSO	Grantee Organizations	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,315,067
CSO	Grantee Organizations (BUMDES)	Grant	Investment mobilized	250,000
Others	Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan – National Host Institution	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,025,716
Private Sector	Marthina Bertho Tbk, Kendal Agro Atsiri	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	40,000
			Total Project Cost(\$)	4,480,783

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The Investment Mobilized figures are based on discussions with the sources identified and will be formally confirmed through co-financing letters defining each contribution in cash or in kind. SGP global policy requests grant recipient CSOs to contribute to their projects in cash to the best of their abilities. The National Steering Committee will foster compliance with this policy as appropriate. These contributions will only be confirmed during project implementation at the time of grant project approval. The SGP National Coordinator was instructed to differentiate co-financing commitments between those corresponding to recurrent costs e.g. salaries of NGO or government staff, costs of premises, etc., and Investment Mobilized, corresponding to new and additional funding either directly contributed to SGP for application to SGP project grants (as grantee contributions in kind and in cash), or mobilized investment to support project objectives, but not managed by SGP.

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(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,226,027	211,473	2,437,500
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	890,411	84,589	975,000
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	445,206	42,294	487,500
Total GEF Resources(\$)					3,561,644	338,356	3,900,000

E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

91,324

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

8,676

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	57,078	5,422	62,500
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	22,831	2,169	25,000
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	11,415	1,085	12,500
Total Project Costs(\$)					91,324	8,676	100,000

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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2050.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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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)
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1,750.00			
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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)
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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)
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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)
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300.00			
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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)
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25000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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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)
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20,000.00			
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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)
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Type/Name of 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)
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5,000.00

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

Title	Submitted
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Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
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Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	8700	0	0	0
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Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	0	0	0	0
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Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
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Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)

Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)

Anticipated start year of accounting

Duration of accounting

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
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Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	8,700			
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (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 (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
Small Hydropower select	0.06			<input type="checkbox"/>
Solar Photovoltaic select	0.05			<input type="checkbox"/>
Biomass select	0.00			<input type="checkbox"/>

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	2,500			
Male	2,500			
Total	5000	0	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

A) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed;

Background:

The Seventh Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Indonesia, to be financed through this project, aims to enable communities and organizations in ***Sabu Raijua Regency*** (part of the Savu Sea National Park in East Nusa Tenggara); ***Nantu Boliyohuto Forest*** (Gorontalo and Boalemo Regencies); and ***Bulukumba Regency*** (South Sulawesi); and ***Kendal and Wonosobo Regencies*** (Central Java) of Indonesia to take collective action through a participatory landscape planning and management approach aimed at enhancing socio-ecological resilience producing local and global environmental benefits. SGP Indonesia will support specific community-based actions in each landscape by financing small-scale projects implemented by local community organizations and coordinating them within the priority landscapes to achieve landscape-scale impacts.

Of the areas supported by SGP in previous Phases, some remain in GEF-7 as Learning Areas. Learning Areas are sites supported under previous phases of the SGP that have already achieved outputs consistent with the level of sustainable development intended by the program and which now demonstrate actual proof-of-concept or best-practice for demonstration, upscaling or replication in the three (3) priority landscapes and one (1) priority seascape selected for GEF-7 and mentioned above.

These three landscapes and one seascape have been selected in consultation with government and civil society partners with reference to consolidation of experiences and lessons learned from the on-going and previously supported community initiatives of GEF 6 for forthcoming replication, upscaling and mainstreaming. The proposed landscapes/seascape to be addressed by this project will be assessed and defined more precisely during the GEF project preparation phase with applicable adaptive landscape management strategies as well as exit strategies to ensure adaptive capacities and long-term sustainability.

Over the course of the planning and consultation process for GEF-7, the following criteria were utilized in selecting the four priority landscapes:

1. Richness of biodiversity, the important role ecosystem services in the landscape/seascape provide to the community and surrounding areas and potential for enhancing resilience to climate change;
2. Potential contribution to addressing poverty and improving community livelihoods;
3. Community readiness to take action or capabilities to implement SGP projects;
4. Availability of NGO partners capable of providing capacity building and guidance to the local communities in the selected landscapes;

5. Social dimensions of conservation work – NGO presence, community awareness, indigenous peoples
6. Site-level local governance openness to community and CSO participation;
7. Potential replication and scaling up of SGP Projects implemented in previous Operational Phase.
8. Potential for government and private sector partnerships;
9. Presence of similarly oriented programmes and initiatives in the project areas by government, NGOs, private sector and foundations;
10. Sufficient information and understanding of the selected site (geography, people, economic activities, poverty, threats and biodiversity, livelihoods, governance);
11. Political situation conducive to project/program completion;
12. Site accessibility and security.

· Sabu Raijua Regency - part of Savu Sea National Park, East Nusa Tenggara

Sabu Raijua Regency is a part of Savu Sea National Park in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). The Savu Sea National Park covers waters of more than 3.5 million hectares consisting of two parts, the Sumba Strait with the surrounding area (567,165 hectares) and Sabu-Rote-Timor-Batek Island with the surrounding areas (2,953,964 hectares).

The largest marine area of the Savu Sea National Park is Sabu Raijua Regency, with a total coastline of 1,026.36 km. The Regency consists of two large islands, Sabu and Raijua Islands. An area of 23,189 ha or + 50 % of the total area of Sabu Raijua is classed as a Critical Land^[1], the land having decreased its functionality as a medium for production and / or providing water reserves, and all sub-Districts are prone to drought. The results of primary data collection through Focus Group Discussions and field surveys indicate that all villages in each sub-District experience water shortages, which occur every year in Mehara and Raijua Regency.

There are two main impacts experienced by the community due to drought. First is the lack of water from a marked reduction in surface water (rivers and reservoirs). The second impact is crop failure, since the majority of agriculture in Sabu Raijua Regency is dry land agriculture that relies on rain water. Drought causes crops such as rice, corn, sorghum and even legumes to fail, so local people experience food shortages. Runaway fires from forest or crop waste have also occurred in Sabu Raijua Regency, especially when the community clears land before the end of the dry season or beginning of the rainy season. Uncontrolled fire results in loss of food resources, income, employment and property. When fires occur, coconut and lontar-palm trees, which are the dominant plants and a primary source of community income, also burn.

With existing soil and topographical conditions, Sabu Raijua Regency often experiences floods accompanied by landslides. Three Districts (West Sabu, Hawu Mehara and Sabu Liae) are prone to flooding and landslides. Ancestral traditions and knowledge have been concerned with maintaining a “natural balance”, for example, in preparing agricultural land in certain seasons and months to achieve a good impact on the ecosystem. At present this practice has been largely abandoned, and if there is no initiative to continue this practice through the next generation, the technique and knowledge will be lost. This change process also occurred in the lontar-palm tapping in Raijua, due to economic options between seaweed production and lontar-palm tapping. The seaweed business, has developed massively in Raijua since 2006, and many people have stopped lontar-palm tapping especially in coastal areas, even though lontar-palm sugar is a product that can be marketed to Europe and the US.

· Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve Forest, Boalemo and Gorontalo Regencies

The Nantu Wildlife Reserve forest area was originally a combination of several forest categories in Gorontalo Regency. The Nantu Forest area consists of protected forests (13,500 ha), limited production forests (1,695 ha), production forests (1,695 ha), and conversion production forests (14,830 ha). This area is located in the upper reaches of the Paguyaman River. The population around the Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve area is 27,115 people spread across 25 villages.

The Decree of the Minister of Forestry in July 22 1999 established the Nantu Forest as a Wildlife Reserve with an area of 31,215 hectares. The Minister of Forestry Decree of April 17, 2014, included the area of Mount Boliyohuto, increasing the area to 51,638 hectares under the name Nantu-Boliyohuto. The reserve contains Babiroussa (Hog deer), Anoa, Sulawesi dwarf cuscus, Ferret, tarsier, Black monkey (*Macaca Hecki*), Charred bird, Hornbill, Cage, and Crooked beak birds, among other species. Before being designated as conservation area, the Nantu Forest was a hunting ground for illegal poachers.

In addition to the problem of illegal logging, there are other threats to the forests of Nantu Wildlife Reserve, including land clearing for agriculture and other activities that disrupt wildlife. The buffer zone around the protected core area is intended to facilitate the dual purposes of maintaining ecological integrity and ensuring participatory conservation can be carried out. Conversion of forest areas into agricultural land, coupled with the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides is cause for concern. The community still remembers local plants and animals marking the cycle of production in the ethno-agronomy of Gorontalo’s farmers. Their whereabouts are now almost invisible. The area of agricultural land turned into corn monoculture plantations threatens the sustainability of local biodiversity.

Climate change is also a factor for the Nantu Forest, resulting in a significant shift for farmers in the area, since unpredictable weather makes it difficult for farmers to know when to prepare land and start planting. The majority of the people are farmers with the main commodities being corn, rice, coconut, chilies, and sugar cane, cocoa, bananas, cassava, and other horticultural crops.

The government in 1950 implemented a transmigration program, in which residents from Java were brought by the government to pioneer agriculture in this area. They were provided two hectares of land and a small house for each family. In 1990, plantation companies started buying land in this area for sugar cane plantations. Some farmers, including migrants from Java, were encouraged to sell their land to these companies. They moved to new land near the border of the Nantu Wildlife Reserve.

· Bulukumba Regency, South Sulawesi

Bulukumba Regency is a regency in South Sulawesi Province with an area of 1,154.67 km². The marine area is 204.83 km². Some protected areas are located within the territory of several villages in this Regency such as Tibona, Balangpesoang and Jawi-Jawi, and the Bontobahari Forest Parks (Tahura) located in Darubiah and the Ara villages. The village of Anah Lemo is also situated in the protected forest. There are 41 unique species of flora in Bulukumba Regency and 38 species of fauna.

The livelihoods of the majority of Bulukumba residents are fishermen. Marine fishery production went from 5.8 tons in 2005 to 28,339 tons in 2006. Several types of fish have the potential to be exported including skipjack, tuna, song, lamuru, grouper, and anchovies. The capacity of products produced from aquaculture is 9,116 tons, from brackish water 2,778 tons (tiger shrimp, milkfish, fire shrimp), and from ponds 90 tons (goldfish, tilapia, etc). Starting in 2004, seaweed cultivation took off, and 2006 seaweed production rose dramatically to 6,245.5 tons.

There are more than 25 traditional crops in Bulukumba, namely Terep, Asem Jawa, Biti, Buni, Chocolate, Duwet, Ficus, Gempol, Guava, Malay Apple, Teak, Orange, Coconut, Walnuts, River Tamarind, Mango, Noni, Cashew, Jackfruit, *Calophyllum inophyllum*, Rambutan, Spatodea, and Breadfruit. Some endemic plants are highly sought after by the local communities, namely Biti (*Vitex cofassus*). Biti is needed to produce Phinis boats. At the moment Biti saplings are no longer found in the Bulukumba forest.

Local animals include sea pigeons (*Chlidonias leucopterus*), and sea fish, Kapinis *Apus pacificus*. Bulukumba also protects some animals such as *Cervus timorensis* deer, Weasel *Macrogalidia* sp, and Phalanger celebensis. Kus Kus Bear is a marsupial in the genus *Ailurops*, who lives in the canopy of tropical rain forests in Bulukumba.

Bulukumba is a fertile agricultural area, but the massive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides by all farmers both in rice fields and plantations is a threat to this area particularly for its effect on soils and plant productivity. Another threat results from mining activities, both artisanal and industrial. These mining activities cause serious damage to the watershed and agricultural land. Threats to biodiversity also occur due to land clearing for tourism activities on Bira beach, illegal planting using forest land, illegal logging and land conversion that is not in accordance with spatial planning. Water scarcity is increasing with reductions in spring waters, some even drying up altogether.

The Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) has chosen Bulukumba Regency as one of the social forest areas, named "Exploration of the Enchantment of Bulukumba". This program is intended to accelerate economic growth through the implementation of social forests. KLHK has created an Online Service to accelerate licensing and a Collaborative Creation process (Co-Creation) to create synergies between regional development and social forestry.

Bulukumba District was chosen to be the first location for the implementation of the Social Forestry Governance approach 4.0. This governance is an internet-based service to accelerate legal process of social forestry, to secure support, and to strengthen local products.

· Kendal Regency and Wonosobo Regency, North Coast of Java, Central Java

Kendal Regency

Kendal Regency covers an area of 1002 km². The land in Kendal Regency is mostly agricultural (70.36 percent). Mangroves vegetation species found in Kartika Jaya Village are brayo (*Avicennia alba*), mangrove (*Rhizophora mucronata*), and saplings (*Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*). Mangrove forests play an important role in the coastal/marine ecosystem and are a source of income for the communities in Kendal Regency.

Based on data from the Department of Estate Crops and Forestry in 2006, Kendal Regency possesses Critical Land, as a result of forest cutting, currently covering 3,796 hectares. Thousands of hectares of critical land are unprotected community and production forests. This poses a threat from landslides and floods. The condition of critical land in Kendal Regency has the potential to drive communities to use land in protected forest. The government has not yet issued clear regulations regarding protected areas in the Regency.

Wonosobo Regency

Wonosobo Regency is located in Central Java Province and is part of Dieng plateau, a hilly and mountainous area with many lakes and hot springs that make the area a tourist destination.

The Regency has three watersheds whose waters flow through at least six Regencies in Central Java Province. Almost 100% of the community's livelihood is farming. Beginning in the late 1980s, the communities cleared the forest from the top to the foot of the hills. They replaced the trees with potatoes. Landslides often occur during the rainy season and there is lack of water in the dry season. Cultivation of large-scale monoculture potato plantations poses another threat in Wonosobo Regency. The communities have only a weak interest in local biodiversity since they do not see its good economic value.

The massive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides occurs throughout the Dieng Plateau, including the Wonosobo Regency. According to some farmers in Wonosobo, over the last few years the need for chemical fertilizers per hectare of potato plantations has increased and the dosage of pesticides sprayed on the plants is higher because the pests are increasingly resistant.

Deforestation of protected areas and production forests in the Dieng Plateau is causing soil erosion, flooding, sedimentation, siltation of lakes and loss of water sources, and the destruction of natural species. This is a threat to the survival of life in the Dieng Plateau and at the same time needs special attention in its handling.

Areas that are potentially at risk of landslides cover 78,123 km² or 81% of the total area of Wonosobo Regency. However, forest encroachment in hilly areas in Wonosobo continues. This is exacerbated by the cultivation of potatoes in monoculture, with upstream erosion becoming critical. The upstream part of the Serayu River, located in the Wonosobo area carries mud and top soil and results in accumulation of sediment in the downstream area during the rainy season. On the contrary, the dry seasons leads to low water in rivers and almost empty lakes.

Summary of Challenges Faced in the Four Landscapes/ Seascapes^[2]

Ecological threats	Sabu Raijua	Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve	Bulukumba Regency	Kendal and Wonosobo Regency
Food Security	P	P	P	P
Critical Land	P	P	P	P
Waste Treatment	P		P	P
Mining Excavation	P	P	P	P
The forest and land fire disaster	P		P	P
Wildlife hunting		P	P	P
Unsustainable farming practices	P	P	P	P
Unsustainable fishing/ destructive fishing / overharvesting	P		P	
Siltation				P
Water Scarcity	P		P	P
Lack of environmental awareness of community	P	P	P	P
Land and mangrove conversion	P			P
Poor governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>Weak enforcement of laws;</i> · <i>Unorganised and not updated data sets</i> · <i>Weak local law on protection</i> · <i>Land Use plans not harmonised with protection targets</i> 	P	P	P	P
Climate change vulnerability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>Coral bleaching</i> 	P			

Ecological threats	Sabu Raijua	Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve	Bulukumba Regency	Kendal and Wonosobo Regency
Drought	P	P	P	P
Sea Flood	P			P

The GEF SGP Country Programme

Since 1992, the GEF SGP Indonesia Country Program has provided support to grassroots movements in conserving biodiversity, mitigating the impacts of climate change, halting land degradation and reducing pollution of international waters. Over the years, GEF SGP Indonesia has successfully supported a total of 584 projects for an overall disbursement of close to USD 12.0 million, which have built stakeholders' capacities and generated significant impacts in sustainable environmental management, livelihoods, and poverty reduction. Community projects supported by SGP Indonesia have primarily focused on community-based sustainable forest management for timber and non-timber forest products; conservation of traditional medicinal plants; management of mangroves and wetlands for sustainable artisanal fisheries and aquaculture; ecotourism; agroforestry and the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices and systems aimed at maintaining soil productivity and conserving plant genetic resources for food and agriculture; support to micro-hydro, solar, biogas, and other renewable energy forms; and support to development of community-based financial institutions. Through these projects, SGP Indonesia has delivered substantial global environmental benefits through implementation of a strategy that has continually evolved to reflect lessons learnt and to take advantage of emerging opportunities. Initially, Country Programme coverage was national, with a majority of grants addressing biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods. Over the years the number of climate change and land degradation projects has increased along with a smaller number of chemicals projects.

The Country Program has grown in line with the dynamics of community-based natural resource governance and environmental protection efforts. Since the early stages of program implementation, GEF SGP Indonesia placed a high priority on establishing direct partnerships between community-based organizations and their supporting non-governmental organizations. In its initial stages, grants were provided for a wide variety of community and NGO projects. During the implementation of GEF-3, the National Steering Committee endorsed a shift in SGP Indonesia's strategy to reach out to indigenous peoples, women and other vulnerable groups struggling to exercise access to and control over natural resources essential to their survival. The program prioritized Sumatra and small islands as its geographical and thematic focus in restoring structure and function of critical ecosystems. With assistance from the South-South Grants Facility and the Ford Foundation, the Program responded to community requests for help in rebuilding their lives after the December 2004 tsunami and the May 2006 earthquake by applying environmentally friendly reconstruction and rehabilitation approaches in Aceh and Yogyakarta. In these instances, the SGP Country Program successfully showed the value of SGP's installed capacities and networks as a readily capable mechanism for dealing quickly with emergencies.

Over the course of the last Operational Phases, GEF-4 and GEF-5 in particular, GEF SGP Indonesia prioritized its support to community activities in national hot spots and protected areas in Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Bali, Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, and other small islands, assisting community efforts in sustainable management of critical ecosystems. After accumulating 20 years of experience and investing USD 9,000,000 in projects, in 2017, a GEF Full Size Project was approved to finance the Sixth Operational Phase of the Small Grants Programme in Indonesia. The project was executed by Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan (YBUL) through the UNDP CO, supporting communities on projects in the Biodiversity, Climate Change and Land Degradation focal areas. GEF-6 has currently supported 70 community grants.

Biodiversity

During GEF-5, SGP Indonesia focused not only on supporting community initiatives, but also on mobilizing resources as well as building partnerships to strengthen the impact of the programme. For example, in terms of cash co-financing, during OP3, GEF SGP Indonesia collaborated with the Ford Foundation for disaster-response reconstruction programmes in Aceh, the hardest hit coastal area by the tsunami of December 2004, supporting the development of communication strategies and information sharing mechanisms, as well as introducing solar panels as one of the renewable energies to be used during the reconstruction phase. Stakeholder engagement included, inter alia, collaboration with civil society networks, local governments, entrepreneurs and private sector networks (through CSR programmes). At the same time, SGP facilitated collaboration among CBOs and NGOs with low capacity to mobilize other funds and relevant networks e.g. KIARA (national-scale fishers coalition), AMAN (Indigenous People Association), and others and supported targeted capacity building to increase their resource mobilization capacity.

GEF SGP Indonesia also participated in the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Programme (2011-2016), a unique global effort implemented by UNDP, in partnership with the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOEJ), the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), and the United Nations University (UNU-IAS). SGP Indonesia supported community organizations and networks to formulate and implement an adaptive seascape management strategy aimed at strengthening ecological and social resilience on Semau Island, East Nusa Tenggara, located in the Sawu Sea in Kupang District. The island hosts a monsoon forest and a diversity of habitats and species, with the surrounding sea home to one of the worlds' richest coral reef systems. The communities living on the island depend primarily on agriculture and fishing for survival. Unfortunately, climate change and extreme weather variability pose significant risks to agricultural practices on which local communities depend, and to the island's rich biodiversity. The island faces growing threats from diminishing fresh water supply, as well as threats from excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in farming which affects soil fertility and pollutes the surrounding oceans. Through a community-based landscape approach, the COMDEKS Programme in Indonesia focuses on the most pressing needs of this habitat: insufficient freshwater access, overuse of chemicals, the need for greater ecosystem protection, and a desire by the community for greater agricultural and aquacultural innovation as a basis for food security and agroecosystem sustainability. The SGP Indonesia-implemented COMDEKS Programme in Indonesia promoted a strategic approach supporting a wide range of synergistic or complementary activities, including coral reef planting, conservation and sustainable use of coastal resources and maintenance of protected state forest, coastal and marine ecosystems, community conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plant species, tree nurseries for mangrove and monsoon forest replanting, and improved water resource management and construction of new water canals and wells.

The establishment of a multi-stakeholder platform in each landscape/seascape has been another key activity driven by the strategic partner, in collaboration with the SGP Indonesia Country Programme team. SGP Indonesia also takes the issue of gender equality and empowering women seriously, and SGP Indonesia required that each project must have steps to ensure equality in participation between women and men, as well as the involvement of marginalized groups. In terms of beneficiary selection, all of the projects

must use gender criteria to select beneficiaries. Criteria generally include: at least 30% representation of women in project activities, and within this, prioritization of marginalized or particularly vulnerable women (for example, people with disabilities, poor and very poor, female-headed households, ethnic minorities, elderly, land poor, households that have lost assets, pregnant and lactating mothers). For committee/group selection, there is generally equality between women and men. SGP Indonesia recognizes that promoting women's leadership and equal decision-making requires changes in multiple areas: women's own sense of entitlement and confidence; expectations about women's and men's roles and relationships; and the existing social and political structures. This includes: enabling women to become leading figures within climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction; empowering women to have both the confidence and skills to contribute to disaster preparedness and response; and reducing the risk for men, women and children from the impacts of extreme weather.

SGP Indonesia also participated in the SGP *Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI)*. There are 17 community-based ICCA projects implemented by local community or indigenous peoples with focus on ICCA territory documentation, community protocol development, documentation of traditional knowledge and practices, and governance and management of ICCA. A legal review of Indonesian laws related to indigenous customary land rights was also conducted to identify gaps and obstacles to the recognition of ICCA territory rights. The outputs of the ICCA project will provide valuable inputs to new government efforts in reviewing policy and laws on indigenous people land rights.

Climate Change

The SGP portfolio has supported 16 micro-hydro with over USD552,537. The power generated range from 5 – 80 KW, solar energy for 200 Unit (50-100 WP) PV Solar Home Systems, Solar Tunnel Dryer and 100 unit (5-10 WP) Solar Lantern for Fishers and biogas projects under the Climate Change focal area for over 5,000 communities that are without access to electrical grid. These projects reduce reliance on fossil fuels for lighting and reduce the burden to buy petrol to run generators with a cost saving of USD50 – 100 per month per household. Biogas and Energy Efficient Cook Stoves, with more than 1,000 unit and save 30% on the use of wood that is frequently used by the community. The reduced fossil fuel usage also contributes to the reduction of GHG emissions also generating alternative income. With the existence of this activity, there is free time that women can use for alternative income generating activities.

Land Degradation

Within the focal area of land degradation, SGP Indonesia works in more than 150 community projects aimed at increasing capacities, improving community based agricultural management, and implementing integrated approaches that bring in food security and poverty reduction considerations into pastoral, agricultural and forestry management. In the central Java-Trawas Mojokerto Brenjonk Community they have organised two sub districts for organic farming with more than 50 - 75 households with their average income USD150 – 250 per month.

The Sixth Operational Phase of the Small Grants Programme in Indonesia focused on three seascapes – Semaun Island, East Nusa Tenggara, Nusa Penida Island, Bali, and Wakatobi Isles, South Sulawesi-; and one forest landscape – Nantu Worldwide Reserve, Gorontalo- in the country. The program supported 70 projects and involved more than 6,000 direct beneficiaries. The programme exceeded its target area under resilient production landscape and seascape management reaching 88,509 hectares (188% of the target, 47,000 ha), covering 18,711 hectares of forested area and 69,798 hectares of coastal area. These areas are managed by local communities independently or in partnership with

their local government units, other civil society organizations and other stakeholders. A wide range of management actions include law enforcement, rehabilitation, reforestation, awareness-raising and education, capability-building, biodiversity monitoring, policy development, and revenue generation. The GEF-6 programme has successfully involved 6,133 producers in community-based landscape planning and management (245% of the targets), with participation of women of over 47 percent. Additionally, a total of 2,468 producers (247% of the targets) have been trained in agro-ecological practices and systems (including 55% women producers).

The problem to be addressed

The three landscapes and one seascape selected in GEF -7 face the same challenge of biodiversity loss and degradation of ecosystem services due to the weaknesses in organizational capacities of communities and community organizations to collectively take action in building and maintaining resilience of these socio-ecological landscapes. Population growth is driving pressure to expand areas for food and feed production, but there are limited options for further extension. Sustaining and improving productivity of existing agricultural and grazing land is essential. Land degradation reduces the capacity of the soil to produce goods and services, such as providing nutrients for crops and livestock, safeguarding biodiversity, supporting water and nutrient cycles, and sequestering and storing carbon. Severely degraded land ultimately becomes unproductive, and the economic cost of restoring such lands is often prohibitive. As a result, new areas are continuously opened up for agriculture and grazing to meet overall demand. This dynamic increases the vulnerability of local people, particularly the poor and women, to the impacts of climate change.

Local resource dependent rural and coastal poor communities are at the receiving end of the negative and devastating effects of habitat destruction and biodiversity loss. Nevertheless, much of the solution may also be found within these communities. Collective action by communities and civil society organizations may be geared towards addressing (1) unsustainable livelihood practices, (2) low community participation in conservation and development policies, and (3) poor natural resource management that fails to consider community contributions to conservation and development. Solutions to these problems would lead to biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management, including agro-ecosystem management and integrated water resources management, and ultimately contribute to climate change adaptation and optimization of ecosystem services. These are pursued in the context of local sustainable development. Within the landscape, community organizations must act within a common strategic framework that integrates ecological, social and economic outcomes with the goal of reaching a tipping point in adoption and implementation of individual and collective management innovations leading to landscape resilience.

To act effectively, community organizations need the motivation, capacities, knowledge, financing and enabling factors and opportunities to work individually and collectively. Using SGP funding, community organizations and NGOs build their capacities through learning by doing i.e. through analysis of their priorities and problems; identification of potential innovations to address them; and project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of results and performance.

While the SGP Indonesia Country Program has supported community organizations individually, it has also organized them in informal networks for broader knowledge sharing and information exchange. SGP Indonesia's experience with different successful lines of work has laid the foundation for upscaling of specific approaches, technologies, and practices. A significant enabling factor for the success of the SGP Country Programme over the years and a concrete basis for upscaling has been the establishment of long-lasting multi-stakeholder partnerships in specific regions and around specific themes. Partners include local governments, national agencies and Ministries, NGOs, the private sector and others, who provide support (technical assistance, strategic guidance, financing) to community level initiatives.

In summary, the essential problem to be addressed by this project is that the necessary community collective action in rural landscapes of **Sabu Raijua Regency** (part of Savu Sea National Park in East Nusa Tenggara); **Nantu Boliyohuto Forest and Boalemo Regency** (Gorontalo); **Bulukumba Regency** (South Sulawesi); and **Kendal and Wonosobo Regencies** (Central Java) for adaptive management of resources and ecosystem processes for sustainable development and global environmental benefits is hindered by unsustainable livelihood practices, lack of know-how in alternative sustainable livelihoods, and the organizational weaknesses of the communities living and working in the affected rural landscapes/seascapes to act strategically and collectively in building social and ecological resilience.

The solution to the problem is for community organisations and civil society support groups in rural landscapes of **(1) Kendal and Wonosobo Regencies, (2) Bulukumba Regency,** and **(3) Nantu Boliyohuto Forest in Gorontalo and Boalemo Regencies,** as well as the coastal seascape of **(4) Sabu Raijua Regency** to develop and implement adaptive landscape/seascape management strategies that build social, economic and ecological resilience based on the production of global environmental and local sustainable development benefits, including health and well-being. To pursue the outcomes of these adaptive landscape/seascape management strategies, community organizations will implement grant projects reviewed and approved by the SGP National Steering Committee, framed and supported by multi-stakeholder agreements, which involve local government, private sector, NGOs and other partners, and evaluated as part of the broader collective process of adjusting management strategies to new information, knowledge, capacities and conditions.

To ensure long-term conservation of ecosystem services, sequestration of carbon, sustainable natural resource management and human well-being, there is an obvious need to involve local communities and provide them with appropriate incentives. One critical long-term solution for this is, therefore, to ensure that sufficient institutional and local capacities are available to harness innovative financing opportunities as incentives to local land users to conserve ecosystem function and resources and sustainably manage landscapes/seascapes. However, a great deal of coordinated and concerted effort is required in community capacity building to overcome the barriers, below. Involvement of the private sector and community-based entrepreneurship institutions (such as Teras Mitra) as buyers (*off-takers*) of community products or services from the beginning of project implementation will motivate the community to carry out GEF-7 activities such as accessing new market for their products or services.

Barriers to communities' contributions to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and maintenance of carbon stocks in **(1) Kendal and Wonosobo Regencies (Central Java), (2) Bulu Kumba Regency, (South Sulawesi), and (3) Nantu Boliyohuto Forest, (Boalemo and Gorontalo Regencies),** as well as coastal seascape of **(4) Sabu Raijua Regency** are described below:

Barrier 1: Local and indigenous communities in the target landscapes and seascape are unable to adequately identify and adopt sustainable use practices and systems at scale in forest areas of high biodiversity value and in marine and freshwater ecosystems because of limited knowledge, experience, and information. Also, local and indigenous communities lack a larger, more long-term vision and strategy for ecosystem and resource management and suffer from weak adaptive management capacities. Based on SGP experience, community capacities to systematically design, implement, monitor and evaluate projects are fundamentally low, with limited learning and adaptive management capacity. Useful information on ecosystems, types of interventions, or lessons learned from project experience is not readily accessible to the local communities, NGOs, or government institutions. Local and indigenous communities may believe that sustainable farming and fishing are more expensive, generate lower yields and are inaccessible to the poorer segments of communities. This lack of know-how makes quick profits generated from unsustainable practices (timber and wildlife poaching) more attractive to engage in as the returns are relatively large and have a quick turnaround.

Barrier 2: Local and indigenous communities in the target landscapes and seascape lack technical know-how to improve productivity and sustainability of their agroecosystems, install and apply renewable energy technologies, or manage land and resources to optimize ecosystem services.

Barrier 3: Local and indigenous communities in the target landscapes and seascape have insufficient capacities and voice to efficiently and effectively advocate policy changes at the local and national levels to support landscape and seascape resilience. Local and national policies which adversely affect the sustainability of community efforts in protection and restoration need to be analyzed, critiqued and changed or enhanced. Without the necessary policy change, community efforts in landscape and seascape protection will be weak and ineffective. Community organizations need to increase their capability to analyze and critique policy and advocate reforms to challenge land and mangrove conversion, raise questions regarding the potential incompatibility of development and conservation policies, and reform generally poor or weak governance over natural resources.

Barrier 4: Local and indigenous communities in the target landscapes and seascape lack sufficient financial resources, nor are they able to manage and access microfinance schemes to improve their livelihoods and production landscapes, and lack technical knowledge to link with the private sector to lower the risks associated with innovating land and resource management practices and sustaining or scaling up successful experiences. The target areas are predominantly inhabited by poor and marginalized communities. Introducing changes in livelihoods and production systems requires resources that are not present in the communities. There is a need for communities and their organizations to generate the necessary financial resources. However, they generally lack access to financing and mainstream markets to realize more viable sustainable livelihood approaches. Communities also currently have low knowledge and capacity to relate to and partner with the private sector who could support the building of their livelihoods into social enterprises.

Barrier 5: Local and indigenous communities in the target landscapes and seascapes have weak capacities to innovate, diversify and commercialize their products and services while improving their livelihoods and landscape resilience. Unemployment and under-employment also affect rural landscapes/seascapes, from where young family members migrate to urban centers because they are unable to generate sufficient income from their land and/or labor. Instead of abandoning their farms, alternative livelihoods should be developed to generate income and more job opportunities within the landscape/seascape. Innovation, scaling-up of previous experiences, identifying and securing financial incentives, and leveraging market opportunities for raw products that may have an added value for niche markets are other alternatives that are not being sufficiently promoted for rural communities. Demonstration of successful and viable models of technology linked with financial institutions is also inadequate especially in the remote areas. Small agricultural producers often practice biological control and protect water sources, which together generate greater benefits for biodiversity and ecosystem services, however, these producers are also more vulnerable economically because of obstacles to competition in the market, in light of issues related to volume and the chain of market intermediaries. Market intelligence capacities and coordination are weak in this regard. Local and indigenous communities lack access to new technologies, financial institutions and government schemes and programmes. Self-help groups and local organizations have weak capacities to access the resources needed to permit them to innovate production practices that generate local sustainable development and global environmental benefits.

Barrier 6: Peer-to-peer training mechanisms and networks and partnership platforms for peer-to-peer capacity building are not well developed to pursue collective action for global environmental and landscape management outcomes at a landscape scale. Sustainable forest management practices, ecotourism alternatives and other income generating activities are underdeveloped, and the corresponding required training does not benefit from a systematic methodological approach. Local producer and community-based

organizations are poorly developed with limited opportunities for training through systematic capacity building in sustainable resource management, even through cost-effective peer-to-peer approaches.

Barrier 7: Knowledge management systems are not well developed, and best practices and lessons learned from analysis of project experience are rarely disseminated to policy makers or other communities, organizations and programs to enable a process of upscaling. Knowledge management is essential for building adaptive management capacities in communities and landscapes and beyond, and for innovation and scaling up.

These barriers result in the continued practice of unsustainable farming, grazing and fishing and poor coordination among stakeholders in the landscapes/seascapes, driven by inadequate training and skills, lack of awareness and information, inadequate funding and incentives and poor infrastructure. Community-driven development (CDD) and integrated landscape management (ILM) are necessary for enhanced socio-ecological resilience i.e. human well-being, food security, climate change mitigation and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services at community level and replicated at a larger landscape scale.

B) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection

There are currently no other small grants programmes in three targeted landscapes: (1) Kendal and Wonosobo Regencies, Central Java (2) Bulukumba Regency, South Sulawesi, and (3) Nantu Boliyohuto Forest, Gorontalo and Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo, which aim at building the capacities of rural communities to plan and manage their landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental benefits. SGP Indonesia, over the past three decades, has developed strong multi-stakeholder partnerships with local governments, national agencies and Ministries, NGOs, private sector and other actors in the geographic areas in which it works. These partnerships have allowed these entities to facilitate support to community organizations that are implementing projects, while at the same time, SGP has been able to match community initiatives with government priorities and programmes where community participation is a priority of communities and government agencies. These partnerships and long-standing collaborative arrangements around sectoral initiatives in the rural landscapes constitute a dynamic baseline of programmes and relationships on which further GEF investment will be built.

There are currently no community-based socio-ecological landscape management initiatives underway in Indonesia that take place in (1) ***Kendal and Wonosobo Regencies*** (Central Java) (2) ***Bulukumba Regency***, (South Sulawesi), and (3) ***Nantu Boliyohuto Forest*** (Gorontalo), as well as coastal seascape of (4) ***Sabu Raijua Regency***, (East Nusa Tenggara), which are utilizing an integrated, participatory, community-based approach (and overall in Indonesia, with the exception of the ICCA initiative in the Sabu Raijua Regency). The Government of Indonesia does implement a number of sectoral initiatives that pursue specific objectives in regard to rural energy, irrigation and water management, protected area management, agricultural production and other priorities. However, there is no integrated approach, which focuses geographically and brings these initiatives together to produce synergistic benefits aimed at enhancing socio-ecological resilience based on global environmental benefits and sustainable development. Furthermore, government initiatives are focusing more on individual smallholders. As a result there are no initiatives to empower community organizations – individually or

collectively – to take a lead role as decision making agents in determining strategic landscape management priorities, which technologies or practices to adopt, how production systems should be designed, and how they should be adapted to prevailing community conditions, etc.

In Indonesia, government, private sector and other stakeholders do not consider the role of communities in the management of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes of rural areas, in particular. Meanwhile, to recognize the key role of communities in maintaining and revitalizing these critical production landscapes and seascapes, community-based approaches for landscape planning and management need to be developed.

In addition to the analysis above, several project initiatives have been carried out in SGP-7 selected landscapes/seascape, these initiatives are:

- Since 2014, Sabu Raijua Regency, as part of Sawu Marine National Park, has one project under Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Programme – Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI) that is working to revive coral reefs and fisheries in Indonesia. The project aims to institutionalize a decentralized, integrated framework for the sustainable management of coral reef resources and associated ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as to improve coastal community livelihoods. COREMAP has established national and district marine conservation areas to support the revitalization of coral reefs and fisheries. It is also enabling sustainable marine management through zoning plans, integrated coastal management, sustainable fisheries management in selected areas and the pilot of a community rights-based approach. Through the project, communities have learned how illegal fishing methods such as dynamite and cyanide fishing damage coral reefs and undermine fisheries-based livelihoods. The project is also helping communities identify and develop new ways to earn income outside of fisheries by providing training and revolving funds to support business diversification and to develop handicraft, tourism and other enterprises.

- Since 2016, Sheep Indonesia Foundation is a non-government organization with a mandate to empower communities, particularly in the fields of health, education, environmental sustainability and peace. It builds a culture based on a commitment to the poor and the weak, through humanitarian services, that reflect social solidarity, equality, integrity, simplicity and inclusiveness. Several program for increasing community awareness were held, such as planting mangroves, managing water resources, and health education.

- In 2016, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry developed the Social Forestry Programme to promote a system of forest management enforced inside or around state forests or rights/customary forests by local community/customary people as main actors. The aim is to improve prosperity, environmental balance, and social-culture dynamics through Community Forest (**HKm**), Village Forest (**HD**), Forest People Plantation (**HTR**), Customary Forest (**HA**), Private Forest (**HR**), and Forestry Partnership (Ministerial Decree of Forestry Number 83 year 2016). Two of SGP-7 targeted landscapes ((1) Bulu Kumba Regency, South Sulawesi and (2) Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo) are targeted Social Forestry areas.

SGP Indonesia will establish linkages with these initiatives to reduce potential duplication and explore opportunities for collaboration.

During the project preparation phase financed with PPG resources, comprehensive baseline assessments will be carried out in each of the four landscape/seascapes to more precisely define ecological, social and economic characteristics of the areas, as well as relevant institutional contexts and relationships.

Component 2: Landscape Governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication

There are currently no other small grant programmes in the selected landscapes of (1) ***Kendal and Wonosobo Regencies*** (Central Java), (2) ***Bulukumba Regency*** (South Sulawesi), and (3) ***Nantu Boliyohuto Forest (Gorontalo and Boalemo Regencies)***, as well as coastal seascape of (4) ***Sabu Raijua Regency (East Nusa Tenggara)*** providing support to rural communities or grassroots groups for development of landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication.

The SGP Country Programme in GEF-6 gave appropriate emphasis to replication and upscaling, with the aim of assisting local and indigenous communities to achieve sufficient financial capacities to be able to continue their initiatives. This has been one of the most difficult tasks and still requires support. Teras Mitra was started by SGP as an online marketing instrument and needs to strengthen the involvement of several related stakeholders such as the private sector that has the ability to purchase products or services produced by community activities, and to replicate or upscale community based activities in selected landscapes/seascapes. This will be a key focus of the Indonesia Country Programme in GEF-7 along with a concrete strategy to improve knowledge management to support replication and upscaling. GEF-7 will also coordinate with several government policies and programmes as well as other stakeholder initiatives that are being implemented in selected target locations.

SGP Indonesia works closely with indigenous (local) communities in selected land/seascapes. SGP Indonesia has developed indigenous peoples' plans to respond to project risks since Operational Phase-6, including project-specific processes for free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), e.g., related to the collection, reporting and utilization of traditional knowledge.

During the implementation of SGP in GEF 6, a Host Institution in each selected landscape/seascape played an important role as a knowledge-sharing platform between grantee-partner organizations at rural and national levels. The Host Institutions also provided more direct support to the grantee organizations including capacity building for more effective grantee operations. The Host Institutions functioned as mechanisms through which "site-based conferences were conducted as part of the effort to recognize and apply best practice." Host Institution also played a role as facilitators to arrange venues and agendas where project implementers were able to discuss issues and find solutions to common project implementation challenges and work together on common policy hurdles. SGP Indonesia supported the Host Institutions to strengthen or develop multi-stakeholder platforms for ensuring sustainability of the project after GEF 6 finishes. The National Steering Committee recommended that Host Institution mechanisms should be continued and be given greater emphasis in GEF-7. Each Host Institution may partner with academic institutions and develop training programs and ensure a more systematic sharing of best practices, appropriate methodologies in conservation and development work, and in monitoring biodiversity outcomes.

To ensure the influence of upscaling and policy on conservation while generating co-benefits in terms of additional income and capacity for the grantees, SGP Indonesia will use the experience and resources from the past Operational Phases to identify potential projects to identify and link sub-national research and training organizations in project formulation and implementation.

C) The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The Seventh Operational Phase of GEF Small Grant Programme in Indonesia will promote communities' governance over their landscapes/seascape and their autonomy so that they can work towards enhanced landscape/seascape resilience. Local and indigenous communities in rural landscapes/seascape will obtain the skills, capacities and resources required to enhance ecosystem services, improve the sustainability and productivity of agroecosystems, improve soil and water conservation, enhance the innovative use of renewable energy and manage waste in a way that realizes multi-focal area benefits in: ***Sabu Raijua*** (East Nusa Tenggara); ***Nantu Boliyohuto Forest*** (Gorontalo and Boalemo Regencies), ***Bulukumba Regency***, (South Sulawesi), and ***Kendal and Wonosobo Regencies*** (Central Java).

SGP Indonesia will continue to support capacity building of community organizations and NGOs in the GEF areas of biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation/agroecology within each landscape and seascape. Particular attention to capacity building will be given in regard to the access and benefit sharing of biological resources, especially in relation to traditional knowledge and prior informed consent.

Regarding the selected landscapes, in ***Sabu Raijua Regency***, East Nusa Tenggara, GEF SGP Indonesia will strengthen natural resource management by communities of forest ecosystems; small islands ecosystems; water resources for clean water availability, including harvesting and storing rainwater; agrobiodiversity; traditional knowledge; renewable energy and energy efficiency by providing efficient stoves to reduce carbon emissions. SGP will support community resource management networks, and community capacity building and funding through small grants. SGP Indonesia will support community-based activities that focus on:

- The development of traditional crops (sorghum, peas and beans) as main and processed food. Traditional, processed food such as wolepa and woperagu can be packaged and re-branded so they can be accepted in bigger markets. Sorghum, peas and beans are local food that are climate tolerant, however, consumption is eroded by supplies of rice from other places. The development of local food is not only for local consumption, but also can increase the production and conservation of endemic plants such as sorghum.
- The development of watershed management and conservation. Strengthening adat or village regulatory mechanisms is an important governance tool for sustainable watershed conservation.
- The development of micro watershed conservation systems at field-scale to increase ground water storage and maintain soil humidity in terrace areas.
- The development of water conserving agriculture to enhance productivity and reduce waste.
- The development of the coastal economy according to the zoning system of Sawu Sea National Park to prevent coastal degradation. Also disaster risk reduction for seaweed farmers that are threatened by high waves and extreme weather.
- The development of NTFP activities for generating alternative income. The projects will support technical assistance to the development and use of lontar-palm (Asian Palmyra Palm) to increase welfare through the conservation of Lontar groves, the development and implementation of sapping technology and lontar-palm sapping, the development and implementation of the sap for molasses, sugar granules and alcohol. The development and use of lontar-palm leaves as wicker material and the development of wicker industry. This needs to be followed up with policies that support and facilitate the conservation and sustainable use of lontar-palm. Molasses, sugar granules and traditional alcoholic drinks as well as wicker productions have been carried out by Sabu people. However, the products are still limited to local markets. By fixing the technology and markets, production is expected to increase and impact the conservation of lontar-palm clumps.

Nantu Boliyohuto Forest, the projects will continue to tackle soil degradation through social technologies to conserve soil, avoid erosion, promote agroecological practices and improve technical assistance. SGP Indonesia will support communities to manage renewable energy technologies, e.g. mini and micro hydro projects, to protect Nantu Boliyohuto Forest through community-based water resources management. Funding also will support development of a buffer zone to reduce habitat loss (*Macaca nigrescens*, Deer-Pigs, and Anoa, *Bubalus depressicornis*) in Nantu Boliyohuto Forest and human-wildlife conflict. Buffer zones surrounding core protected areas will facilitate the dual purpose of maintaining ecological integrity and ensuring participatory conservation or co-management. Social Forestry approaches and Climate Resilient Agriculture will be implemented in this area.

For *Bulukumba Regency* the project will provide technical assistance to improve land management and increase production for income generation, food sovereignty, natural regeneration, and sustainable crop irrigation systems. The projects will support activities that focus on practices relating to water use, food and nutrition, seed production, energy production, etc., to enhance efficiency and reduce vulnerability to drought. Social Forestry approaches and Climate Resilient Agriculture will be implemented in this area.

Unsustainable agriculture has resulted in landslides in *Wonosobo and Kendal Regencies*, as farmers engage in unsustainable planting practices to try to reap high prices amid the area's status as Indonesia's largest potato producer. Potatoes take less time to grow -- three months compared to six months for tobacco. Therefore, the project will support finding other livelihoods that will provide better incentives through trade policies that encourage farmers to grow crops that are better suited to their environment so that they can obtain a decent living without endangering their lives and those of others. During GEF-7, SGP Indonesia will develop a climate resilient agriculture strategy and promote essential oil plants to replace potatoes in this area. Essential oils use spices, tropical bush, flowers as raw material. In Central Java, Patchouli and Clove are considered to have potential but require an increase in community capacity. Production of essential oils is almost entirely in smallholder plantations aside from their main crop, where the cultivation and refining activity is still carried out traditionally. The activity is also labour-intensive and can improve community welfare by optimizing the use of land. The circular economy concept – is based on the principles of designing out waste and pollution, keeping products and materials in use, and regenerating natural systems- will be introduced and implemented in this area, especially for women group. SGP will support circular economy approach by designing out waste of clove leaves to essential oil products. The empowerment intervention will also support developing and strengthening the value chain in which collaborative management in particular with the Private Sector is critical to ensure sustainability. Impact Enterprises, as private sector entities that aim to create maximum positive impact for their customers, employees, business partners and the public at large, as well as for the environment, will play the role of buyer(*off taker*) of community climate smart agriculture's product; introducing high standard quality processing and product that aim to improve capacity at the farmer or household level. The business will also introduce and apply principle of organic product and fair-trade. The project will provide technical assistance to conduct agroforestry, water resources management (such as harvest and store rainwater) activities. In the selected landscapes, SGP Indonesia will conduct collaborative management with the Wonosobo and Kendal Watershed Forum to strengthen local communities at the downstream level.

The GEF SGP Indonesia Country Program has selected two components in each target land/seascape based on the consolidation of community experiences and lessons learned from the on-going and previously supported projects in GEF 6 for forthcoming replication, upscaling and mainstreaming. Project experiences and best practices will be systematized and knowledge generated for discussion and dissemination to local policy makers and national/subnational advisors, as well as landscape level organizations, NGOs and other networks.

Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection

GEF incremental funding and co-financing will be applied to overcome the barriers mentioned above and to add value, where appropriate and possible, to existing initiatives by the government, the private sector or CSOs in *Sabu Raijua Regency, (East Nusa Tenggara); Nantu Boliyohuto Forest, (Gorontalo and Boalemo Regency),; and Bulukumba Regency, (South Sulawesi);* and *Kendal and Wonosobo Regencies (Central Java)*. It will contribute to the long-term solution of collective action and adaptive management by community organizations of important landscapes and seascapes for social, economic and ecological resilience. GEF funding will provide small grants to NGOs and community organizations to develop landscape and seascape management strategies and implement community projects in pursuit of strategic landscape/seascape level outcomes related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, climate change mitigation and adaptation and integrated water resources management.

Under this component, SGP Indonesia will support communities to participate in landscape governance and increase their capacities for managing their forest and coastal areas. This component will strengthen the capacity of communities to participate in planning and decision making processes. SGP Indonesia will help unorganized groups to assemble in associations, and give them a voice, promote platforms that encourage local coordination and conflict-management, and assist in participatory planning. As part of this participatory process, communities will develop their own landscape/seascape maps identifying ecosystem features, land and water uses, and pinpoint resource access and management challenges. This interactive mapping exercise is essential for an effective spatial planning process to support sustainable natural resource management. The involvement of and strategic partnership with the local government during this mapping exercise is important for a better understanding of territorial rights, locating critical local natural resources and identifying who has access to these resources. The mapping exercise will be combined with the application of the Indicators for Resilience in Socio Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS), piloted by SGP Indonesia through COMDEKS, as well as through Appreciative Inquiry, Asset Based Thinking Approach, Theory of Change, System Thinking, and a conceptual model for proposal development and strategic planning with partners aimed at capturing community perceptions of different aspects of key systems – natural/physical, human, socio-cultural and economic assets. During GEF-6, System thinking has been used by SGP Indonesia to monitor and measure systemic impact for each area intervention.

SGP will build a GEF-7 portfolio based on GEF-6 experience. The first step taken in GEF 7 will be the competitive selection of strategic partner team. The strategic partner team is a consortium of NGOs that have been operating in Indonesia, have experience regarding landscape/seascape management, the site, national policies and other issues, and are familiar with the conservation challenges. They are also known by the government as well as the local communities. The primary role of the strategic partner is one of coordination, and their responsibilities are: (i) conduct a baseline analysis and an assessment of the socio-ecological resilience of the landscape/seascape, (ii) use the information to develop an adaptive landscape/seascape strategy, (iii) together with the Country Programme Team conduct monitoring and evaluation of all projects, (iv) collect and disseminate information from projects to communities and policy and decision makers.

The second step in GEF 7 is the competitive selection of Host Organisation as an umbrella organisation, one for each site. The Host Institutions are well established NGOs that have been operating at the site and are familiar with the conservation challenges. They are also known by the local government as well as local communities. The primary role of Host Institutions is one of coordination with the SGP Indonesia Country Programme team and Strategy Team Partner, and their responsibilities are: (i) conduct the socialization of adaptive landscape/ seascape strategies to local stakeholders, (ii) align the landscape/seascape strategy with local government policies, (iii) assist local organizations to develop proposals for submission to the SGP Indonesia Country Programme team, (iv) take the lead in establishment of a multi-stakeholder platforms, (v) mentor the grantees during project implementation, (vi) liaise with local government and (vii) create channels for communicating progress and impact of the GEF-funded projects through eco-fairs,

newsletters and policy dialogues. The adaptive landscape/seascape strategy forms the basis for developing a Call for Proposals, which is disseminated online. The proposals developed by CSOs in response to the Call for Proposals are submitted to the SGP Indonesia Country Programme team and subsequently reviewed by the National Steering Committee (NSC). The NSC determines the projects that will receive grants, after conducting due diligence. At each of the sites, capacity building takes place at two levels; (i) at the individual project level which requires specific expertise e.g. application of agro-ecological principles, or entrepreneurial skills, or coral rehabilitation etc. The other level is at land/seascape level where a Host Organisation per site builds the capacity of all the grantees on common issues, such as organizational development, governance, financial management, participatory monitoring, proposal development, use of social media for development and resource mobilization.

Detailed baseline assessments will be carried out adapting and using the Satoyama resilience indicators for analytical guidance. Workshops will encourage full participation by all stakeholders and enable the community to understand the roots of social, ecological and economic resilience as well as identifying the landscape level strategic outcomes and a typology of potential grant initiatives to produce the outputs to achieve these outcomes.

Outcome 1.1: Ecosystem services and biodiversity within targeted landscapes and seascapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems that improve resilience and ecological connectivity

SGP Indonesia will support community initiatives aimed at understanding and consequently integrating the principles, practices, and strategies of building and maintaining socio-ecological resilience in the community's production areas. Community and indigenous people's organizations will build their capacities to develop their own plans and models for managing and conserving natural resources adaptively and in synergy with each other in order to contribute to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, and climate change mitigation. Activities will focus on removing barriers at the community level to farmers and other resource users to adopt alternative biodiversity friendly and resilience enhancing methods of production in agriculture, fisheries and forestry. The collective action of local communities/indigenous peoples groups in managing their resources adaptively and with good governance will create significant global environmental benefits.

Output 1.1.1: Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes/seascape that restore degraded land, improve connectivity, support innovation in biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services including sustainable use of biodiversity, recovery of native vegetation, integrated fire management, water catchment protection, etc.)

Outcome 1.2: Sustainability and productivity of agro-ecosystems is strengthened through community-based initiatives promoting agro-ecological practices, landscape strategies developed by this project

SGP Indonesia will support community-based landscape management to improve the sustainability of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes. This component will strengthen the capacity of communities to participate in management of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes, enable local communities to explore new ways of landscape/seascape management and governance systems that can support landscape/seascape-wide coordination, and create at least four community management or co-management models in the process. The project will also support community efforts to rehabilitate and restore degraded habitats and lands within and adjacent to socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes. A reasonably precise measure of the area (in hectares) to be brought under adaptive management for global environment benefits will be made as a result of project preparation. By strengthening the reciprocal relationship between socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes and their stakeholder

communities, the project will ensure that communities have a continuing voice in the management of their landscapes and seascapes, while strengthening the sustainability and effectiveness of adaptive management of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes.

Output 1.2.1: Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes/seascapes that promote widespread adoption of sustainable agro-ecological practices and systems by small and marginal farmers, including agroforestry, integrated crop-livestock-tree systems, etc.

Output 1.2.2: Targeted community projects documenting and reviving traditional agro-biodiversity knowledge through in-situ and on-farm crop genetic resource conservation, including seed selection and exchanges, participatory plant breeding, linked to food security, markets and relevant government schemes and programmes.

Outcome 1.3: *Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access.*

In their effort to meet short term livelihood needs, and given a lack of knowledge of and access to sustainable alternatives, poor rural communities often resort to non-sustainable production practices that degrade or destroy biologically diverse habitat and ecosystems. To mitigate this behavior, community-driven action is required that enables sustainable livelihoods leading to decreased deforestation and habitat fragmentation and the long-term sustainability of community lands as conservation-compatible, climate resilient productive landscapes. As such, this upgraded Country Program will use GEF resources to produce global environmental benefits by working closely with local communities to prepare, implement and monitor projects that promote sustainable production and resource use on community owned lands that are strategically important for long term biodiversity conservation and to mitigate carbon emissions, as well as climate risk. Government and civil society organizations in the provinces where SGP is intervening are mostly devoted to addressing poverty reduction issues and other development problems such as food security, health, governance, disaster management, and water and sanitation. In the absence of this project, there would be no dedicated organization or project to provide communities the opportunities, means and motivation to identify, develop and implement sustainable livelihood practices and systems that produce global environmental benefits.

SGP Indonesia will promote local community initiatives aimed at improving livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes and seascapes by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access. Livelihoods will be supported by valuing “sociobiodiversity” products (NTFPs and traditional agriculture), generating income and contributing to reduced deforestation and maintaining carbon stocks. The project will work within the general framework of existing public policies, increasing their breadth and effectiveness. SGP will focus on NTFP activities in model forests and coastal areas around the four landscape/seascape demonstrating that by increasing awareness of these products and their management and market potential, NTFP, knowledge based products, and coastal product activities can also complement priorities related to conservation, sustainable community development, education and capacity building. SGP Indonesia has in the past financed activities that promote access to new markets for biodiversity friendly products, facilitating tailored SGP exit strategies for partners based on their circumstances. An example is the online and offline free trade shop called Teras Mitra (www.terasmitra.com), an initiative from SGP Indonesia to bring community partners’ products to a wider customer base as one of the ways to sustain their production, assisting with marketing, market research, product development, and other relevant issues that are inaccessible to rural communities. During GEF-7, Teras Mitra will conduct capacity building activities to strengthen and increase capacity of Village-owned Enterprises or BUMDes (Badan Usaha Milik Desa). The establishment of BUMDes is one of the government’s efforts to accelerate rural development, advance the local economy, and develop village partnerships and/or third party partnerships. BUMDes will take a lead role in GEF-7 as the entity to collect, conduct quality assurance of agricultural community products, and as a market place of NTFP, coastal products, knowledge based products, and

services (such as eco-tourism). The grants will support activities through Teras Mitra such as management of and marketing of NTFPs, agroecology, landscape restoration and mitigation of climate change, among others. Besides small grants, the project will also work in the broader context of providing training, capacity building and advocacy for individuals and organizations to improve value chains, influence public policies and advocate for rights to land, resources and territory.

During GEF-7, engagement with the private sector will be key, reaching out to companies that are buyers of non-timber forest products or other local community products, as well as companies that have skills for product development or market research. To attract the investment of the private sector, engagement with financial institutions and establishment of public-private partnerships to facilitate credit guarantee schemes is necessary. Furthermore, the engagement with both private sector and financial institutions will allow local communities to access processing technology.

Output 1.3.1: Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods (i.e. activities that promote sustainable livelihoods, promote market access, organic and green products as well as microfinance opportunities)

Outcome 1.4: *Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficient technologies and climate mitigation options at community level.*

Under this outcome, GEF funds will provide small grants to NGOs and community organizations to implement community projects to pursue strategic outcomes related to the development and management of low carbon technologies and mitigation options in selected target landscapes/seascape. Specific areas will be defined more precisely during the project preparation phase. Projects will aim at adapting proven technologies to community needs, using past experience with technology adoption projects as a guide. Funds will also be available for initiatives to build the organizational capacities of specific community groups as well as allied organizations to plan and manage complex initiatives and test and evaluate community level innovations. Resources will also be made available through the SGP strategic grant modality to upscale proven technologies, systems or practices based on knowledge gained from analysis of community innovations from past experience during previous phases of the SGP Indonesia Country Programme. Identification of specific potential upscaling initiatives will take place during project preparation; however, likely candidates for upscaling include energy-efficient stoves, efficient water resource management, energy efficiency, and solid waste management.

Most of the interventions proposed by SGP Indonesia will have automatic mitigation benefits and result in GHG emissions reduction (e.g. improved stoves, mini and micro hydro projects, improved land and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) practices, etc.). SGP projects will focus on leveraging existing initiatives in sectors related to energy generation, transport, disaster management and capacity building. These sectors are integrated with the development plans of Indonesia's National Climate Change Action Plan set by the central government. SGP Indonesia will work with a strong network of experts in each selected landscape and seascape to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations through specific projects, providing technical assistance and financing, as needed.

During GEF-7, SGP Indonesia, together with the private sector and local government, will support microfinance institutions (MFIs) to develop at least one simple model micro finance mechanism for households. Three models of community-based energy efficient management will be supported contributing to local energy policy development.

Output 1.4.1: Community level small grant projects to build the capacities of community organization to plan strategically and implement projects that increase energy efficiency and reduce impact on climate through use of renewable energy (fuel-efficient stoves, micro hydro, etc.) and waste management

Component 2: Landscape Governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication

The GEF-7 SGP Country Programme recognises that local communities, indigenous communities, and Non-Governmental Organizations should be partners with other sectors (such as the private sector, government, academia, etc.) in order to reach intended outcomes in the target landscapes and seascapes. This is primarily expressed through the strengthening of multi-stakeholder governance platforms in the target landscapes/ seascapes. Multi-stakeholder discussions will lead to landscape agreements, adaptive landscape management plans and policies, landscape and seascape strategies, and a typology of community level projects developed and agreed by multi-stakeholder groups.

More precise definition of the landscapes – their geographic boundaries, potential community organization partners, make-up of multi-stakeholder partnerships, landscape level outcomes, etc. - will take place during project preparation. Elements to be analysed and confirmed include biodiversity value, land use trends and patterns, opportunities for application of renewable energy technologies, previous SGP supported initiatives, poverty and inequality levels, disposition of communities and local authorities, potential partnerships with NGOs, the private sector and others, and other factors.

Lessons identified during implementation of the different landscape strategies, agreements and landscape portfolios of projects will be codified and presented to a Community-NGO-Government policy dialogue forum that will be established and conducted regularly. At the same time, the multi-stakeholder governance platforms and the SGP Country Programme will identify strategic initiatives to upscale successful initiatives at landscape level or broader. Potential strategic initiatives will be identified and discussed during project preparation.

Project experiences will be systematized and knowledge generated for discussion and dissemination to local policy makers and national/subnational advisors, as well as landscape level organizations, NGOs and other networks. SGP will also provide funding to formulate community-based forest and coastal management policy papers distilling lessons from community experience, to raise the profile of community experiences at the national level and influence policy and planning. These policy papers will act as a reference for local government institutions (Forest Management Units and Community Coastal Management Units) to intervene in policy processes at the national level related to sustainable forestry and its consequences for communities; adaptation of the agriculture sector to climate change impacts; community-based initiatives for forest and coastal resources; community market product development; and the empowerment of women's groups.

SGP Indonesia will provide funding for collaborative activities among local communities to participate in selected Forest Management Units (FMU) in Sulawesi and Central Java. This strategic approach is based on the government's policy of establishing FMUs as the primary local 'operators' for comprehensive and sustainable forest management that brings together different stakeholders from government, communities, NGOs, and the private sector. SGP will provide much needed capacity building support to FMUs to be effective sustainable forest managers. At the same time, SGP will facilitate work with local governments and local legislatures to promote community initiatives to build and manage resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection and also to help raise community voices at local and national level.

To ensure the involvement of marginalized groups including youth, women and indigenous peoples during GEF-7, SGP Indonesia will continue to collaborate with civil society networks such as KIARA (network of fishers), WALHI (network of NGO/CBOs in advocacy areas), AMAN (network of indigenous people groups), WGII (Working Group of ICCA Indonesia), and Solidaritas Perempuan (network of women's groups).

Outcome 2.1: Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency

Multi-stakeholder platforms will be consolidated in each landscape/seascape that will incorporate local government, national agencies and Ministries, NGOs, the private sector, university/research institutes and other relevant actors. These partnerships will provide technical assistance, strategic guidance and financial support, where possible, to community organizations for individual community initiatives, as well as landscape/seascape level projects and strategic projects. Formal partnership agreements will be agreed and signed with communities as projects are identified and aligned with landscape/seascape level outcomes. Grants under this project are expected to be awarded to a variety of recipients, such as local communities, indigenous groups, national and local NGOs to implement specific activities, but also to academia and other institutions such as research and micro financing institutions.

Output 2.1.1: A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder agreements for execution of adaptive landscape management plans and policies; enhanced community participation in land-use decision making and management

Output 2.1.2: Landscape and seascape strategies developed with the participation of community stakeholders to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects

Output 2.1.3: Partnership with relevant government or other organization or private company programmes and schemes at different levels established and resources leveraged for scale up and replication of good models/practices

Outcome 2.2: Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network

SGP Indonesia supports capacity building initiatives that will equip project community partners with skills, knowledge and competencies necessary to achieve their project objectives. It will also create a knowledge management platform that will facilitate links among communities, promote information sharing, and provide access to knowledge resources that are relevant to their individual projects. The knowledge obtained from project experiences and lessons learned will be socialized through SGP's well-established national network of stakeholders and SGP's global platform, and it will be used in upscaling successful initiatives. The increased capacity of community-level stakeholders to generate, access and use information and knowledge is expected to increase the sustainability of project activities beyond the life of the grant funding. Knowledge sharing and replication will help ensure that the impacts of the project are sustained and expanded, generating additional environmental benefits over the longer-term. SGP Indonesia will

develop an outreach and communication strategic work plan that will describe in detail the implementation plan for outreach and communication activities for GEF SGP Indonesia.

Output 2.2.1: Knowledge from community project innovations is identified, codified and disseminated to multiple audiences, for replication and upscaling.

Funding will be available for initiatives to build the organizational capacities of specific community groups as well as landscape/seascape level organizations to plan and manage complex initiatives and test, evaluate and disseminate community level innovations. Resources will also be made available through the SGP strategic grant modality to upscale proven technologies, systems or practices based on knowledge gained from analysis of community innovations from past experience during previous phases of the SGP Indonesia Country Programme. Identification of specific potential upscaling initiatives will take place during project preparation, but preliminary possibilities include expansion of programs for sustainable use of biodiversity (value addition; medicinal plants, ecotourism, etc.); sustainable forest and coastal zone management; crop genetic resource conservation, agroecological diversification; and aquaculture/pisciculture with native species.

The project will build on and replicate work undertaken in previous phases of SGP with a view to further alliances and associations among CBOs, NGOs, and research groups. GEF SGP Indonesia has been providing funding and technical support to communities for more than a decade to help them improve sustainable use of resources, conserve biodiversity and mitigate climate change. The growing network and voluntary support resulting from cooperation with more than a hundred NGOs, CBOs and indigenous people's groups has made it possible for SGP Indonesia to reach more vulnerable groups more efficiently (addressing gender and indigenous people's concerns). This network consists of scientists, practitioners in community-based entrepreneurship, project cycle management facilitators, government officials, indigenous people's groups, and decision makers.

SGP will take stock of all the community initiatives in managing forest and coastal areas responding to climate change impacts happening in their territory, as well as their efforts to avoid carbon release in forest, peatland, and other similar areas. This documentation will be shared with relevant stakeholders at national and international levels.

D) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;

The project proposed here is in full conformity with the policy for upgrading of SGP Country Programmes as first described in GEF/C.36/4 Small Grants Programme Execution Arrangements and Upgrading Policy for GEF-5 and then in GEF/C.46/13 GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-6, and GEF/C.54/05/Rev.01 GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7, approved by GEF Council. This GEF SGP Upgraded Country Programme will continue to follow the SGP's Operational Guidelines to ensure compliance with longstanding best practice and GEF policy for the SGP.

The SGP Indonesia Upgraded Country Programme (UCP) will focus in GEF-7 on support to community-driven planning and management of critical selected landscapes aimed at achieving global environmental and local sustainable development benefits. Community organizations will enhance their adaptive management capacities, cultivate resilience by strengthening their capacities for innovation across the landscape and throughout the local economy, and privilege no-regrets actions and initiatives. The SGP UCP will support

community organizations in the most vulnerable and least developed areas of Indonesia to take collective action through a participatory landscape planning and management approach aimed at enhancing socio-ecological resilience from innovative livelihoods producing local and global environmental benefits.

The SGP UCP aims to address challenges to biodiversity loss, land degradation and climate change through strengthened community structures and institutions that lead to enhanced landscape governance for resilience and global environmental benefits. The programme focuses on food and livelihood security of the local community by promoting agro-ecological practices and cropping systems, participatory land use planning and forest conservation-based livelihoods of the local communities.

The Indonesia SGP UCP in GEF-7 is aligned with GEF-7 Programming Directions and strategic priorities. In the Climate Change Focal Area, the project will pilot “emerging innovative solutions, including technologies, management practices, supportive policies and strategies, and financial tools which foster private sector engagement for technology and innovation.” The SGP Country Programme will provide policy makers with on-the-ground evidence from renewable energy and energy efficiency applications that can be used to “promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs.” Lessons from experience with renewable energy and energy efficiency applications will be disseminated to private sector companies as well with the aim of establishing partnerships and promoting business development. The Indonesia SGP UCP in GEF-7 is also aligned with the Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy as it engages communities in landscape/seascape strategies that “mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes” and addresses the “direct drivers to protect habitats and species”. The SGP Country Programme will work with community organizations to enhance on-the-ground Implementation of SLM.

The strategy for the Indonesia SGP UCP in GEF-7 is fully aligned with the strategy and spirit of the GEF *Impact Program on Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration* in that its core approach promotes “a sustainably integrated landscape that simultaneously meets a full range of local needs, including water availability, nutritious and profitable crops for families and local markets, and enhanced human health; while also contributing to national economic development and policy commitments (e.g. NDCs, LDN, Aichi targets for biodiversity conservation, Bonn Challenge); and delivering globally to the maintenance of biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and provision of food, fiber, and commercial commodities to international supply chains.”

E) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF and co-financing;

GEF incremental funding and co-financing will be applied to overcome the barriers mentioned above and to add value, where appropriate and possible, to existing initiatives by the government, the private sector or CSOs in rural landscapes of **(1) Kendal and Wonosobo Regencies**, **(2) Bulu Kumba Regency**, and **(3) Nantu Boliyohuto Forest**, as well as the coastal seascape of **(4) Sabu Raijua Regency**. The target landscapes/seascape will be further specified, studied, and analysed during project preparation.

GEF incremental funding and co-financing will contribute to the long-term solution of adaptive management of four important landscapes in Indonesia for social, economic and ecological resilience and human well-being, and strengthening of local/indigenous communities. GEF funding will provide small grants to NGOs and Community-based Organizations to develop four landscape management strategies and implement community projects in pursuit of strategic landscape level outcomes related to biodiversity

conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, sustainable land management and integrated water resources management. Funding will also be available for initiatives that build the organizational capacities of specific community groups as well as landscape level organizations to plan and manage complex initiatives and test, evaluate and disseminate community level innovations. Resources will also be made available through the SGP strategic grant modality to upscale proven technologies, systems or practices based on knowledge from analysis of community innovations from past experience gained during previous phases of the SGP Indonesia Country Programme. Identification of specific potential upscaling initiatives will take place during project preparation, but preliminary possibilities include expansion of programs for co-management of protected areas, agro-ecosystem management for increased productivity and sustainability, and promotion of value chains for NTFPs.

Networking and convergence are identified as effective tools where Government and private agencies join hands with other partners for further replication and upscaling of the piloted innovations through SGP. Multi-stakeholder groups will be consolidated in each target landscape/seascape, incorporating local government, national agencies and ministries, universities, CSOs, the private sector and other relevant actors. These partnerships will provide technical assistance, strategic guidance and financial support, where possible, to community-based organizations for individual community initiatives, as well as landscape level projects and strategic projects. Partnership agreements will be formulated and signed with communities as projects are identified and aligned with landscape level outcomes.

Women and youth would be also affected by the absence of GEF funding since one of the main targets of SGP initiatives is their empowerment, in particular by assisting them to launch sustainable small-scale businesses. Without GEF funding, demonstration and application of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies is unlikely to occur at scale or as dynamically as occurs through the SGP networks of community organizations.

During the **project preparation period**, site inventory and analysis of forests, water resources, land use, local livelihoods, climate conditions, health impacts from climate change, local organizations, and needs of selected communities will be conducted to identify/confirm project sites and strategies for the socio-ecological production landscapes/seascapes. After the identification of project sites, functional plans and diagrams with full participation of community stakeholders will then be created so that local stakeholders and planners will have the entire picture of communities and their needs and links between communities. The three-fold approach of the *Satoyama* Initiative will be applied during the project preparation and the project implementation periods:

1. Consolidate wisdom on securing diverse ecosystem services and values;
2. Integrate traditional ecological knowledge and modern science; and
3. Explore new forms of co-management systems.

The exit strategies for phasing out will be planned with the multi-stakeholder groups at this stage to aim at ensuring the sustainability of impacts and to encourage community commitment after the GEF 7 project ends.

F) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF)

The global environmental benefits generated by the SGP Indonesia Upgraded Country Programme through community-based landscape management initiatives and actions in selected priority sites in Indonesia can be estimated simplistically over the short term as a result of potential aggregated impacts from hypothetical future individual grant projects. However, overall benefits over the longer term will be a function of the synergies created between projects through programmatic approaches, such as the landscape/seascape management approach proposed here.

Under the landscape/seascape approach in this project, community groups, local authorities, indigenous peoples, and NGOs form multi-stakeholder partnerships and develop and implement landscape and seascape resilience strategies based on outcomes linked to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, sustainable land management, and climate change mitigation, all of which are shaped and defined by their relation to local priorities for food security, income generation and the development of social capital for the global environment and socio-ecological resilience. These strategies will define the types and numbers of community projects required to meet the selected outcomes; at that point, once the strategies have been developed by the communities in each landscape, a more credible, detailed accounting of potential global environmental benefits will be potentially possible. At the same time, the project's multi-stakeholder partnerships will explicitly develop strategic projects (defined by SGP as up to USD 150,000) to upscale successful SGP-supported technologies, practices or systems identified from previous phases of the SGP Indonesia Country Programme. Prospective Global Environment Benefits from these initiatives will be more precisely defined during project preparation and implementation. However, based on extensive knowledge of the landscapes and seascape, as well as SGP experience over the past decade, preliminary estimations of global environmental benefits can be made, subject to fine-tuning during project preparation.

The Indonesia Upgraded Country Programme will generate the expected outcomes through two main strategic components and contribute to the GEF Focal Areas:

On **climate change, with the target of 8,700 MT**, the project will seek the sustainable mitigation of the concentration of anthropogenic greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere. Project interventions will promote:

- Mitigation of GHG emissions (through energy efficient technologies introduced, adapted, piloted and disseminated)
- Increased use of renewable energy (alternatives to fuelwood, waste, coal)
- Improved energy efficiency (housing and lighting)
- Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration; and

On **land degradation**, the project will address erosion and deforestation through:

- Improved provision of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem goods and services (through reforestation, dissemination of knowledge on improved grazing/livestock maintenance, planting of mangroves, indigenous resilient trees and nurseries)

- Mitigated and avoidance of soil erosion, salinization, waste land, vegetation degradation, and increased climate resilience in production landscape (landscape planning, agroforestry, agroecology, reforestation, and increasing plant coverage)

On **biodiversity**, the project will seek to promote the conservation of globally significant biodiversity and the sustainable use of globally significant biodiversity by achieving the following:

- Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes (landscape level management to protect endangered flora and fauna and species within the landscape)
- Increased forest connectivity and wildlife corridors
- Increased forest gazettement and community forest recognition to prevent forest degradation or loss to development projects
- Increased conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services through community based management projects
- Improved production based on biodiversity products to value native ecosystems and avoid deforestation.

The biodiversity and land degradation activities relating to improved land use practices (indicator 4) will also produce carbon benefits. These are roughly estimated here but will be refined during project preparation.

The estimation of carbon sequestration potential of 3.91 tonnes^[3] of carbon/ha/yr in Indonesia forest (excluding soil carbon stock despite the fact that the soil carbon component accounts for 20-24% of total carbon in the forest ecosystem). The below calculation is estimated based on general information available, this needs to be further refined by CEO endorsement, using the Ex- ACT tool and the 20-year accounting period as suggested.

Estimate of area of landscapes under improved practices (indicator 3 and 4) = 27,050ha

As such:

- Carbon per ha = 27,050 ha x 3.91 tonnes of carbon/ha/year = 105,765.5 tonnes carbon/year
- If 1 tonne of carbon = 3.67 tonnes of CO₂, then 105,765.5 x 3.67 = 388,160 tonnes of CO₂/year
- Carbon sequestration benefits = \$388,160 (based on 1 tonne CO₂/1\$)

The project will contribute to achieving several of the Aichi targets, as described below:

Target 1

By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Target 4

By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

Target 7

By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Target 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Target 14

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Target 18

By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

G) *innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.*

Innovativeness

This project proposes to carry out participatory, multi-stakeholder, landscape and seascape management in ***Wallacea ((Sabu Raijua Regency (part of Savu Sea's National Park), East Nusa Tenggara; Nantu Boliyohuto Forest, Gorontalo and Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo; and Bulukumba Regency, South Sulawesi)); and Central Java (Kendal and Wonosobo Regencies)*** aimed at enhancing social and ecological resilience through community-based, community-driven projects to conserve biodiversity, optimize ecosystem services, manage land – particularly agro-ecosystems – and water sustainably, and mitigate climate change. The project will develop and demonstrate innovative technological solutions as well as establish innovative mechanisms of generating or channelling financial resources at local levels to ensure sustainability. This will be demonstrated mainly in the area of low cost, energy efficient technologies for reduced GHG emissions, alternate and user-friendly value addition technologies, and agro-ecological practices, etc.

Using the knowledge and experience gained from global and national landscape level initiatives delivered by SGP – through its COMPACT and COMDEKS initiatives and others – this project will pilot four distinct landscape/seascape planning and management processes in Indonesia – one forest landscape and three coastal seascapes – and, building on experience and lessons learned from previous SGP operational phases in Indonesia, assist community organizations to carry out and coordinate projects in pursuit of outcomes they have identified in landscape/seascape plans and strategies. This will build community ownership of individual initiatives as well as landscape management effectiveness overall. Coordinated community projects in the landscape will generate ecological, economic and social synergies that will produce greater and potentially longer-lasting global environmental benefits, as well as increased social capital and local sustainable development benefits. The capacities of community organizations will be strengthened through a

learning-by-doing approach in which the project itself is a vehicle for acquiring practical knowledge and organizational skills in a longer-term adaptive management process. The project will also take prior years' experience and identify and implement a number of potential scaling-up opportunities during this project's lifetime.

The project will have a strong focus on developing business models and market-based mechanisms for sustainable use of natural resources as well as enhanced livelihoods for marginalized communities in vulnerable and lesser developed areas of the target landscapes. SGP Philippines will work closely with its partners to ensure that promising innovations, successful pilots, and best practices are replicated and scaled up through joint or coordinated planning, financing, and implementation. A multi-stakeholder partnership strategy will be developed during the planning phase to meet these principles.

Sustainability

To ensure sustainability of community-based landscape and seascape management initiatives, the SGP Indonesia Country Program will actively develop and maintain broad-based relationships/partnerships that promote collaboration. For example, to ensure NTFP market access, SGP will not only focus on local markets but also leverage the opportunity to establish market linkages with other private sector companies that are interested in integrating local products into their supply chain. This will be done through a NTFP network, called PARARA (Jaringan Panen Raya Rakyat or The People's Harvest Network). PARARA was developed based on an initiative of 22 organizations (Teras Mitra is one of the founders of PARARA) supporting over 100 community producer groups promoting local, sustainable products from across the Indonesian archipelago. SGP will provide access to financial, technical and implementation support to local communities/indigenous groups. to respond more to their strengths rather than their weaknesses— for example, their capacity to innovate and their potential to create value. Engagement with the private sector will be key. Since individual proposals are written/developed by local community organizations based on what they themselves want to achieve, communities manifest ownership over the outcomes of the projects. Community ownership is a critical factor contributing to the sustainability of project benefits. SGP Indonesia will involve all community members (men, women, youth and elders) in all stages of the grant project cycle: design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

GEF SGP Indonesia has been working extensively for more than two decades in providing technical support and facilitating funding for communities for the sustainable use of resources, biodiversity conservation and mitigation of climate change. The growing network of voluntary support, as a result of cooperation with more than a hundred NGOs, CBOs and IP groups, has made it possible for SGP Indonesia to reach more vulnerable groups efficiently, particularly addressing gender and indigenous peoples concerns. This network consists of scientists, practitioners in community-based entrepreneurship, project cycle development facilitators, government officials, indigenous peoples groups, and decision makers. Sustainability will be maintained further by aligning the program with government policies, building the capacities of community and indigenous peoples groups and engaging the private sector, universities, and research institutes in providing services (including financial services, if available).

Sustainability of landscape planning and management processes will be enhanced through the formation of multi-stakeholder partnerships, involving local government, national agencies and institutions, NGOs, the private sector, universities, research institutions and others at the landscape level and the adoption of multi-stakeholder partnership agreements to pursue specific landscape level outcomes. NGO networks will be called upon for their support to community projects and landscape planning processes, and technical assistance will be engaged through government, NGOs, universities, academic institutes and other institutions.

Potential for scaling up

Scaling up of successful initiatives is an essential output of this project. Scaling up has been done successfully during previous projects and programs of the SGP Indonesia Country Program. The principle of scaling up is that the communities adopt or replicate lessons learned of successful experiences into their own initiatives. Therefore, as is mentioned in the grant project preparation guidelines, it is necessary to include a set of standard “guiding questions”, which will help individual community groups to explore scaling-up pathways and related monitoring and evaluation practices.

SGP Indonesia will work closely with its partners to ensure that promising innovations, successful pilots, and best practices are replicated and scaled up through joint or coordinated planning, financing, and implementation. A multi-stakeholder partnership strategy will be developed during the planning phase to meet these principles. Meanwhile, SGP Indonesia has already undertaken systematic outreach activities as an effort to promote scaling-up of community practices by involving governments, research and technical support institutions, foundations, and NGOs.

Multi-stakeholder partnership mechanisms for this project in the four targeted areas will be applied taking into account the following elements: (1) understanding the potential core values of each actor and their resources, such as specific technologies, practices or systems; (2) identifying potential scaling up opportunities, analysing and planning the scaling up process; and (3) implementing the scaling up program and evaluating its performance and impacts as a lesson learned or case study for adaptive management, policy discussion and potential replication of the model in other areas of the country or small island situation in other countries. The scaling-up and replication strategy will be conducted by SGP Indonesia through advocacy and publication of best practices targeted to relevant stakeholders.

More detailed analysis of potential scaling up will take place during the project preparation phase, leading to the development of a strategy for the use of SGP strategic project financing. Resources will be made available through the SGP strategic grant modality (grants up to USD 150,000) to finance key elements of the upscaling initiative to reduce the risk to other donors and investors. Multi-stakeholder partnerships will identify potential upscaling opportunities, analyse and plan upscaling processes, engage established microcredit and revolving fund mechanisms to finance upscaling components, design and implement the upscaling programme, and evaluate its performance and impacts for lessons learned for adaptive management, policy discussion and potential extension of the model to other areas of the country. Identification of specific potential upscaling initiatives will take place during project preparation.

[1] Based on 2018 Critical Land Data Update Data (BPDASHL Benain Noelmina) from “Disaster Risk Assessment 2020-2024” - Regional Disaster Management Agency of Sabu Raijua Regency

[2] Detailed baseline assessments will be carried out adapting and using the Satoyama resilience indicators for analytical guidance during the project preparation period

[3] <https://multisite.itb.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/sites/56/2018/01/simulation-study-for-assessing-the-carbon-sequestration-potential-of-different-trees-for-reforestation.pdf>

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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



Coordinates for maps of the three project landscapes and one project seascape.

No	Village	Sub District	District	Lat (N)	Long (E)
Landscape 1: Nantu Boliyohuto National Park Gorontalo Province					
1	Sari Tani	Wonosari	Boalemo	0°46'01.7"N	122°21'11.3"E
2	Tangga Barito	Dulupi	Boalemo	0°39'40.2"N	122°21'40.9"E
Landscape 2: Bulukumba Regency South Sulawesi					
1	Salassae	Bulukumba	Bulukumba	5°22'42.3"S	120°12'27.9"E
2	Kajang Ammatowa Indigenous Area	Kajang	Bulukumba	5°19'17.5"S	120°17'46.2"E
3	Bajiminasa	Rilau Ale	Bulukumba	5°23'57.5"S	120°08'42.1"E
4	Tamaona	Kindang	Bulukumba	5°22'33.7"S	120°05'01.2"E
5	Bontobiraeng	Kajang	Bulukumba	5°22'30.8"S	120°17'07.1"E

No	Village	Sub District	District	Lat (N)	Long (E)
Landscape 3: Wonosobo and Kendal Regency Central Java					
1	Sukorejo	Sukorejo	Kendal	7°08'51.2"S	109°59'07.6"E
2	Kalices	Patean	Kendal	7°04'54.0"S	110°05'56.7"E
3	Dieng	Kejajar	Wonosobo	7°12'12.1"S	109°54'41.5"E
Seascape : Sawu Marine Protected Area Sabu Raijua Regency					
1	Menia	Sabu Barat	Sabu Raijua	10°26'37.7"S	121°52'19.3"E
2	Lobohede	Hawu Mehara	Sabu Raijua	10°35'17.0"S	121°43'41.2"E

2. Stakeholders

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

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

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.

The primary stakeholders of the Indonesia GEF-SGP Upgraded Country Programme are the community-based organizations, indigenous peoples groups, and local communities who will receive grants to produce benefits to local sustainable development and the global environment. Women, ethnic minorities and youth will be especially invited to participate in the landscape planning and management processes as well as to submit project proposals for specific initiatives. Primary stakeholders are located in the rural areas of Sulawesi - three key forest landscape in Boalemo and Gorontalo Regencies, Bulu Kumba Regencies, and Kendal and Wonosobo Regencies, and a coastal land/seascape in the

Sabu Raijua Regencies. Stakeholder organizations will be identified first based on the experience of SGP over 20 years, and with more precision through a participatory process of planning and consultation to take place during the process of project formulation – financed through a Project Preparation Grant - and during implementation of the project itself.

CSO/NGOs, whose work has been to support CBOs and communities in pursuing local sustainable development in the areas, are also important stakeholders. These will include those NGOs who have the interest and capacities to provide key support services to community-based projects, including technical assistance and capacity development. These NGOs will be identified during the process of project formulation and implementation to initiate with approval of this proposal.

Key supporting actors in this Upgraded Country Programme project will include the Indonesia Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), the State Ministries of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the state of Agriculture, the State Ministry for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Industry, and the Ministry of Village, and the UNDP Country Office. MoEF will provide support to the Upgraded Country Programme as part of the National Steering Committee through the GEF Operational Focal Point, MoEF. MoEF will also support in leveraging resources, strategically aligning the program with state priorities and government projects through various consultations, workshops, and policy/national dialogues, as well as GEF thematic areas and other GEF FSPs and MSPs.

UNDP, as Implementing Agency for the GEF Small Grants Programme, will provide support to the Upgraded Country Programme as part of the National Steering Committee, together with the Indonesia State Ministry of Environment (MOE). UNDP will also support SGP Indonesia in leveraging opportunities and links with other UNDP supported projects in Indonesia.

Key stakeholders and their indicative responsibilities for the implementation of the proposed project are outlined, as follows:

Community Based Organizations: Principal participants in landscape planning exercises; first-order partners in the multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements; implementing agents of community and landscape level projects. The project will favor organizations run by and for women, ethnic minorities and youth.

Indigenous Groups, Forest Protection Committees (FPCs), Federations, Cooperatives, Fishermen’s Associations, Women groups, Youth groups: to encourage collective action for sustainable resource use through informal, kinship, responsive, flexible, and community based institutions at the grassroots in the implementation of SGP Indonesia activities. As they are locally organized around networks, in addition to being project stakeholders, they would also be the repository of knowledge promoting peer sharing of innovative practices, and replicate and scale up best practices and innovative methods and activities.

CSOs: Lead and facilitate participatory baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements; provide technical assistance to community organizations for implementation of their projects; potential participant on policy platforms.

Local governments: Successful forest and coastal management planning requires collaboration of all stakeholders, including the local government. Participate in baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements; primary participant on policy platforms. The local government will contribute significant amounts of in-kind cofinancing (infrastructure, time).

National agencies: Partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; selected members of National Steering Committee; as relevant or appropriate, provide technical assistance to community organizations for implementation of their projects; primary participant on policy platforms

Community Development Financial Institutions: play a critical role in providing access to credit facilities at the local level through small kinship-based, women self-help groups, supporting with bookkeeping, accounts trainings and capacity building activities. This access to extra funds helps not only *to build local community institutions and trust* at the community and project levels, but also to enhance the adoption of technologies and skills by local stakeholders. Nearly 80% of the users/beneficiaries are women. Such links are also helpful in building the skills of local stakeholders in project planning, implementation, training, documentation, media management, networking, hosting workshops and business model approaches. The SGP has been seen as an innovative mechanism by the locals and these institutions.

NGOs: landscape/seascape level - primary participants in landscape planning exercises; first-order partners in the multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; implementing agents of landscape level projects; participants in landscape level policy platforms. NGOs will support in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Based on their capacity, expertise and experience, they will support CBOs and communities in pursuing local sustainable development, providing key support services to community-based projects, including technical assistance and capacity development. NGOs will contribute significant amounts of in-kind co-financing and in some cases they will also contribute cash co-financing.

SGP National Steering Committee: Functions as Project Steering Committee; reviews and approves landscape strategies; advises regarding multi-stakeholder partnership composition and TORs; approves criteria for project eligibility for each landscape based on proposal by multi-stakeholder partnership and SGP Operational Guidelines; reviews and approves projects submitted by the SGP National Coordinator; reviews annual project progress reports and recommends revisions and course corrections, as appropriate, representative participant on policy platforms.

SGP National Coordinator, and team: Responsible for the overall implementation and operations of the SGP Indonesia Country Programme, acting as secretary to the National Steering Committee, mobilizing co-financing, organizing strategic partnerships with government and non-governmental organizations, and in general managing the successful achievement of Country Programme Objectives, as described in the Project Document.

Private sector, namely, Kendal Agro Atsiri Company, Martina Berto Company: Partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements, as appropriate; potential participants on policy platforms.

Academic institutions, (to be defined) : Assist in participatory baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements, as appropriate; provide technical assistance to community organizations for implementation of their projects; potential participant on policy platforms.

Key stakeholders and their responsibilities for the implementation of the proposed support mechanism are outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Relevant partners and stakeholders identified for engagement by project outcome/output.

Outcome	Output	Oversight Responsibility	Key Partners	Targeted organizations and institutions	Key Responsibilities
Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection					
<p>Outcome 1.1: Ecosystem services and biodiversity within targeted landscapes and seascapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems that improve resilience and ecological connectivity</p>	<p><i>Output 1.1.1:</i> Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes/ seascapes that restore degraded land, improve connectivity, support innovation in biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services including sustainable use of biodiversity, recovery of native vegetation, integrated fire management, water catchment protection, etc.)</p>	<p>NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA</p>	<p>NGOs, CBOs, Research institute</p>	<p>CBOs, local communities, academic institution, local government (District Officers), government agencies (State Forestry Department, State Biodiversity Centre)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · NGOs: Provide technical assistance to community organizations for implementation of projects · CBOs: Responsibilities in effective implementation of SGP projects, skills-building · Research institute: provide technical advice and support for biodiversity conservation, protected areas and watershed management.

Outcome	Output	Oversight Responsibility	Key Partners	Targeted organizations and institutions	Key Responsibilities
<p>Outcome 1.2:</p> <p>Sustainability and productivity of agro-ecosystems is strengthened through community-based initiatives promoting agro-ecological practices, landscape strategies developed by this project</p>	<p><i>Output 1.2.1:</i></p> <p>Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes/seascapes that promote widespread adoption of sustainable agro-ecological practices and systems by small and marginal farmers, including agroforestry, integrated crop-livestock-tree systems, etc.</p>	<p>NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA</p>	<p>NGOs, CBOs, Research institute</p>	<p>CBOs, local communities, academic institution, local government (District Officers), government agencies (State Forestry Department, State Biodiversity Centre)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · NGOs: Provide technical assistance to community organizations for implementation of projects · CBOs: Responsibilities in effective implementation of SGP projects, skills-building, · Research institute: provide technical advice and support for agro-ecology and agro-economics.
	<p><i>Output 1.2.2:</i></p> <p>Targeted community projects documenting and reviving traditional agro-biodiversity knowledge through in-situ and on-farm crop genetic resource conservation, including seed selection and exchanges, participatory plant breeding, linked to food security, markets and relevant government schemes and programmes.</p>	<p>NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA</p>	<p>NGOs, CBOs, Research institute</p>	<p>CBOs, local communities, academic institution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · NGOs: Provide technical assistance to community organizations for implementation of projects and help in documenting traditional knowledge of agro-biodiversity · CBOs: Responsibilities in effective implementation of SGP projects, skills-building, and collecting data and reporting

Outcome	Output	Oversight Responsibility	Key Partners	Targeted organizations and institutions	Key Responsibilities
<p>Outcome 1.3:</p> <p>Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access.</p>	<p><i>Output 1.3.1:</i></p> <p>Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods (i.e. activities that promote sustainable livelihoods, promote market access, organic and green products as well as microfinance opportunities</p>	<p>NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA</p>	<p>NGOs, handicraft researchers, Product researchers, Academic Institutions, NTFP's networking</p> <p>government development agencies, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of tourism</p>	<p>Social impact enterprises, chain markets, product marketing agencies, national and international consumers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Social impact enterprises to assist communities in access to fair trade and new markets. · Product research to assist communities to improve product quality. · Develop innovative business model for community products to enter fair market. · Government agencies to provide infrastructure, marketing platforms, licensing and logistic support.
<p>Outcome 1.4:</p> <p>Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficient technologies and climate mitigation options at community level.</p>	<p><i>Output 1.4.1:</i></p> <p>Community level small grant projects to build the capacities of community organization to plan strategically and implement projects that increase energy efficiency and reduce impact on climate through use of renewable energy (fuel-efficient stoves, micro hydro, etc.) and waste management</p>	<p>NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA</p>	<p>NGOs, Academic institutions</p>	<p>Renewable energy invention company, youth groups</p>	<p>Academic institutions: build the capacity of communities; develop low cost, easy-to-adopt technologies tested on farmers' fields, as well as energy and waste management technology;</p>
<p>Component 2: Landscape Governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication</p>					

Outcome	Output	Oversight Responsibility	Key Partners	Targeted organizations and institutions	Key Responsibilities
<p>Outcome 2.1:</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency</p>	<p><i>Output 2.1.1:</i></p> <p>A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder agreements for execution of adaptive landscape management plans and policies and enhanced community participation in land-use decision making and management</p>	<p>NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA</p>	<p>Host Institution, local government</p>	<p>CBOs, local communities, academic institution, local government (District Officers), government agencies (State Forestry Department, State Biodiversity Centre)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · NGOs lead and facilitate participatory baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; · CBOs: participate in landscape planning & signatories to community level partnership agreements · Local government: Participate in baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements.
	<p><i>Output 2.1.2:</i></p> <p>Landscape and seascapes strategies developed with the participation of community stakeholders to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects</p>	<p>NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA</p>	<p>Host Institution, local government</p> <p>e.g. local governments, academia, NGOs, etc.</p>	<p>CBOs, local communities, academic institution, local government (District Officers), government agencies (State Forestry Department, State Biodiversity Centre)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · NGOs lead and facilitate participatory baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; · CBOs: participate in landscape planning & signatories to community level partnership agreements · Local government: Participate in baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements.

Outcome	Output	Oversight Responsibility	Key Partners	Targeted organizations and institutions	Key Responsibilities
	<p><i>Output 2.1.3:</i></p> <p>Partnership with relevant government or other organization or private company programmes and schemes at different levels established and resources leveraged for scale up and replication of good models/practices</p>	<p>NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA</p>	<p>Host Institution, local government, private sector</p>	<p>CBOs, local communities, private sector, local government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · NGOs lead and facilitate participatory business matching workshop in each site of GEF-7 · CBOs: develop business plan and present their business plan to private sector or local government in business matching workshop
<p>Outcome 2.2:</p> <p>Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network</p>	<p><i>Output 2.2.1:</i></p> <p>Knowledge from community project innovations is identified, codified and disseminated to multiple audiences, for replication and upscaling.</p>	<p>NC, NSC; UNDP CO; NC, NSC;</p>	<p>NGOs, CBOs, academia,</p>	<p>Communities from other landscapes,</p> <p>Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment, and Climate Change; the Ministry of Agriculture, and; the Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources; Ministry of Rural Development</p>	<p>Sharing of lesson learnt and dissemination for multiple audiences.</p> <p>Provide inputs to policy makers, contribute to decision making with regards to environment or local livelihoods using evidence-based results generated from the project.</p>

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).

The SGP Indonesia Country Programme realizes that successful natural resource management will be accomplished by understanding social differences and inequality as well as the decision making process concerning access to, and use and management of natural resources. Men and women, with different positions in society, have unique perspectives about why natural resources are important and how they should be protected.

A gendered perspective on conservation looks at the power dynamics and relations between men and women specifically. It encourages the reshaping of power relations to encourage social equity and gender equity at all levels of conservation management. A gendered perspective would help to include marginalized women in managing natural resources and a more holistic, equitable and successful program. Gender will be considered throughout this project's design and implementation.

In three targeted landscapes :**(1) Kendal and Wonosobo Regencies, Central Java, (2) Bulu Kumba Regency, South Sulawesi, and (3) Nantu Boliyohuto Forest, Boalemo and Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo**, as well as the coastal- seascape of **(4) Sabu Raijua Regency**, both women and men, including boys and girls, are facing the challenges of water scarcity. They struggle to access clean water, in particular during the dry season. Men are more dominant in almost all agricultural activity, with the exception of maize harvesting and the production of other annual crops. As the harvest only lasts a short time, women and men work together, either as family or as hired labor. There is a consistent disparity between women's and men's involvement in land preparation practices. The manual work of land preparation is mostly done by men, using simple mechanical tools. Women may be involved in some light work and provision of food. Nursery and land maintenance (weeding, clearing, etc.) is carried out by both women and men. The growing and harvesting of coconuts is generally carried out by men because the work is quite heavy and physically demanding. A man may climb coconut trees, while women often collect the fallen coconuts. The coconuts are then split and peeled, again mostly by men. Drying the coconut flesh is usually shared between women and men, with women focusing on the drying process and men carrying the dried flesh. Dried coconut (copra) is taken to market by both women and men. Participation of women in decision making in agricultural, agroforestry and poultry-related matters such as the purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, fertilizers and insecticides, is less than men's. However, in case of buying or selling of animals of livestock the participation of women in decision making is significant as mostly they take care of domestic animals. Meanwhile regarding the freedom of women to go outside the home to visit relatives or attend social functions or go to market, women have to obtain permission of their husbands.

Indonesia's Civil Code stipulates that men and women have equal ownership rights. Women have full rights concerning access to land. However, in other regions in Indonesia including in Sabu Raijua Regency, women are customarily not entitled to own land. As in Gorontalo, Bulu Kumba, and Central Java, women can own land, which may be registered in the woman's name. Though the 1974 Marriage Law provides that property purchased during marriage shall be co-owned by husband and wife, regional differences abound. Similarly the Islamic law governing inheritance by Muslims and the Civil Code governing inheritance by non-Muslims are affected by regional differences. In reality, land ownership rights are dominated by men.

SGP has been a pioneer and highly recognized in mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment in every step of its program cycle. A gender focal point is designated within the SGP National Steering Committee to ensure review of gender considerations in project selection. The project

will prioritize work with women's groups, particularly livelihood groups and public health volunteer groups. The Country Programme team, as part of project preparation, will undertake a detailed gender analysis and gender action plan, and formulate a specific strategy to engage women/girls groups as primary actors in landscape/seascape management. The gender responsiveness of the SGP is ensured through specific attention to gender throughout the grant project cycle and landscape management processes. The potential benefits to and impacts upon women are considered throughout the process of grant project design and implementation, and their roles within implemented community-based initiatives is monitored.

During implementation, qualitative assessments will be conducted on the gender-specific benefits that can be directly associated with each grant project. These assessments will be incorporated in periodic M&E progress reports as well as in the Mid-Term Review and in the Terminal Evaluation. Indicators to quantify the achievement of project objectives in relation to gender equality will include sex-disaggregated data for men and women involved in landscape management activities, including women and men benefitting from capacity development from learning-by-doing through grant projects. The gender responsiveness of knowledge products generated through SGP initiatives will also be a key criteria in their design and development, and dissemination strategies will be adopted that ensure that project information reaches as many women as possible.

During project preparation, consultations with community groups and NGOs during landscape strategy formulation will take place in ways that ensure women's comfortable participation, depending on their preference for mixed or separate groups. Women's roles as primary land and resource managers will be recognized. Gender relations play a key role in the access to and use of biological and natural resources, in their management in the production landscape, and in the adoption of new technologies. Mainstreaming of biodiversity into rural landscape management will have to be balanced with the needs of daily tasks such as collecting water, wood, and other non-timber products. The project will seek to maximize its effectiveness and efficiency by empowering women and vulnerable groups to participate as equal partners in information sharing and generation, education and training, technology transfer, organizational development, financial assistance, and policy development.

The Country Programme team will work with the gender focal point on the National Steering Committee to identify potential project ideas for initial discussions with women's and girls' groups. CSOs that have relevant experience will be engaged to support women's/girls' groups in defining grant project objectives and designing grant project activities. Women's/girls' groups will evaluate their projects' performance to identify lessons and knowledge for adaptive management as well as gender specific policy recommendations.

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; Yes

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

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women. Yes

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.

During GEF-7, engagement with the private sector will be key, reaching out to companies that are buyers of non-timber forest products or other local community products, as well as companies that have skills for product development or market research. To attract investment by the private sector, engagement with financial institutions and establishment of public-private partnerships to facilitate credit guarantee schemes is necessary. Furthermore, the engagement with both private sector and financial institutions will allow local communities to access processing technology.

SGP Indonesia will develop a strategy to increase private sector involvement in Climate-Resilient Agriculture. This empowerment intervention will support development and strengthening of value chains, in which collaborative management with the private sector is critical to ensure sustainability. Impact Enterprises, as private sector entities that aim at creating maximum positive impact for their customers, employees, business partners and the public at large, as well as for the environment, will buy the products of community climate- resilient agriculture, introducing high quality standards for products and processing that will motivate farmers to improve their capacities aided by SGP. Impact Enterprises will also introduce and apply principles of organic production and fair-trade.

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)

Risks to the proposed project, potential consequences and proposed mitigation measures are detailed in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Risks, rating and proposed mitigation measures.

<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design.</i>
Risk 1: Poor site selection within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas, may involve harvesting of natural resources and forests, plantation development or reforestation.	I = 4 P = 1	Moderate	Some project interventions will be carried out deliberately to strengthen buffer zones around nature reserves, national parks, wildlife reserves. Some initiatives proposed by the partners at project sites include agro-forestry, fruit tree planting in relatively limited areas. During project planning and activity preparation, the relevant communities will be closely involved, and their livelihood assessments will be carried out. Avoidance measures will be identified and, where avoidance is not possible, management actions will be developed with full involvement and consultation of the communities.	During project planning and activity preparation, the relevant communities will be closely involved, and their livelihood assessments will be carried out. Avoidance measures will be identified and, where avoidance is not possible, management actions will be developed with full involvement and consultation of the communities.
Risk 2: Potential outcomes of the Project could be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change, which is expected to increase the frequency and severity of drought and food insecurity at certain project sites, potentially impacting project activities.	I = 3 P = 3	Moderate	Floods and landslides are very likely to occur in rainy season, but they may not occur throughout project/activity implementation time. Prolonged drought and food vulnerability are likely to occur during dry season in certain areas.	Periodic analysis of weather and climate by the NC and NSC will be considered when preparing the project activities at locations prone to climate/weather disasters. Each project/activity is designed and implemented to increase the socio-ecological resilience of the landscape and community.

<p>Risk 3: Women’s groups/leaders may raise gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process, and the project could reproduce existing discrimination against women.</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The SGP Indonesia Country Programme has a strong gender and generational strategy in place to ensure participation and strengthening of women and youth groups.</p> <p>No proposals are accepted or approved without thorough review by the NC and NSC of the quality of consultations and participation of proponent organizations and communities.</p>	<p>All proposed activities proposed by partners at the project site must be thoroughly studied and agreed by NC and NSC regarding the quality of consultation and the participation of organizations and supporting communities that involve women and young people in the stages of planning and activities.</p> <p>Building on the best practices from OP6 SGP Indonesia, a gender analysis and action plan will include activities to mainstream gender in project activities. Additionally, the Stakeholder engagement plan will identify key entry points for articulating gender considerations in all project components from its design to implementation.</p>
<p>Risk 4: The Project may potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous communities.</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 1</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate risk due to potential effects on IP rights, lands, territories and traditional livelihoods</p> <p>No proposals are accepted or approved without thorough review by the NC and NSC of consultations and participation of proponent organizations and communities.</p>	<p>In many of the landscape areas, most of the rural and vulnerable people are indigenous peoples, and the main beneficiaries of the SGP.</p> <p>A comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan will be prepared for the full project meeting Standard 6 on Indigenous Peoples, and in-depth consultations with IPs will be carried out in the PPG phase.</p> <p>Potential social impacts of small grants are assessed by the National Coordinator and the NSC and actions to mitigate risk are incorporated into each proposal prior to approval.</p>

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.

Institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level.

The National Steering Committee (NSC), comprised of government and non-government organizations with a non-government majority, a UNDP representative, and individuals with expertise in the GEF Focal Areas, is responsible for determining the overall strategy of the SGP in the country as well as for grant evaluation, selection and approval. The NSC also contributes to bridging community-level experiences with national policy-making. The SGP Operational Guidelines guide overall project implementation in Indonesia consistent with past best practice. The UNDP Resident Representative appoints the National Steering Committee (NSC) members.

The SGP Country Programme Team, comprised of a Country Program Manager (National Coordinator) and a Program Assistant, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the program. UNDP will provide overall program oversight and take responsibility for standard GEF project cycle management services beyond assistance and oversight of project design and negotiation, including project monitoring, periodic evaluations, troubleshooting, and reporting to the GEF.

The SGP Upgraded Country Programme portfolio is managed by a UNDP-GEF Global Coordinator, who provides oversight by supporting and monitoring implementation and promoting the sharing of lessons learned and best practice among UCPs and between UCPs and the Global Programme. SGP's Central Program Management Team (CPMT) will monitor this Country Program project for its compliance with core policies and procedures of the SGP as a GEF Corporate Program. The SGP Country Programme is structured similarly to other SGP Country Programmes worldwide under the ***SGP Operational Guidelines***. First and foremost, the Country Programme is governed by a National Steering Committee comprised of rotating representatives of civil society (the majority), as well as government and UNDP. The National Coordinator manages the Country Programme. Their duties and responsibilities are briefly described below; their detailed Terms of Reference can be found in the ***Operational Guidelines*** and will be annexed to the Project Document after the project preparation phase.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring that the project meets its objective and delivers on its targets. UNDP provides other types of support at the local level, as required. UNDP is represented on the NSC, and actively participates in grant monitoring activities. CBOs and NGOs will submit proposals in response to calls for proposals by the NSC, which will consider and approve the grants in specific thematic and geographic areas relevant to the SGP Indonesia strategy. Individual grantee projects are monitored and evaluated through monthly, interim and final reports, in addition to frequent field visits conducted by NSC members, UNDP CO team in addition to the Country Program team.

Project results will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office will ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements (as outlined below) will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF M&E policy and other relevant GEF policies.^[1]

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities, including the GEF Operational Focal Point and others assigned to undertake project monitoring.

SGP Country Programme Manager: The Country Programme Manager (CPM) is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Country Programme Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The CPM will inform the National Steering Committee, the UNDP Country Office, the National Host Institution, and the UNDP-GEF Global Coordinator of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The CPM will develop annual work plans based on a multi-year work plan, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The CPM will ensure that the standard UNDP GEF and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g. ESMP, gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan etc.) occur on a regular basis.

National Steering Committee: The National Steering Committee (NSC) will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The NSC will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the NSC will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan (YBUL), National Host Institution, as Project Implementing Partner, will provide country programme implementation services, including human resources management, budgeting, accounting, grant disbursement, auditing, and procurement. YBUL is responsible for SGP's financial management and provides periodic financial reports to UNDP.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Country Programme Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and National Steering Committee within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key GEF M&E activities including the annual GEF PIR, the independent mid-term review and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

In OP7, SGP will collaborate with and build on the lessons of a range of related initiatives.

Possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The proposed project will collaborate with and build on the lessons of a range of related initiatives. The National Steering Committee of the Indonesia SGP Country Programme has consistently promoted the collaboration of the Country Programme with GEF and government-financed projects and programmes for many years. SGP Indonesia has provided technical assistance to community components of selected GEF FSPs to increase the efficiency of uptake by community stakeholders of project-promoted technologies and practices. Members of the National Steering Committee endorse collaborative arrangements and partnerships to maximize the efficiency of the GEF SGP investment, as well as disseminate SGP-sponsored technologies, experience and lessons learned to be absorbed by government programmes and institutions. As part of project preparation, SGP Indonesia will analyze and confirm potential and/or continued cooperation with the following on-going GEF-Financed Projects:

1. UNDP/GEF – *Strengthening Forest Area Planning and Management in Kalimantan (KalFor)* - this project is designed to support the Government's programme to maintain forests remaining outside state forest zones in Kalimantan by addressing sustainable management of these forest ecosystems. The project will develop a framework for maintaining the forest, including its biodiversity and ecosystem functions, of Kalimantan's lowland and montane areas to compete with the growth and development of the estate crop sector. The project is aimed at creating significant global benefits related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land use and mitigation of GHG emissions, particularly in the surrounding Heart of Borneo (HoB). Systemic and institutional barriers to improved strategic plantations/commodities siting and plantation management will be addressed at the national, provincial and landscape levels. The project implementation will include but not be limited to institutional strengthening at all levels (community, local, district and national) and removal of fundamental barriers related to regulation and policy frameworks and capacity constraints, as well as awareness, communication and monitoring and evaluation.
2. UNDP/GEF - *Biodiversity Conservation in Sumatra (TIGER)* - The objective of the project is to enhance biodiversity conservation in priority landscapes in Sumatra through adoption of good management practices in protected areas and adjacent production landscapes, using tiger recovery as a key indicator of success. This will be accomplished by supporting implementation of the National Tiger Recovery Plan, which sets out the key elements to protect forests and wildlife in Sumatra. The project aims to address a range of institutional, governance and financial issues that prevent the project objective from being achieved. In doing so, it will create a model biodiversity management system that is operational across the target landscapes, can be scaled-up across Sumatra, and strengthens the national PA system. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry leads project implementation in partnership with UNDP and NGOs.
3. World Bank/ GEF - *The Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program-Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP - CTI)* - The restructured COREMAP-CTI aims to strengthen institutional capacity in coastal ecosystems monitoring and research to produce evidence-based resource management information and to improve management effectiveness of priority coastal ecosystems.

Non-GEF Financed:

1. *Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories Projects* – this is an SGP Global initiative with funding support from the Government of Germany, through its Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) - this project aims to strengthen the national system by supporting the establishment and recognition of Indigenous Communities Conserved Areas (ICCAs). The SGP is generating tools for ICCA documentation and conservation planning. The SGP Country Programme adapts and disseminates these tools for use by IP communities in the targeted landscapes.
2. *Biodiversity Financing Initiative (BioFin)* – this is a UNDP initiative with funding support from the Government of Germany that aims to increase and mobilize financing for biodiversity conservation. It also includes biodiversity and strategy action planning in which communities participate. It helps local governments and communities mobilize resources to support local initiatives for biodiversity conservation.
3. *ProKlim Programme (Indonesia State Ministry of Environment)* - ProKlim is a programme developed by the Ministry of Environment to recognize active participation of local communities in implementing integrated actions for climate change mitigation and adaptation that contribute to the achievement of national greenhouse gas reduction targets and increase community resilience to climate change impacts. SGP Indonesia intends to cooperate with ProKlim in its activities to enhance the roles of community-based forest initiatives and to ensure that local community activities are in line with national priorities and contribute to national level policy platforms for forest sustainable management.

[1] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assessments 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

National Biodiversity Action Plan, 2003-2020

The NBSAP has eight components. This project is directly relevant to two of them:

1. “Improve the ability of communities in conducting sustainable and equitable management of biodiversity based on local knowledge and wisdom, supported by an easy access to accurate data and information on the functions and potentials of biodiversity, their distribution and abundance, etc., and by a fair and profitable trade and pricing system, which reflects the protection of biodiversity and local traditions and knowledge, for the achievement of equitable social welfare and the eradication of poverty.”

2. “Enhance and expand research and development of knowledge and technology for sustainable biodiversity management, followed by the development and dissemination of biodiversity information network, supported by a transparent and mutual partnership among the government, private sector, and community at local, regional, national and international levels.”

Law No. 11, dated May 8, 2013

The law is regarding the Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol to the Convention on Biological Diversity on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization. Output 1.2.2 of this proposal is aligned with the Nagoya Protocol to enable access and distribution of profits related to the utilization of genetics resources, and to prevent the illegal use of genetic resources and genetics resources piracy (biopiracy).

Indonesia’s National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation 2012-2019

The Government of Indonesia has developed a National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (RAN-API). It is aimed at building economic resilience, establish livelihood resilience, maintain environmental service resilience, strengthen resilience of specific areas (*e.g.* urban, coastal and small islands), and strengthen support systems (*e.g.* knowledge management, capacity building, planning and budgeting, monitoring and evaluation). This project is aligned and supportive of this plan.

Indonesia Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (2017)

This project is fully consistent with the considerations to enhance the planning of adaptation and mitigation strategies found in the TNC and will complement and strengthen them on the ground:

- Using a bottom-up approach for adaptation planning;
- Developing community-based measures for stakeholders’ involvement in adaptation planning;
- Increasing public awareness about climate change;
- Improving adaptive capacity of the community.

UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework

The strategies of SGP Indonesia are also in line with the programme directions of the UNCCD-LDN to combat desertification through soil conservation, afforestation, and reforestation activities, as well as by encouraging and promoting local community participation and environmental education. Action at the local level should combine the fight against desertification with efforts to alleviate rural poverty and to always use indigenous plant species in the process. SGP Indonesia will continue to provide technical support and funding for communities' initiatives that are in line with the above strategies. SGP Indonesia will coordinate the involvement of the private sector in achieving the land degradation neutrality (LDN) target.

Indonesia National Mid-Term Development Plan (NMTDP) for 2020-2024

The National Mid-Term Development Plan (2020-2024) has identified Conservation and Rehabilitation of Forest Resources as one of the sub-strategies for Natural Resources and Environment, to be implemented through Macro Planning in the Forestry Sector and Establishment of Forest Areas. A significant indication of progress on the side of the government is the establishment of FMUs (Forest Management Units) across Indonesia to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, and implement sustainable forest management. FMUs are envisioned to become local institutions with the competency to: carry out forest management and planning activities of forest sites, prepare the preconditions for issuing forest utilization licenses, and monitor and evaluate implementation. In performing these tasks, the FMUs are expected to liaise with multiple stakeholders including local government, communities, NGOs, investors and the private sector.

Nine priorities agenda for 2019-2024

The strategies of SGP Indonesia for GEF-7 are also in line with the programme areas identified in the “nine priorities agenda”, designed by the new president of Indonesia Joko Widodo and his Vice President Ma'ruf Amin, to strengthen rural areas within the framework of a unitary state of Indonesia; to improve the life of Indonesians by improving the quality of education and training through the “Smart Indonesia” program and increasing Indonesia's social welfare and health through the “Healthy Indonesia” and “Prosperous Indonesia” programs; to encourage land reform and land ownership for the people of Indonesia; to improve people's productivity and competitiveness in the international market so that Indonesia can move forward and stand with other Asian nations; and to achieve economic independence by targeting strategic sectors of the domestic economy. The government will provide assistance to increase productivity to ensure an inclusive economy through, among other measures, providing technology to farmers and fishermen. The government policies will focus on human development, which also encompasses gender equality and women's empowerment. The agenda also introduces a gender-responsive budgeting system as well as objectives to increase female participation in education, with the goal of boosting women's representation in politics and empowerment in the economy.

Indonesian National Plan of Action of Coral Triangle Initiative on coral reef, fisheries and food security (CTI-CFF) (2009)

The implementation of the Coral Triangle Initiative in Indonesia will be directed towards the accomplishment of the five goals agreed upon in the first Senior Official Meeting in Bali, December 2007. Such goals and targets developed are then tied to the medium- and long-term government strategies related to coral reefs, fisheries, and food security. This implementation plan is laid out in the National Plan of Action, which will guide and streamline Indonesia's effort on the ground to achieve conservation of coral reefs for the

sustainability of fisheries and food security. Several principles guiding the actions under the Coral Triangle Initiative are in line with SGP Indonesia community-based seascape approach proposed in this project:

1. CTI should support people-centered biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, poverty reduction and equitable benefit sharing. CTI goals and actions should address both poverty reduction (e.g. food security, income, and sustainable livelihoods for coastal communities) and biodiversity conservation (e.g. conservation and sustainable use of species, habitats, and ecosystems).
2. CTI should be inclusive and engage multiple stakeholders. Multi-stakeholder groups should be actively engaged in the CTI, including other national governments, local governments, NGOs, private sector companies, bilateral donor agencies, multilateral agencies, indigenous and local communities, coastal communities, and the academic and research sector.

Sustainable Development Goals 2030

The project is consistent with the implementation of the Global Goals (SDG2030) in Indonesia, It will contribute to the achievement of many SD goals, in particular the following: SDG 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere, SDG 10 –Reduce inequality within and among countries, SDG-13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change impacts; SDG 14 – Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development and SDG 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

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.

SGP grant projects are designed to produce three things: global environmental and local sustainable development benefits (impacts); organizational capacities (technical, analytical, etc.) from learning by doing; and knowledge from evaluation of the innovation experience. Knowledge management is an integral part of the Country Programme's goals, and will arise principally from the ongoing evaluation of the innovation experience. Each small grant project will have as a primary product a case study which will be further systematized and codified for dissemination at the landscape level through policy dialogue platforms, community landscape management networks and multi-stakeholder partnerships, and knowledge fairs and other exchanges; at the national level through the National Steering Committee, strategic partnerships and their networks, and national knowledge fairs where appropriate; and globally through the SGP global network of SGP Country Programmes and UNDP's knowledge management system.

The SGP Indonesia has an important role as a laboratory for new concepts, methodologies and technologies. The project will create a knowledge management platform to facilitate links among communities, promote information sharing, and provide access to knowledge resources that are relevant to their individual projects. The knowledge obtained from project experiences and lessons learned will be socialized through SGP's well-established national network of stakeholders and SGP's global platform, and it will be used in upscaling successful initiatives. The increased capacity of community-level stakeholders to generate, access and use information and knowledge is expected to increase the

sustainability of project activities beyond the life of the grant funding. Knowledge sharing and replication will help ensure that the impacts of the project are sustained and expanded, generating additional environmental benefits over the longer-term. At the global level, knowledge platforms including the SGP website and Communities Connect (a platform to share knowledge from civil society organizations around the world) will continue to be updated.

The SGP Indonesia Country Programme will produce a case study of the landscape planning and management experience in each of the selected landscapes. These case studies will highlight the processes of stakeholder participation, as well as the progress toward the targets selected during landscape planning, using the Satoyama Resilience Indicators[1]. A detailed analysis will be produced of the successes and failures in each landscape in regard to the generation of synergies between individual community projects around landscape level outcomes, lessons learned, and future efforts to strengthen the landscape planning and management processes. The results of these studies will be published and disseminated throughout the country through print and digital media and SGP's institutional partners, NGOs, SGP-supported CSO networks, universities and others.

Finally, each strategic grant project will have as a primary product a case study, and each small grant a summary of lessons learned based on evaluation of implementation results and their contributions to GEB, local development objectives and landscape level outcomes, including the development of social capital. This knowledge will be further systematized and codified for dissemination at the landscape level through policy dialogue platforms, community landscape management networks and multi-stakeholder partnerships, and knowledge fairs and other exchanges; at the national level through the National Steering Committee, strategic partnerships and their networks, and national knowledge fairs where appropriate; and globally through the SGP global network of SGP Country Programmes and UNDP's knowledge management system. The individual grant project case studies will be anticipated at project design and based on a participatory methodology, so that the production of the case studies strengthen the community organization's capacities for reflection and action through learning-by-doing.

[1] UNU-IAS, Bioversity International, IGES and UNDP. 2014. Toolkit for the Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS).

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
Laksmi Dhenwanthi	GEF Operational Focal Point	Minister of Environment and Forestry	3/13/2020

ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

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



Coordinates for maps of the three project landscapes and one project seascape.

No	Village	Sub District	District	Lat (N)	Long (E)
Landscape 1: Nantu Boliyohuto National Park Gorontalo Province					
1	Sari Tani	Wonosari	Boalemo	0°46'01.7"N	122°21'11.3"E
2	Tangga Barito	Dulupi	Boalemo	0°39'40.2"N	122°21'40.9"E
Landscape 2: Bulukumba Regency South Sulawesi					
1	Salassae	Bulukumba	Bulukumba	5°22'42.3"S	120°12'27.9"E
2	Kajang Ammatowa Indigenous Area	Kajang	Bulukumba	5°19'17.5"S	120°17'46.2"E
3	Bajiminasa	Rilau Ale	Bulukumba	5°23'57.5"S	120°08'42.1"E
4	Tamaona	Kindang	Bulukumba	5°22'33.7"S	120°05'01.2"E
5	Bontobiraeng	Kajang	Bulukumba	5°22'30.8"S	120°17'07.1"E
Landscape 3: Wonosobo and Kendal Regency Central Java					

No	Village	Sub District	District	Lat (N)	Long (E)
1	Sukorejo	Sukorejo	Kendal	7°08'51.2"S	109°59'07.6"E
2	Kalices	Patean	Kendal	7°04'54.0"S	110°05'56.7"E
3	Dieng	Kejajar	Wonosobo	7°12'12.1"S	109°54'41.5"E
Seascape : Sawu Marine Protected Area Sabu Raijua Regency					
1	Menia	Sabu Barat	Sabu Raijua	10°26'37.7"S	121°52'19.3"E
2	Lobohede	Hawu Mehara	Sabu Raijua	10°35'17.0"S	121°43'41.2"E