

GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

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General Project Information

Project Title

Eighth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme (Tranche 2)

Region	GEF Project ID
Global	11726
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Global	FSP
Albania	
Algeria	
Angola	
Antigua and Barbuda	
Argentina	
Armenia	
Azerbaijan	
Bahamas	
Bangladesh	
Barbados	
Belize	
Bhutan	
Bolivia	
Botswana	
Brazil	
Burkina Faso	
Burundi	
Cabo Verde	
Cambodia	
Cameroon	
Central African Republic	
Chad	
Colombia	
Comoros	
Congo DR	
Costa Rica	
Cote d'Ivoire	
Djibouti	

Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Eritrea
Eswatini
Ethiopia
Fiji
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Ghana
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Honduras
India
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kiribati
Lao PDR
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Moldova

Mongolia
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Nauru
Nepal
Niger
Nigeria
Niue
North Macedonia
Pakistan
Palau
Palestinian Authority
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Rwanda
Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
South Africa
Sri Lanka
St. Kitts and Nevis
St. Lucia
Suriname
Tanzania
Thailand
Timor Leste
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia

Türkiye	
Ukraine	
Uruguay	
Uzbekistan	
Vanuatu	
Viet Nam	
Yemen	
Zambia	
Zimbabwe	
Afghanistan	
Micronesia	
Somalia	
Benin	
China	
Papua New Guinea	
Tuvalu	
Kyrgyz Republic	
Paraguay	
Cuba	
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency ID
UNDP	9799
Executing Partner	Executing Partner Type
UNDP	GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	9/18/2024

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Influencing models, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Ecosystem Approach, Drought Mitigation, Sustainable Livelihoods, Sustainable Pasture Management, Sustainable Forest, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Income Generating Activities, Food Security, Land Degradation Neutrality, Carbon stocks above or below ground, Land Cover and Land cover change, Land Productivity, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport, Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate resilience, Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, Biodiversity, Species, Crop Wild Relatives, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Tourism, Fisheries, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Productive Seascapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Biomes, Desert, Mangroves, Rivers, Tropical Rain Forests, Coral Reefs, Tropical Dry

Forests, Lakes, Temperate Forests, Sea Grasses, Wetlands, Grasslands, Chemicals and Waste, Sound Management of chemicals and waste, Waste Management, Plastics, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approach, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Local Communities, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Indigenous Peoples, Communications, Education, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Participation, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Innovation, Learning, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change, South-South, Field Visit, Peer-to-Peer, Workshop, Training

Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	48
GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
65,420,307.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)
5,887,830.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
71,308,137.00	65,420,307.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
0.00	0.00
PPG total amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
0.00	71,308,137.00

Project Tags

CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: Yes Innovation: No

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B "project description". (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

SGP OP8-Tranche 2 builds on 30 years of successful experience in empowering local CSOs and CBOs in community driven initiatives that have enhanced wellbeing, increased awareness and resilience, and generated global environmental benefits. With economic development pressures intensifying in the developing world and the associated rising inequalities, local communities, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are becoming increasingly marginalized. The objective of SGP OP8-Tranche 2 is to engage local CSOs/CBOs in landscape-seascape approaches across the 119 participating countries, providing them access to knowledge and information, capacitating them through learning-by-doing, skills development, and delivering technical and grant assistance for interventions that enhance socioeconomic conditions and generate global environmental benefits. In line with the GEF-8 SGP Implementation Arrangements Paper, core SGP resources are to be allocated equally among all eligible countries.

The proposed strategy, elaborated through four complementary outcomes, reflects the key features of GEF Small Grants Programme 2.0, including new approaches to support youth, women and Indigenous Peoples through focused interventions and targeted capacity building, linking up with complementary partnerships and CSO initiatives, cooperating with the two additional GEF agencies, and leveraging opportunities with other GEF programs. Specific areas of collaboration with the two additional GEF agencies will be explored during the project preparation phase and outlined in the CEO Endorsement Request. SGP OP8-Tranche 2, in alignment and adherence to the SGP 2.0 Operational Guidelines and Results Framework, will facilitate opportunities for innovation and scaling up, catalyze multi-stakeholder alliances, and leverage dialogue platforms for greater impact.

An important comparative advantage of SGP is the focus on social inclusion, including women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, persons with disabilities and other socially marginalized groups. Expected results under Tranche 2 include 150,000 ha of land and ecosystems under restoration, 2,500,000 ha of landscapes under improved practices, 60,000 ha of marine protected areas under improved management, 160,000 ha of marine habitat under improved practices, and 300,000 people benefitting from the GEF-financed investment, of whom 150,000 are women.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

Local CSOs and CBOs in landscapes-seascapes around the world access grant financing and technical assistance, including capacity development and knowledge sharing to maintain and enhance their socio-ecological resilience, well-being and socio-economic conditions for global environmental benefits.

Project Components

1. Strategic Planning and Multi-Stakeholder Governance

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
3,852,662.00	3,852,662.00

Outcome:

1.1. Enabling environment strengthened for effective, community-driven integrated approaches.

Output:

1.1.1. Country programme strategies developed and National Steering Committees in effective operation.

1.1.2. Landscape-seascape strategies developed and implemented, and multi-stakeholder governance platforms established in relevant countries

2. Demand-driven grants and capacity building support to CSOs/CBOs

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET

GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
51,341,857.00	51,341,857.00

Outcome:

2.1. Landscape-seascape strategic objectives advanced through community-led grants.

Output:

2.1.1. Capacities of CSOs/CBOs strengthened for implementation of landscape-seascape strategies, for grant-supporting activities.

2.1.2. Community level initiatives designed, financed, implemented, monitored and evaluated, under the following *Strategic priorities*:

(i) community- based management of threatened ecosystems and species,

(ii) sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security,

(iii) low-carbon energy access and co-benefits,

(iv) local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management,

(v) sustainable solutions in targeted urban landscapes.

2.1.3. Focused interventions for advancement of gender equality and women’s empowerment objectives.

2.1.4 Focused interventions on leaving no one behind, including Indigenous Peoples, Youth, Persons with Disabilities

3. Knowledge Management and Learning

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,139,244.00	2,139,244.00

Outcome:

3.1. Sustainability and impact of community-led collective action enhanced through knowledge management and learning approaches across landscapes-seascapes and regions.

Output:

3.1.1. Local knowledge and lessons learned shared widely and systematically integrated into design of new projects with active participation of CSOs/CBOs and local communities.

3.1.2. Knowledge transfer and replication of appropriate technologies, tools, and approaches on global environmental issues, including through South-South exchanges across countries.

3.1.3 Local organizations mobilized and strengthened through learning by doing and knowledge-exchanges supporting local, sub-national and national peer-to peer dialogue and stakeholder capacity development.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET

GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,139,244.00	2,139,244.00

Outcome:

4.1 Scale, durability and impact of locally-led community action strengthened through monitoring, evaluation and evidence-based learning.

Output:

4.1.1. Participatory monitoring of project implementation, including through digital means, enabling timely adaptive measures and codification of results and lessons.

4.1.2 CSOs/ CBOs and local communities are supported in continuous learnings and improvements in analyzing opportunities, risks and drivers of success and failures to achieve results across landscapes- seascapes and regions.

4.1.3. Evaluate impact of local initiatives to address environmental and socio-economic concerns of communities and generate evidential basis to inform project. development by CSOs/ CBOs.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Strategic Planning and Multi-Stakeholder Governance	3,852,662.00	3,852,662.00
2. Demand-driven grants and capacity building support to CSOs/CBOs	51,341,857.00	51,341,857.00
3. Knowledge Management and Learning	2,139,244.00	2,139,244.00
M&E	2,139,244.00	2,139,244.00
Subtotal	59,473,007.00	59,473,007.00
Project Management Cost	5,947,300.00	5,947,300.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	65,420,307.00	65,420,307.00

Please provide justification

10 percent PMC is reflected based on the approved GEF-8 SGP Implementation Arrangement Paper

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Global Environmental Problem:

While humanity continues to face an integrated and multi-faceted planetary emergency marked by biodiversity loss, climate change, pollution, and ecosystem degradation, there has also been significant progress in recent decades. Efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have led to improvements in access to clean water, reductions in extreme poverty, and advancements in health and education. For example, global awareness and action have resulted in a measurable slowdown in the rate of deforestation in some regions, increased reforestation efforts, and innovative approaches to conserving biodiversity, such as the restoration of coral reefs and wetlands. Global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, while still high, are beginning to show signs of plateauing in some major economies due to transitions towards renewable energy and more sustainable practices.

However, despite these advancements, critical challenges remain. The rate of biodiversity loss continues to exceed safe planetary boundaries, with accelerating declines in forest cover, coral reefs, mangroves, wetlands, and soils. Ecosystem functions that provide vital services, such as food and water security, are still under threat, particularly in regions where economic development has not been matched with sustainable resource management. Climate change adds another layer of complexity, as changing rainfall patterns, rising temperatures, and more frequent extreme weather events disproportionately affect poor and vulnerable communities who rely on climate-sensitive resources for their livelihoods.

Moreover, while the world has witnessed significant breakthroughs in GHG reductions—once thought impossible—the pace and scale of change still fall short of what is needed to stabilize global temperatures and prevent irreversible climate impacts. Inequality continues to grow, creating disparities in resilience and adaptation capacities among different populations. This disparity exacerbates the vulnerabilities of disadvantaged groups, fueling insecurity, conflict, and involuntary migration to cities and across borders.

Given this context, the Small Grants Programme (SGP) plays a crucial role in bridging the gap between global commitments and local action. By empowering communities to take ownership of their natural resources and fostering innovative, community-driven solutions, the SGP aims to build on the progress achieved while directly addressing the remaining gaps and challenges.

Threats and Root Causes:

The planetary emergency of biodiversity loss, climate change, and ecosystem degradation is global in scope; however, the corresponding impacts are felt most acutely at the local level, where communities depend directly on natural resources for their livelihoods. More than two billion people rely on agriculture, grasslands, fisheries, and forests, and these ecosystems are under increasing pressure from unsustainable land use practices, overexploitation of resources, and climate variability. For example, in many rural areas, deforestation and soil degradation threaten agricultural productivity and food security, while overfishing and pollution degrade coastal and freshwater fisheries. These challenges are compounded by limited access to markets, education, and technology, which constrain the ability of communities to adopt sustainable practices.

Urban communities, particularly those that are poor and marginalized, face a different but equally severe set of challenges. Increasing urbanization, combined with inadequate infrastructure and governance, has led to rising temperatures, urban heat islands, pervasive air pollution from motorized transport, plastic waste, and chemical pollutants. These environmental stresses are exacerbated by climate change, which intensifies heatwaves, disrupts rainfall patterns, and increases the frequency of extreme weather events like floods and landslides. Poor urban communities often lack green spaces that mitigate heat and pollution, as well as access to clean water and reliable energy sources for cooking, heating, and cooling. These gaps in infrastructure and services increase vulnerability to disasters, health risks, and economic shocks.

Underlying these threats are systemic drivers such as population growth, economic pressures for unsustainable development, weak governance and policy implementation, and socio-cultural factors like inequality and exclusion. Rising inequality, both within and between countries, exacerbates the vulnerability of disadvantaged groups—such as women, youth, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and ethnic and racial minorities—by limiting their access to resources, decision-making processes, and opportunities for recovery and adaptation. Discriminatory practices and structural barriers often leave these groups with fewer coping mechanisms, making them disproportionately affected by environmental degradation and climate-related disasters.

By targeting these specific threats and root causes, SGP OP8-Tranche 2 aims to empower local communities to become active agents in reversing environmental degradation and building resilience. The SGP fosters community-driven, inclusive solutions that address the local realities of these global problems, emphasizing the importance of building adaptive capacities, promoting sustainable resource management, and enhancing equitable participation in environmental governance.

Baseline scenario:

Civil society and community-based organizations, particularly those representing local communities and Indigenous Peoples, have been proactive in addressing the environmental challenges affecting their landscapes and seascapes. Thousands of these organizations worldwide—comprising women's groups, youth networks, Indigenous associations, producer cooperatives, neighborhood improvement committees, worker and artisan unions, and more—have mobilized to counter increasing ecological degradation and rising vulnerabilities. These CSOs/CBOs are actively engaged in efforts ranging from conserving biodiversity to promoting sustainable livelihoods and enhancing the resilience of their societies, cities, and production systems. This local action aligns with global strategies like the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), UNDP's Strategic Plan 2022-2025, and the GEF-8 Strategy, all of which emphasize the critical role of community participation in achieving sustainable development and generating global environmental benefits.

While the impacts of the global emergency are felt locally, the solutions to challenges such as biodiversity loss, declining water quality, and climate vulnerability also emerge locally. CSOs/CBOs are uniquely positioned to address these drivers of environmental degradation by combining local knowledge with innovative practices. They engage in activities such as awareness-raising campaigns, developing and piloting sustainable production techniques, testing market innovations, strengthening organizational management, and demonstrating new technologies. These organizations act as catalysts for building social capital, growing their membership, facilitating knowledge exchange, and advocating for compliance with social norms that enhance global environmental benefits and socio-ecological resilience.

CSOs/CBOs have considerable strengths, particularly their commitment and accountability to their communities and landscapes-seascapes, as well as their ability to be flexible, nimble, and adapt to change. However, they face substantial obstacles to undertaking concerted, collective action for sustainable development. These constraints include financial, organizational, informational, technical, and political constraints that limit their effectiveness in addressing global environmental challenges.

- **Financial Constraints:** CSOs/CBOs often suffer from poor and unreliable financing, relying heavily on sweat equity, external donors, and member contributions. This financial instability hampers their capacity to strengthen their organizational effectiveness and equitably participate as partners in conserving biodiversity, enhancing ecosystem functions, and building climate resilience.

- **Organizational Challenges:** Many CSOs/CBOs may be poorly organized and lack strong networks, impeding their ability to engage constructively in policy dialogues and collaborate effectively with local governments and MSMEs on sustainable development decisions. Furthermore, some are unable to register formally, which limits their ability to access grants and open bank accounts.
- **Lack of Access to Finance and Markets:** These organizations often lack access to credit, investment opportunities, and grant funding mechanisms, which prevents them from innovating without incurring significant risk. Additionally, they face barriers to equitable market access due to inadequate distribution and production services.
- **Weak Organizational and Technical Capacities:** Many CSOs/CBOs lack the tools, experience, and capacities for transparent, democratic governance and effective collective action within their communities and across shared landscapes-seascapes. Their technical capacities to adopt or adapt sustainable practices are often limited, as is their access to accurate information and digital tools.
- **Limited Participation in Governance and Natural Resource Management:** Despite their local knowledge and potential contributions, CSOs and CBOs frequently lack opportunities for meaningful participation in local, regional, and global governance and natural resource management initiatives.
- **Geographic and Language Barriers:** Many Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs), who are the primary CSO/CBO beneficiaries of the SGP, are in remote and isolated areas, making access to information, resources, and capacity-building opportunities challenging. Furthermore, information on these opportunities is often unavailable in local languages.

These constraints not only limit the potential of CSOs/CBOs to act effectively but also hinder the broader goals of sustainable development and resilience-building. The SGP is uniquely positioned to address these gaps by providing targeted support that enhances the financial, organizational, technical, and governance capacities of CSOs/CBOs, enabling them to become effective stewards of their environments.

At the local level, in both rural and urban landscapes-seascapes, technical *expertise and know-how* is found to transform policy into concrete action on the ground, and to feed the lessons of effective local action back to sustainable development policy. At this level, the closest *interactions between government, civil society and the private sector* are found to realize true whole-of-society approaches, where these local level actors can engage collectively in impact-oriented action. Strengthening and promoting multi-stakeholder local action ensures a more effective response to the planetary crisis, particularly including climate-vulnerable and marginalized populations (e.g., Indigenous Peoples, women, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities). CSOs/CBOs are important sources of influence based on trust and peer-to-peer interactions, and they can play a decisive role in galvanizing collective action, raising awareness, advocating policy reforms, and generating multi-stakeholder collaboration in developing and implementing innovative approaches to effective action.

The need to *support locally owned priorities through decentralized finance and decision making* is central to effective and efficient implementation of sustainable development and environmental policies and programs. Locally-led action means local actors have *individual and collective agency* over defining, prioritizing, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating their chosen initiatives. This includes ecosystem restoration, climate resilient and biodiversity-friendly integrated agriculture and food systems and production, water resource management, sustainable and resilient livelihoods, and other locally defined priorities, as well as climate mitigation options regarding energy and water use efficiency, urban greening, renewable energy applications, clean fuel transport, and other locally supported possibilities and innovations.

CSOs/CBOs should also be empowered to design, implement and deliver *their own innovative solutions* – technologies, practices, systems - so that interventions respect cultural practices and traditional knowledge, are

contextually fit-for-purpose, and become a central part of everyday lives and local enterprises and institutions. Because of their profound knowledge from immersion in the socio-ecological context, CSOs/CBOs have developed and continue to develop innovations in practices, systems and technologies; for example, in access to energy, pest control, soil, water and species conservation practices, plant breeding, post-harvest processing, sustainable economic alternatives and other areas of resource use. However, local innovation is rarely supported, and the cultural values and biodiversity that sustain it are eroding.

Locally-led action builds on **traditional knowledge** to increase the effectiveness and sense of ownership of sustainable development outcomes, including those that generate global environmental benefits and build climate resilience. Supporting locally-led approaches that integrate indigenous governance and management systems, as well as traditional knowledge, is essential for empowering local communities to address environmental degradation and climate risks effectively. For instance, participatory vulnerability analyses of local socio-ecological landscapes and seascapes—such as agro-ecosystems using indigenous crop species—can improve food security while respecting cultural practices. In coastal areas, similar approaches that leverage traditional knowledge can help identify more robust methods to reduce erosion, stabilize shorelines, protect fisheries, and sustainably manage other coastal and marine resources. Given the barriers CSOs/CBOs face in accessing such support, targeted interventions, such as those provided by the SGP, are crucial for enhancing these local capacities.

Effective locally-led action also requires **equitable governance** that recognizes and respects the human and resource rights of local communities directly experiencing environmental degradation and climate change impacts. This includes recognizing the roles of local institutions and organizations, such as civil society organizations, production federations, micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and others that represent and support these communities. Multi-stakeholder governance—where local actors collaboratively participate in decision-making processes—enables the integration of multiple perspectives and knowledge systems. This approach combines valuable local, intergenerational, indigenous, and traditional knowledge with scientific and technical expertise to resolve trade-offs and achieve sustainable development. Addressing the organizational and political constraints identified earlier, SGP can facilitate inclusive governance models that empower local actors to drive collective action.

To effectively meet the challenges of global environmental degradation, local actors must be capable of exercising agency and making their own decisions without constraints. This includes having consistent and reliable access to technical expertise, training, knowledge, and information, which are vital for managing risks, innovating, and sustaining solutions to environmental challenges. Moreover, access to 'patient and permissive' financing—such as grant financing that can be used to leverage non-grant funding—is essential, given the weak financial capacities of many CSOs/CBOs discussed previously. The SGP can play a pivotal role by providing this type of support, fostering innovation and enabling local actors to implement effective, context-specific solutions that are sustainable and culturally relevant.

The organizational and civic capacities of CSOs/CBOs are strengthened through learning-by-doing, building their sense of responsibility and ownership over landscape management goals and decisions. To ensure these decision-making bodies are respected and effective, they must be representative and inclusive. Overcoming the structural inequalities faced by different groups—such as women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and other marginalized communities—is essential to achieve this goal. SGP interventions can support equitable governance frameworks that promote effective resource management and enhance resilience across diverse landscapes and seascapes.

Barriers hindering effective and collective action by CSOs/CBOs:

While local actors—including CSOs/CBOs, local governments, and the private sector—have shown commitment and potential to drive sustainable development at the landscape-seascape level, their efforts are often hindered by several interrelated barriers. These barriers prevent effective coordination, reduce access to

critical resources, and limit the capacity to implement climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable practices. For local actors to mobilize effectively and contribute meaningfully to climate adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable development, these barriers must be addressed. The following are the key obstacles currently preventing effective and collective action by CSOs/CBOs:

1. **Lack of Inclusive Governance Mechanisms:** At the landscape-seascape level, governance mechanisms that would enable substantial engagement of local actors in decision-making are often weak or non-existent. This absence results in poor coordination among local stakeholders, reduces transparency and accountability, and enhances elite capture and marginalization of vulnerable groups such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, displaced people, Indigenous Peoples, and marginalized ethnic groups. For Indigenous Peoples, the failure to respect rights such as Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) often leads to environmental degradation due to unregulated extractive activities in their territories.
2. **Insufficient Collaborative Planning and Financing:** Despite the need for collective action to build socio-ecological resilience, there is often a lack of a consensus-based vision or collaborative plans at the landscape-seascape level. This deficiency hinders CSOs/CBOs from effectively engaging partners to provide both grant and non-grant financing necessary to address global environmental degradation and climate adaptation needs. Additionally, efforts to generate knowledge and support adaptive management are limited, reducing the ability to learn from and sustain successful interventions.
3. **Limited Access to Information and Technical Skills:** Local CSOs/CBOs often struggle to plan and manage landscape-seascape resources or respond to climate risks due to inadequate access to timely, actionable, and user-friendly information. For example, early warnings of climate-induced extreme weather or other risks are often unavailable to those who need them most. Moreover, a lack of technical skills to identify and implement ecosystem-based management practices further weakens the socio-ecological resilience of rural and urban landscapes.

These barriers, along with the constraints related to organizational capacity, financial constraints, limited access to digital technology, and insufficient private sector engagement, significantly reduce the effectiveness of local actors in addressing environmental challenges. Overcoming these obstacles is essential for enabling CSOs/CBOs to act collectively and effectively to achieve sustainable development goals and generate global environmental benefits. The SGP is uniquely positioned to help local actors surmount these barriers by providing targeted support that enhances governance, financial access, technical capacity, and multi-stakeholder collaboration.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Building on the identified barriers and baseline needs, this project proposes a transformative approach to enhance the sustainability and resilience of landscapes and seascapes while generating significant global environmental benefits. By leveraging the strengths of local CSOs/CBOs, private sector partners, and local governance structures, SGP OP8-Tranche 2 aims to create inclusive, integrated, and context-sensitive solutions. These solutions will address the interconnected challenges of biodiversity loss, climate change, and ecosystem degradation, fostering a future where local actors are empowered to lead the way in sustainable development.

Proposed Alternative Scenario:

The proposed GEF alternative to overcoming the barriers hindering sustainable development, socio-ecological resilience, and global environmental benefits in the project landscapes and seascapes is centered on a participatory and integrated adaptive management approach. By directly addressing the identified barriers—such as weak governance mechanisms, insufficient financing, limited technical capacities, and lack of access to reliable information—the project will leverage a landscape-seascape management program in each country that is built upon locally identified initiatives and priorities. These initiatives align closely with the Strategic Initiatives outlined in the GEF-8 Strategic Positioning and Programming Directions, as well as the GEF Small Grants Programme 2.0 Implementation Arrangements for GEF-8.

The Landscape and Seascape Approach will be strengthened and refined to focus on locally-led, multi-stakeholder governance models that promote sustainable practices across rural and urban settings. These governance models will ensure that local actors—including women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and other marginalized groups—are not only included but have a leading role in decision-making processes. The emphasis on participation and collaboration will help overcome barriers to coordination and transparency while fostering a shared vision for sustainable development that resonates with local needs and global goals.

Under this approach, SGP OP8-Tranche 2 will focus on integrating the following strategic programs and cross-cutting initiatives to catalyze action and impact at the landscape-seascape level:

1. **Community-Based Management of Threatened Ecosystems and Species:** By empowering local communities to take charge of their natural resources through governance reforms and capacity-building initiatives, the project will address barriers related to inadequate representation in decision-making and the lack of mechanisms for equitable resource management.
2. **Sustainable Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food Security:** The project will promote sustainable agricultural and fisheries practices that enhance food security while conserving biodiversity. This will involve supporting local innovations that align traditional knowledge with modern techniques, thereby overcoming technical and financial barriers.
3. **Low-Carbon Energy Access and Co-Benefits:** Recognizing the constraints local actors face in accessing clean and affordable energy solutions, the project will facilitate partnerships with private sector players and provide financing models that de-risk investments in low-carbon technologies.
4. **Local to Global Coalitions for Chemicals and Waste Management:** Addressing gaps in knowledge and coordination, the project will support local actors in building coalitions to manage chemicals and waste more effectively, thereby contributing to safer and healthier environments.
5. **Catalyzing Sustainable Urban Solutions:** The project will focus on building capacity among urban communities and local governments to implement sustainable urban planning practices that address environmental degradation and promote socio-ecological resilience.

By integrating these strategic initiatives within a cohesive, adaptive management framework, the project aims to create a transformational impact that not only addresses immediate barriers but also builds long-term capacity for resilience and sustainable development. Through SGP OP8-Tranche 2, local CSOs/CBOs will be equipped with the tools, knowledge, and financial resources needed to drive change from the ground up, ensuring that the benefits extend across scales—from local to global.

GEF-8 Small Grants Programme: Landscapes-Seascapes for Sustainability, Resilience and the Global Environment

Building on 30 years of supporting local CSOs/CBOs to generate global environmental benefits, the SGP under OP8-Tranche 2 will leverage lessons learned from past experiences to enhance its strategic approach. Evaluations by the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) have highlighted both the successes and challenges faced in previous operational phases. For instance, the SGP’s bottom-up approach has been highly effective in engaging and empowering local communities to address environmental challenges while improving their socioeconomic conditions. In Guatemala, for example, SGP-supported indigenous communities successfully protected biodiversity in the Sierra de las Minas Biosphere Reserve by promoting sustainable agricultural practices and forest conservation initiatives (GEF 2022)^[1]. However, challenges remain, such as the need for better follow-up funding mechanisms to sustain project activities beyond the initial grant period (Hughes and Flintan, 2019)^[2]. SGP OP8-Tranche 2 will focus on reinforcing such successes while directly addressing identified gaps, aiming to support CSOs/CBOs in enhancing sustainability, resilience, and global environmental assets of their landscapes and seascapes.

The participating countries in SGP OP8-Tranche 2, which have provided Letters of Endorsement and Letters of Interest during the PIF stage, are listed in **Annex B**. These countries have expressed a commitment to continuing the implementation of SGP with UNDP’s support during OP8 and to be included in Tranche 2. In line with the GEF-8 SGP Implementation Arrangement Paper, core SGP resources will be allocated equally among all eligible countries participating in Tranches 1 and 2.

The strategic approach is grounded in the understanding that if local CSOs/CBOs in landscapes and seascapes worldwide can access tailored grant financing and targeted technical assistance—including capacity development and robust knowledge-sharing mechanisms—they can maintain and enhance their socio-ecological resilience, well-being, and socioeconomic conditions for global environmental benefits. Building on lessons from previous phases, such as the successful promotion of solar-powered irrigation systems and biogas plants in India, which contributed to both climate change mitigation and local energy security (UNDP, 2019)^[3], the project will focus on scalable solutions that can be replicated in other contexts. This evidence underscores the potential for well-supported local actors to design, finance, and implement landscape management programs that can be scaled up, generating sustainability, resilience, and global environmental benefits.

Building on these lessons and insights, SGP OP8-Tranche 2 aims to implement a comprehensive, participatory landscape-seascape approach that fosters locally-led, synergistic initiatives to achieve both global environmental benefits and improved livelihoods.⁴ These initiatives will prioritize marginalized and vulnerable groups, including women, Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and youth, ensuring that their voices and needs are central to the decision-making processes. Recognizing the need for improved monitoring and evaluation, as highlighted by Dalton (2021)⁴, SGP OP8-Tranche 2 will incorporate more robust monitoring systems to better track project outcomes and measure long-term impact. This will ensure that successful models can be replicated and scaled across different landscapes and seascapes, thereby addressing the challenge of varying project quality and ensuring more consistent, community-driven outcomes (Van Geest, 2020)⁵. Building on evidence from past evaluations, SGP OP8-Tranche 2 will support the SGP Country Programme in each participating country to identify one or more eligible landscapes-seascapes based on national priorities outlined in NDCs, NAPAs, NBSAPs, and other policies. It will work with corresponding local actors to identify socio-ecological vulnerabilities, set priorities, and identify potential solutions as part of a strategy for Inclusive Landscapes-Seascapes for Sustainability, Resilience, and the Global Environment. This approach will emphasize inclusion under the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) principle, ensuring that governance platforms are inclusive, transparent, and equipped to handle the complexities of landscape-seascape management.

SGP OP8-Tranche 2 will increase access to critical land and resource management information that informs decision-making processes, ensuring that local actors are well-equipped to address environmental challenges. This includes expanding knowledge about sustainable technologies and enhancing accessibility to these solutions for CSOs/CBOs and local entrepreneurs. By strengthening the capacity for multi-stakeholder governance and participatory decision-making, the programme will foster collaboration among local CSOs/CBOs, governments, and private sector partners to implement policies in an integrated and sustainable manner. A key lesson from SGP-supported projects in India, for instance, illustrates the importance of coupling technical capacity-building with access to innovative financing. In India, the introduction of solar-powered irrigation systems through SGP projects not only promoted sustainable water management and climate mitigation but also showed how de-risking investments—by combining grant funding with technical training—can encourage broader adoption of sustainable practices among local communities. This approach will be replicated to enhance the technical capacities of CSOs/CBOs in designing initiatives and financial planning to de-risk investments in rural and urban landscape-seascape management, thereby strengthening the sustainability of local economic alternatives and innovations.

SGP OP8-Tranche 2 is positioned to deliver substantial benefits across key areas, including ecosystem and biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, sustainable resource management, and community empowerment. Tranche 2 will elevate these outcomes by serving as an 'incubator' of innovation—fostering the development and refinement of scalable, community-led solutions that can be replicated more widely. With a stronger focus on results-based investments and strategic partnerships, Tranche 2 will enhance mechanisms for knowledge sharing, monitoring, and scaling successful models. This approach ensures that impactful, locally-led innovations are not only sustained but also amplified to achieve broader environmental and social benefits.

In developing country programme strategies and landscape-seascape approaches, local CSOs/CBOs will identify priorities for sustainable development, resilience, and the global environment, selecting specific initiatives for grant financing. These initiatives will be assessed by the SGP National Steering Committee in each participating country for quality, viability, and alignment with GEF-8 Strategic Positioning and Programming Directions and the GEF Small Grants Programme 2.0 Implementation Arrangements for GEF-8. Initiatives will also be encouraged, where appropriate, to complement Integrated Programs and support localized Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Tranche 2 strategy includes several cross-cutting priorities to enhance impact at the landscape-seascape level:

- **Increasing Opportunities for Local Innovations and Scaling Up:** The SGP OP8-Tranche 2 strategy emphasizes collaboration among multiple stakeholders to foster local innovation and scale successful models. By establishing or strengthening multi-stakeholder governance platforms, the program will increase the inclusion of community-based actors and facilitate capacity-building for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) that sustain grant initiatives. This integrates lessons learned from earlier phases, where collaboration was identified as a critical factor for scaling successful interventions. Enhanced coordination with UNDP Country Offices and Regional Bureaux will further link SGP initiatives with complementary GEF-financed projects and integrated programs, amplifying their impact.
- **Enhancing Approaches to Strengthen Social Inclusion:** In line with the 'Leave No One Behind' principle, SGP OP8-Tranche 2 places a strong emphasis on social inclusion by actively involving marginalized and vulnerable groups in landscape-seascape planning and governance. This includes a dedicated focus on advancing gender equality and women's empowerment, building on the recognition that inclusive planning leads to more sustainable outcomes. Additionally, the strategy emphasizes legal recognition and registration of Indigenous Peoples' organizations to ensure their full participation and to uphold Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles. These measures address gaps identified in previous evaluations, which highlighted the need for more robust legal frameworks and greater inclusivity in decision-making processes. By ensuring that Indigenous Peoples and other marginalized communities have both a voice and legal standing in governance structures, SGP OP8-Tranche 2 aims to create more equitable and effective environmental management outcomes.
- **Concerted Focus on Youth and Youth Initiatives.** The SGP OP8-Tranche 2 strategy places a strong emphasis on youth engagement and youth-led initiatives, recognizing the transformative potential of young people in driving sustainable development. As digital natives, youth are often at the forefront of global debates on environmental priorities and are well-positioned to lead in the emerging green economy. Over the last decade, youth have become a key target group for the SGP, with youth participation or leadership in projects increasing to over 40% since 2015. To further mainstream youth empowerment, 74% of SGP countries have appointed a Youth Focal Point to their National Steering Committees. Building on the success of SGP's dedicated innovation program, OP8-Tranche 2 will continue to invest in developing the capacity of young people, equipping them with the skills needed to be effective agents of change. Interventions will include direct project investments in priority landscapes-seascapes, working with youth both individually and through organizations, networks, and councils to address global environmental challenges. By piloting innovative, youth-led approaches across participating countries, SGP aims to amplify the impact of young voices and ideas in sustainable development.
- Building on insights from the SGP Annual Monitoring Reports and global survey findings, SGP OP8-Tranche 2 will **strengthen private sector engagement** by integrating business-oriented approaches within the landscape-seascape management framework. While many SGP Country Programmes reported connecting grantees with private sector companies, feedback from the private sector indicated potential to deepen their involvement further. Tranche 2 will address this need by actively inviting private sector companies and associations to join multi-stakeholder governance platforms, providing partnership opportunities with local

CSOs/CBOs. These platforms will foster strategic partnerships that align economic incentives with environmental outcomes, thereby enhancing sustainability. For example, collaboration between local producers and private firms has shown promise in developing green value chains, expanding market access, and improving the quality and sustainability of local products. By focusing on capacity-building in areas such as marketing, quality control, and financial management, and by facilitating access to investment opportunities, Tranche 2 aims to better leverage private sector expertise and resources. This strategy is designed to respond directly to the identified need for stronger private sector engagement, ensuring that project outcomes are more sustainable and have broader, long-term impact.

Financing and implementing locally-led strategies for Landscapes-Seascapes for Sustainability, Resilience, and the Global Environment will establish a governance framework and strategic planning mechanism that supports further investment toward achieving the SDGs at the local level. This inclusive process will empower local CSOs/CBOs to identify and prioritize SDG-related needs—such as health, education, energy, governance, institutional strengthening, and gender equity—while integrating them with broader sustainable development priorities. By aligning local strategies with the SDGs, SGP OP8-Tranche 2 aims to develop a more comprehensive SDG investment framework that is accessible to a wider range of private, institutional, and governmental investors. This framework will attract diverse funding sources and help bridge the gap between local actions and national or global sustainable development objectives, thereby enhancing the scalability and sustainability of community-led initiatives.

SGP OP8-Tranche 2 will empower landscape-seascape level CSOs/CBOs in each participating country by providing targeted grant financing and facilitating access to additional non-grant financing opportunities. To enhance their capacity to implement sustainable development strategies, the program will offer comprehensive technical assistance, capacity-building initiatives, and access to critical knowledge and information. Peer-to-peer learning and south-south exchanges, supported by digital platforms and innovative communication methods, will play a crucial role in this effort. By combining financial support with skill development and knowledge-sharing, Tranche 2 aims to equip local CSOs/CBOs with the tools they need to design, implement, and scale effective solutions for tackling biodiversity loss, climate change, and socioeconomic challenges within their communities.

Theory of Change

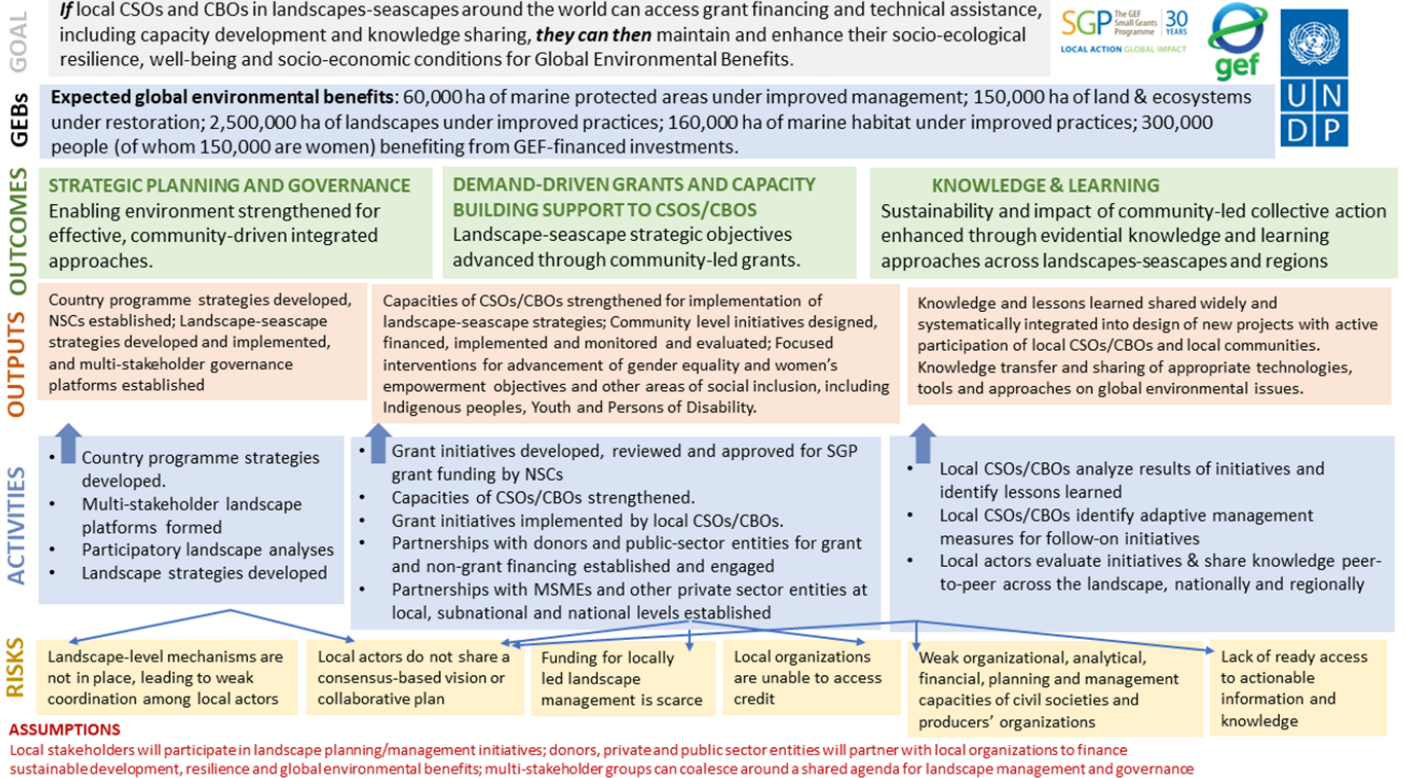
The project theory of change is illustrated schematically in **Figure 1**, reflecting progress across three causal pathways towards achievement of the envisaged outcomes and generation of global environmental benefits. The global environmental crisis – biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, pollution (plastics, POPs, chemicals, mercury), climate change – is the aggregate result of myriad individual decisions by millions of people in the rural and urban landscapes-seascapes where they live and work, motivated by a wide variety of incentives and disincentives – social, economic, political, etc. For hundreds of millions of people in both rural and urban landscapes-seascapes the impacts of global environmental degradation are tangible at the local level in eroded lands, loss of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, disappearing wetland, grassland and forest habitats and their species, deteriorating water resources, diminished agricultural and livestock yields and productivity, declining fish stocks, worsening pollution, higher temperatures, more variable rainfall, etc. These impacts are enhanced or diminished by the everyday decisions of local actors driven by their desires to meet their needs for food and water security, as well as to generate income from farming, livestock, and/or fishing products sold in local, national and other markets.

The people most vulnerable to global environmental degradation and climate change are not unaware of or passive in the face of the global crisis. Local communities, smallholder farmer organizations, Indigenous Peoples, neighborhood improvement groups, and non-governmental or civil society organizations of all kinds have organized to address the tangible impacts of environmental degradation at local and landscape-seascape levels. These voluntary, non-profit organizations are formed by committed individuals who have banded together to achieve impact through collective action. Collective action is essential to reach the scale of impact needed to fully address global environmental degradation, however, it must be organized and directed to achieve objectives consonant with ecosystem function and services i.e., across catchments, watersheds, landscapes and the global environmental assets that sustain them (biodiversity, soils, water, carbon, etc.).

Changes to individual behaviour is a decisive goal, and strategically, collective action provides the means to catalyze and sustain these changes through peer-to-peer pressure and knowledge exchange, group policy advocacy and awareness raising campaigns, economies of scale in procurement of key production or service inputs or sale of sustainably produced goods and services, and effective management of public goods such as ecological restoration of communal lands, urban greening, non-motorized transport (e.g., bike lanes). Such interventions shape not only demand, but also communication between engagement of community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviour and practices.

Above all, collective action is essential to ensure adequate stewardship of ecosystem services at the landscape-seascape scale; for example, water provision across farms, forests, towns, municipalities etc., from headwaters to aquifers to river mouth; microclimate in urban areas; pollination, etc. Sustainable delivery of ecosystem services requires multi-stakeholder governance of the landscape-seascape to ensure and enhance equity, productivity, and socio-ecological resilience.

To achieve effective collective action for the sustainability, resilience and global environmental benefits of the landscapes-seascapes where they live and work, local CSOs/CBOs must have the capacities to proactively participate in a locally-led collaborative planning and management process and multi-stakeholder governance across their shared landscapes-seascapes; develop impacted-oriented strategies and plans for landscape management; access information, knowledge and technical assistance to assist them in reducing risks associated with innovations; identify and implement technical solutions and develop innovations to achieve strategic goals; strengthen the effectiveness of their organizations through learning-by-doing; and access adequate grant and potentially non-grant financing for their initiatives in the landscape-seascape in pursuit of their strategic sustainable development goals.



Expected Results:

The overall **objective of SGP OP8-Tranche 2** is to facilitate local CSOs/CBOs in landscapes-seascapes around the world to access grant financing and technical assistance, including capacity development and knowledge sharing to maintain and enhance their socio-ecological resilience, well-being and socioeconomic conditions for global environmental benefits.

SGP OP8-Tranche 2, with its focus on Landscapes-Seascapes for Sustainability, Resilience and the Global Environment will comprise **three integrated outcomes**, which will enable the local actors in programme countries to develop, access and use technical expertise, generate and disseminate knowledge to develop land/seascape strategies and identify, design, finance and implement the strategy's synergistic component initiatives aimed at building the sustainability, resilience and global environmental benefits of the selected landscapes.

Component 1: Strategic Planning and Multi-Stakeholder Governance

Outcome 1.1: Enabling environment strengthened for effective community-driven integrated approaches

To achieve **Outcome 1.1 *Enabling environment strengthened for effective community-driven integrated approaches***, SGP OP8-Tranche 2 will deliver technical assistance to local CSOs/CBOs in critical landscapes-seascapes to form or strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms who will be assisted to analyze socio-ecological vulnerability to climate change and degradation of global environmental assets (biodiversity, water, soils) from production and land use practices, including climate change mitigation, adaptation and waste and chemicals management. These platforms will analyze trends and patterns in resource use and local actor behavior and their link to vulnerability and ecosystem and land degradation. The target landscapes-seascapes will be identified in SGP Country Programme Strategies and/or landscape-seascape strategies, developed for each of the participating countries.

Landscape-seascape multi-stakeholder platforms (or country-level platforms, depending on the context of the participating countries), with equitable representation of women, will identify desirable socio-ecological outcomes for their landscapes-seascapes in terms of sustainable development (e.g., increased productivity), resilience (e.g., to climate change vulnerabilities) and global environmental protection (e.g., biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, carbon sequestration). These landscape-seascape level outcomes will be discussed, and potential synergies identified (e.g., increased water provision from ecosystem restoration of headwaters or greater productivity from soil conservation). The multi-stakeholder platforms will guide the development of consensus-based landscape-seascape approaches (integrated into the country programme strategies) to achieve these outcomes and identify a typology of potential initiatives to achieve them (e.g., agroforestry to enhance soil productivity; community conserved areas to improve aquifer replenishment, etc.). The landscape-seascape strategies will also include specific actions for gender mainstreaming and inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups.

The multi-stakeholder platforms will be supported to become participatory landscape-seascape governance platforms that will provide guidance, peer-to-peer exchanges, knowledge and information dissemination, venues for discussion and strategizing, trouble-shooting and technical assistance, where needed. The platforms will have equitable representation of women and vulnerable and marginalized groups, including Indigenous Peoples. These mechanisms will be overseen and supported by the SGP National Steering Committees who will provide due diligence regarding landscape-seascape portfolio development, conflict resolution, final approval for funding and other services.

The underlying principle underpinning Outcome 1.1 is that empowered local actors, including women and socially marginalized groups, are the only guarantors of the successful, durable and adaptive behavior change required for socio-ecological landscape-seascape sustainability, resilience and global environmental benefits. This empowerment is not granted by external actors but rather generated by local actors themselves when exercising their agency in pursuit of their identified goals and objectives. This empowerment leads to the strengthening of analytical and organizational capacities for advocacy, participation, democratic decision making, project design and implementation, and adaptive management.

The two **outputs** leading to Outcome 1.1 include Output 1.1.1 (Country Programme Strategies developed and National Steering Committees established and/or confirmed) and Output 1.1.2 (Landscape-seascape strategies developed and implemented, and multi-stakeholder governance platforms established).

Output 1.1.1. Country Programme Strategies developed and National Steering Committees in effective operation

Under Output 1.1.1, the programme will facilitate multiple stakeholder consultations, building upon the preliminary consultations that will be conducted during the OP8-Tranche 2 preparation phase, soliciting feedback for the development of the country programme strategies (CPS's) for each of the participating countries. The CPS's will include descriptions of country level priorities and identification of landscapes-seascapes for SGP OP8-Tranche 2. The National Steering Committees (NSCs), with equitable representation of women, in the countries will play an important role in overseeing the development and endorsement of the CPS frameworks. This output also includes activities focused on reactivating and/or establishing the NSCs in the participating countries.

Output 1.1.2. Landscape-seascape strategies developed and implemented, and multi-stakeholder governance platforms established in relevant countries

In conjunction with the development of the CPSs, the programme will facilitate development and/or updating of landscape-seascape approaches in the SGP OP8-Tranche 2 in targeted countries. Multi-stakeholder landscape-seascape platforms, with equitable representation of women, will be established and/or strengthened to guide the development of the landscape-seascape approaches and to oversee the implementation of priority actions. Building upon best practices implemented through the *Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS)*, the *Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)* approach will be applied for development of the landscape-seascape strategies. The first step in the process entails conducting participatory landscape-seascape baseline assessments, ensuring involvement of key stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as well as private sector enterprises and other enabling partners. The landscape-seascape strategies, integrated into the CPSs, will be based on the findings of the baseline assessments, identifying potential community initiatives to address the agreed priorities.

Component 2: Demand-driven grants and capacity building support to CSOs/CBOs

Outcome 2.1: Landscape-seascape strategic objectives advanced through community-led grants

To achieve **Outcome 2.1 Landscape-seascape strategic objectives advanced through community-led grants**, the programme will provide grant financing to the different initiatives highlighted in the CPSs, as well as seek further funding to co-finance them. Although one-off co-financing will be welcomed, the SGP OP8 will seek to establish partnerships at global, country and landscape levels for ongoing programmatic support to landscape-seascape strategies. These partnerships will be pursued with donors, public sector institutions and the private sector across these three levels.

The programme will seek to establish collaborative partnerships with local governments, particularly where devolved budgeting is national policy, as well as with national governmental and non-governmental entities. The SGP OP8-Tranche 2 will also work to engage MSMEs and other private sector entities in financing landscape-seascape strategies in relation to the different links of key value chains; as such, the programme will support the participatory formulation of value chain strategies for sustainably produced agricultural, livestock or fisheries products, as well as value-added products from sustainable harvests of non-timber forest products and the like.

The essential principle underpinning Outcome 2.1 is that local CSOs/CBOs, particularly those representing the most vulnerable and marginalized, are only in a position to adopt new production practices or technological innovations that enhance sustainability, resilience and global environmental benefits if the risk of failure is nominal and the socio-economic benefits relatively significant. While a one-off grant provides a single capital infusion to an organization of producers or other local actors, for an innovation to be upscaled sufficiently to achieve sustainable impacts across a landscape-seascape, producers, for example, will likely need access to credit for investment capital as well as to equitable markets to ensure adequate returns on the investment. Local CSOs/CBOs in the landscapes-seascapes require technical assistance and other support to engage with lenders and regional and national markets in a longer-term adaptive process of learning by doing.

The four outputs leading to Outcome 2.1 include Output 2.1.1 (Capacities of CSOs/CBOs strengthened for implementation of landscape-seascape strategies, for grant-supporting activities); Output 2.1.2 (Community level initiatives designed, financed, implemented, monitored and evaluated); Output 2.1.3 (Focused interventions for advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment objectives); and Output 2.1.4 (Focused interventions on leaving no one behind, including Indigenous Peoples, youth, persons with disabilities). SGP projects predominantly also have integrated components of capacity development and innovation. These two can serve as both 'drivers of change' and 'results' in themselves. It is SGP's experience that the above suite of offerings also enables longer term sustainability of environmental results.

Output 2.1.1. Capacities of CSOs/CBOs strengthened for implementation of landscape-seascape strategies, for grant-supporting activities

Output 2.1.1 is focused on strengthening capacities of CSOs/CBOs, developing skills for preparing grant proposals, improved financial management, introduction of innovative technologies and approaches, and building partnerships that will help enable broader access to market, improved quality, etc. Partnerships will be facilitated with government agencies, private sector enterprises and associations, and the donor community. The technical assistance delivered under this output will support the grant-making activities in the other Component 2 outputs, building grantee capacities to intensify local community agency in pursuit of global environmental impacts and sustainability contributing to creation of programmatic cohesion, internal coherence, and leveraging results at local levels. Additionally, essential travel will be supported for first-time, remote and/or socially marginalized grantees, delivering capacity development activities to ensure broader adoption and sustainability, e.g., through CSO-government policy dialogue, peer-to-peer exchanges and inclusivity efforts for gender responsiveness and youth empowerment.

Output 2.1.2. Community level initiatives designed, financed, implemented, monitored and evaluated

The bulk of the grant funding will be delivered under Output 2.1.2. In accordance with the priority actions identified in the CPSs and landscape-seascape strategies developed under Component 1 and building upon the capacities strengthened under Output 2.1.1, local CSOs/CBOs will develop grant proposals focused on one or more of the following strategic priorities: (i) community-based management of threatened ecosystems and species, (ii) sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security, (iii) low-carbon energy access and co-benefits, (iv) local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management, (v) sustainable solutions in targeted urban landscapes. SGP National Coordinators will review the proposals and provide strategic guidance to the CSOs/CBOs, and the NSC's will then review and approve the successful applications. Preparation grants will also be available for refining the objective and strategic approach of the proposed initiatives. Partnerships, including value chain opportunities, initiated under Output 2.1,1 will be further operationalized through direct collaboration and co-financing of the interventions, contributing to the objectives of the landscape-seascape strategies and enhancing the livelihoods and well-being of the local communities. Opportunities to enhance the uptake of digital innovation will be actively supported.

Output 2.1.3. Focused interventions for advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment objectives

Under Output 2.1.3, the SGP country programmes will facilitate focused grant interventions that advance gender equality and women's empowerment objectives. Women's groups and CSOs/CBOs that promote gender mainstreaming will be encouraged and capacitated to develop grant proposals and implement the interventions.

Output 2.1.4. Focused interventions on leaving no one behind, including Indigenous Peoples, youth, persons with disabilities

Similar to the focus on gender issues in Output 2.1.3, this output aims to facilitate focused interventions that are targeted to Indigenous Peoples, youth, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups. The output will include fellowship opportunities to build the capacity of the target groups, in partnership with GEF agencies and the UN system. This is consistent with the SGP objectives and is aligned with the "leaving no one behind" principle under the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Having a dedicated output focused on these groups will help ensure social inclusion objectives are realized.

Component 3: Knowledge Management and Learning

Outcome 3.1: Sustainability and impact of community-led collective action enhanced through knowledge management and learning approaches across landscapes-seascapes and regions

To achieve **Outcome 3.1 Sustainability and impact of community-led collective action enhanced through knowledge management and learning approaches across landscapes-seascapes and regions, including South-South Cooperation**, local organizations will be empowered, mobilized and capacitated through technical assistance for generation of evidence-based knowledge and results, facilitation of learning-by-doing and peer-to-peer sharing across landscapes-seascapes and regions. SGP OP8-Tranche 2 will build the capacities of local CSOs/CBOs to implement their landscape-seascape strategy initiatives and achieve global environmental benefits, resilience enhancements and sustainable development benefits by engaging and supporting them in results-capture, analysis, design, implementation, and organizational management for collective action. The programme will support their systematic monitoring and evaluation, harness evidence from local action and support assessment of lessons and knowledge towards improved implementation and adaptive management, actively using new and affordable digital technologies such as earth observation, mobile-based data collection or sensor data. These steps will enhance the overall sustainability, scale and impact of community-led collection actions. Local CSOs/CBOs will be supported to share their knowledge across landscapes-seascapes, and national, regional, and global networks through multi-stakeholder dialogues, learning exchanges and systematized technical assistance across the Programme. Local CSOs/CBOs will also be supported with increased awareness of, access to and adaptive use of open data, open source digital solutions, as relevant. This will support increased accountability of landscape-seascape management and enhanced effectiveness of their initiatives' overall impacts through generation of evidential knowledge and lessons learned.

Knowledge management and learning are integral parts of the SGP. The knowledge obtained from project experiences and lessons learned will be socialized through SGP's national, regional and global networks of stakeholders and will broaden the GEF SGP repository, and 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. Targeted knowledge management and communications activities will aim to share lessons and experiences and showcase results of gender mainstreaming, as well as inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups.

The **outputs** leading to this knowledge and capacities outcome, include 3.1.1. Local knowledge and lessons learned shared widely and systematically integrated into design of new projects with active participation of CSOs/CBOs and local communities. 3.1.2. Knowledge transfer and replication of appropriate technologies, tools, and approaches to address global environmental issues, including through South-South exchanges across countries; 3.1.3. Local organizations mobilized and strengthened through learning by doing and knowledge-exchanges supporting local, sub-national and national peer-to peer dialogue and stakeholder capacity development.

Output 3.1.1. Local knowledge and lessons learned shared widely and systematically integrated into design of new projects with active participation of CSOs/CBOs and local communities

In OP8-Tranche 2 knowledge transfer, learning and uptake will continue to take place via established SGP KM systems at the global, country and project levels. The knowledge generated at the project, country and global levels will be harnessed, analysed and assessed, and learnings and best practices will be integrated into the design and implementation of SGP and local action initiatives. This will also facilitate scale-up, replication and

broader adoption of successful local action initiatives. Knowledge management and communications will be closely coordinated with the communication units in the respective UNDP Country Offices.

At the global level, SGP provides guidance on how to capture and disseminate knowledge and conduct knowledge exchange at the local level so that it can be aggregated at the global level; shares technical publications and provides guidance and training on focal area and strategic areas of work; organizes regional workshops to exchange knowledge and provide training to SGP staff; and shares good practices emerging from thematic portfolios at global conferences and events. SGP also establishes partnerships with a variety of partners to promote knowledge transfer and broader adoption of SGP innovations and learning. At the country level, each SGP Country Programme works directly with the communities in capturing their results and lessons, conducting peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges, organizing training and capacity building, establishing and nurturing networks of CSOs, NGOs and CBOs, and helping to scale up and replicate best practices and lessons learned with national partners including the government. Each country programme outlines a knowledge management and communication plan as part of their Country Programme Strategy for each Operational Phase. Country Programmes routinely produce knowledge materials in local languages, including project fact sheets, project videos, informational brochures, and case studies to disseminate at key national events, and conferences. Some of the specific activities carried out at the national level include knowledge fairs, stakeholder workshops, establishing centers of excellence or demonstration sites and facilitating knowledge exchange with key national partners including government, development partners, other UN agencies and UNDP, developing how-to manuals, and leveraging the NSC as knowledge brokers. At the grant project level, each project includes a knowledge management plan with a corresponding budget that allows the programme to capture their experience as well as to access the training needed to carry out the projects. Lessons learnt and best practices are also captured via project reporting and evaluations. These are then harnessed and aggregated by the Country Programmes to generate SGP knowledge products.

Output 3.1.2. Knowledge transfer and replication of appropriate technologies, tools, and approaches on global environmental issues, including through South-South exchanges across countries

In OP8 there will be an increased focus on knowledge transfer and South-South exchanges with enhanced focus on regional and inter-regional exchanges. These exchanges will support local actors and communities in mobilizing and taking advantage of development solutions and technical expertise available in the global South. Learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be further explored during OP8 implementation. This complements current SGP grant-making results, as the South-South initiative will support the scaling up of innovations and practices developed by SGP grantees, as well as other CSOs at the regional level. SGP experiences from OP6 and OP7 South-South exchanges will enhance the implementation of exchanges in OP8. SGP will also further strengthen the relations with other partners and UN agencies as appropriate, including the UN Office for South-South Cooperation and the UNDP South-South Exchange Platforms. This will facilitate the scale-up, replication and sustainability of SGP interventions.

Output 3.1.3. Local organizations mobilized and strengthened through learning by doing and knowledge-exchanges supporting local, sub-national and national peer-to-peer dialogue and stakeholder capacity development

In OP8 SGP will further utilize CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms as key knowledge sharing and up-take platforms to share SGP knowledge with a range of national stakeholders including CSOs, local communities and Indigenous Peoples, government, development practitioners, donor community, private sector and academia. There will be greater focus on strategically communicating community learning and experiences via these platforms to key partners to inform decision making, influence policy and share SGP best practices and learnings. These platforms will also help to connect local actors to government partners, private sector, CSOs NGOs, academia and other key partners, thereby building and strengthening relationships among these stakeholders and facilitating capacity development opportunities, including for women and socially marginalized groups.

[1] Global Environment Facility (GEF). (2022). *Annual report of the GEF Small Grants Programme: Achievements and lessons learned*. Retrieved from <https://www.thegef.org>

[2] Hughes, L., and Flintan, F. (2019). *Assessing sustainability of local initiatives: Case studies from the GEF Small Grants Programme*. *Development Studies Review*, 23(4), 359-376.

[3] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). (2019). *Empowering communities through small grants: A review of successes and challenges in India*. Retrieved from <https://www.undp.org>

[4] Dalton, T. (2021). *Challenges in measuring impact: Monitoring and evaluation in the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme*. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 49, 103-114.

[5] Van Geest, P. (2020). *Evaluating donor-driven projects: Insights from the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme*. *Journal of Environmental Policy & Planning*, 22(2), 198-214.

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

Yes

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing

In line with SGP 2.0 Implementation Arrangements^{[1]6}, UNDP “will develop execution arrangements most appropriate to the country context.” The option of UNDP itself directly funding grantees in some countries is based on UNDP’s established policies (e.g., Low Value Grant Policy) and procedures, while further replicating successful NGO execution arrangements experienced in other countries, depending on the volume of funding and capacity.

Adopting the DIM execution modality for SGP offers several advantages. Leveraging UNDP’s existing structure and administrative, financial, and monitoring systems will enhance clarity and integration of SGP activities at the country level, including better integration into UNDP’s strategic programming, enhanced reporting and resource mobilization capabilities, and the potential to leverage SGP’s experience for additional support to locally led action for the global environment.

Responsible Parties (Agencies, NGOs), including a number of NGOs in selected countries, for example, in Brazil, India, and the Philippines, and potentially other countries where the NGO execution modality will continue to be utilized. This is in line with the experience gained from a number of Upgraded Country Programmes (GEF-6 and GEF-7) and also with the SGP 2.0 Implementation Arrangements, which encourage Implementing Agencies to work with local executing entities.

Based on country level discussions and assessments of capacities, the most appropriate execution modality is determined for each country and UNDP will either: (i) plan to directly fund grantees in line with its established Low Value Grants Policy, which permits direct funding to grantees, or (ii) will do so indirectly, via “on-granting”, i.e., an arrangement where UNDP provides funds to another non-governmental “grant-making institution” which will operate as executing entity in the country concerned.

Building on more than 30 years of successfully supporting locally led sustainable development, UNDP aims to strategically expand support for direct access to finance by civil society organizations, including expanding the pool of in-country, non-governmental National Host Institutions as a first step towards direct execution and on-granting by those CSOs who possess the administrative, fiduciary and technical capacities for effective Country Programme management. CSO execution is possible in countries with well-established philanthropic foundations or NGOs, which ipso facto tends to limit the possibility of this modality to those countries with a longer history of constructive CSO engagement. During the course of OP8 implementation, as part of country programme strategy formulation and implementation, potential CSO partners will be identified, in close consultation with SGP National Steering Committees and networks of prior grantees, who may be capable of the kind of transparent and accountable management and administration that is required by UNDP’s own fiduciary standards and responsibilities as GEF Agency. Progress on identifying qualified NGO responsible parties will be tabled in the NSC meetings and reported in the annual PIRs and documented in the midterm review.

A strict firewall will be maintained between the delivery of programme oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and programme execution undertaken by UNDP.

At global Level: GEF SGP will be overseen at the programme level by UNDP staff from the BPPS Nature Hub in close coordination with UNDP BPPS VF Hub. These units and functions are institutionally separate and have distinct reporting lines from the execution functions listed below.

- (i) Principal Technical Advisor, Biodiversity and Ecosystem, Nature Hub
- (ii) Local Action Lead and Global/Senior Technical Advisor, Nature Hub

Global Level Execution Arrangements: At the global level, the SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) will manage and coordinate execution functions, including coordinating and providing coherent technical guidance and support to country execution staff in the participating countries. These global execution staff are distinct from the global staff engaged in oversight functions and reporting lines are fully segregated, thus ensuring a firewall between implementation and execution.

At country level: Oversight and Quality Assurance will be provided by:

- Programmatic oversight (quality assurance) by the CO Environment Focal point
- Representation on the National Steering Committee: RR/DRR

Country Level Execution Arrangements: the SGP National Coordinator and other programme staff will execute the programme at the country level. The same firewall exists at country level where the programme will be overseen through senior CO management representation on the SGP National Steering Committee and quality assurance provided by the programmatic teams within the UNDP Country Office. Execution functions will be provided by the SGP National Coordinator and other operational and project staff who will support the day-to-day execution functions for the project (including calls for proposals, signing grants, making payments to grantees, etc.). There will be a clear separation between the roles of oversight/assurance and execution at the UNDP Country Office level and reporting lines will be fully segregated.

Following best practices from 30 years of implementation of the Small Grants Programme, country-driven decision-making principles and program autonomy, independence and transparency will continue to be promoted through the Country Program strategies, Steering Committees, transparent calls for proposals etc.

Areas of collaboration with the other two SGP GEF agencies (FAO and CI) in Cuba, Jamaica, Venezuela and Uganda (FAO), and Sri Lanka (CI) will be explored during the project preparation phase, including on technical matters, joint advocacy, communications, and knowledge sharing efforts, and facilitating their representation on NSCs to ensure synergies with national programming efforts. It is understood that each agency will have fiduciary responsibilities over the approved resources, with UNDP fully relying on its own SGP delivery infrastructure.

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Projects

Cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects include but are not limited to the following:

- **Multi-stakeholder arrangements will be coordinated at global, regional and local levels.** SGP has significant experience in working as a delivery mechanism both for GEF and non GEF projects particularly on community-focused components at country, regional and global levels. SGP will build on successful initiatives geared towards facilitating multiple stakeholder collaboration as demonstrated under the GEF-7 FSPs and Impact Programs, including Global Wildlife Management, Sustainable Land/Forest Management, and others. The GEF-8 Integrated Programs offer additional opportunities for cooperation, e.g., the focus on nature-based solutions in the Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program is closely aligned with SGP initiatives in Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
- **Close coordination, at global, regional and local levels with the two new SGP agencies will be carried out with the aim of ensuring programmatic coherence and integrated impact as well as scale and risk mitigation.** These include transfer of knowledge through South-South Cooperation, policy impact and influence through CSO-government dialogues and other scaling up activities among the SGP GEF Agencies. Another potential opportunity could be collaborative results monitoring and evaluation among the SGP GEF agencies,

providing programme level reporting, assessing grassroots level impact and ensuring grantee-level sustainability through proactive and coordinated scaling up of successes. Coordination frameworks amongst the three agencies will be clarified during the implementation phase of SGP OP8. A common approach on results management, knowledge management and communications will support in systematic capacitation of civil society organization, optimally harnessing avenues for scaling up and replication, and generation of quality data and evidence as 'one SGP programme.

- **Potential cooperation with MEAs and tentative linkages with the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF).** The country programme strategies and landscape-seascape strategies in relevant countries will be aligned with relevant MEAs, e.g., alignment with specific priority actions in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), Land Degradation National Target Setting Programmes, climate change mitigation in the agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sector, etc. The sustainability of the landscape-seascape strategies (and country programme strategies) largely depends on durable partnerships and opportunities for additional financing. The GBFF may provide opportunities for replication and upscaling of results achieved under OP8 in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- **Contributions to the UNDP Nature Pledge and Climate Promise.** The results achieved under the SGP represent important contributions to the UNDP Nature Pledge, a commitment to provide accelerated and upscaled support to over 140 countries to reach their ambitious targets in the historic Global Biodiversity Framework, and the UNDP Climate Promise, which is focused on over 120 countries and territories to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and meet the challenges associated with climate change.
- Coordination frameworks will be clarified during the implementation phase of SGP OP8, while keeping needed flexibility for adaptive management, synchronized results, and knowledge approach, building on investments in line with evaluation findings, a common communication approach in working with civil societies and sharing of quality data and evidence towards scale and cohesion.

Local-Action related partnerships are summarized below:

- **Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA GSI) Phase 2.** The ICCA GSI Phase 1 (USD 15 million) launched in 2014 has been funded by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), and delivered by the GEF SGP, is a multi-partnership initiative implemented together with the Global ICCA Consortium, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC), and IUCN Global Protected Areas Programme (GPAP). An ICCA GSI Phase 1 top-up phase was launched in October 2020 with additional funding of USD 17.2 million as part of the BMUV's IKI Corona Response Package. The programme has now expanded to 45 countries with a total of 645 projects being supported. Aligned to the ICCA-GSI Phase 1 objectives of increasing recognition and support to ICCAs and contributing to the CBD Aichi Targets, ICCA-GSI tranche two (Covid top-up response) has supported Indigenous Peoples and local communities to cope with and recover from the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. In December 2022, Phase 2 (tranche three) of the ICCA-GSI was announced at the CBD COP 15 with an additional EUR 22 million to be implemented in 50 countries in alignment to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), specifically on Targets 3, 21, 22, and 23.
- **Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Phase 4.** In December 2022, the Ministry of Environment Japan, the Keindanren Nature Conservation Fund, and other partners announced the launch of COMDEKS Phase 4, with expected total funding of approximately Yen 1 billion. This initiative will contribute to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and further promote socio-ecological production landscape and seascapes (SEPLS). COMDEKS

Phase 4 will build on the previous three COMDEKS phases implemented by SGP since 2011 which supported over 390 projects in 20 countries.

- **Community-Based Adaptation Programme (CBA Phase 3).** Since 2009, SGP and the Government of Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade have been partnering to implement the Community-Based Adaptation Programme in SIDS and Asia-Mekong countries. In 2022, the partnership was expanded to cover a third phase (CBA Phase 3) which is currently under implementation in 26 countries across the Asia and Pacific regions. Building on the global momentum towards locally-led adaptation, the main goal of this phase of CBA funding is to further enhance the capacities of local communities across priority landscapes/seascapes by building their social and ecological resilience to climate change.
- **SOS-SAHEL**, an African-born grassroots organization, implementing actions on food security and nutrition for rural communities in Sub-Saharan Africa. SGP's partnership with SOS-SAHEL has supported over 30 community-based projects in seven participating countries. With the technical assistance provided by SOS-Sahel, the supported projects have enabled community organizations and CSOs in the Sahel to develop and implement adaptive landscape and seascape management strategies that build social, economic, and ecological resilience, based on local sustainable development benefits. A coordination meeting in October 2022 reviewed the achievements of the partnership and discussed the next steps. Based on the achievements of the first phase of this innovative partnership, SOS-Sahel and SGP agreed to continue this partnership.
- **Mountain Partnership** (hosted by the FAO). The collaboration between the SGP and the **Mountain Partnership** began in 2019 with the aim of increasing the resilience of mountain communities through the improvement of local economies and livelihoods by strengthening agriculture food value chains and capacity building. With a focus on mountain countries, the partnership with FAO and *Slow Food International* supported producer communities. Their flagship products were mapped, and the communities received capacity building and enhanced marketing with the *Mountain Partnership Products (MPP)* label and Participatory Guarantee System. To date, SGP and the Mountain Partnership Secretariat (MPS) have been engaged in two phases of collaboration, with Phase 2 currently in the accelerator stage.
- **PROCARIBE+**. PROCARIBE+ is a 5-year GEF funded project that aims at protecting, restoring, and harnessing the natural coastal and marine capital of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+) to catalyze investments in a climate-resilient, sustainable post-covid Blue Economy, through strengthened regional coordination and collaboration, and wide-ranging partnerships. PROCARIBE+ will provide a grant amount of USD 1 million to implement marine, coastal and social inclusive projects in 5 Caribbean countries. PROCARIBE+ was launched in July 2023 and is scheduled to close in 2028.
- **SGP Plastic Waste Management & Behavior Change Partnership:** Since April 2023, SGP has been partnering with UNDP, [Rare](#) (our global partner) and Rwanda Polytechnic to support the design and implementation of behavior change programs that leverage best practices and the latest insights from behavioral science and design thinking to sustainably prevent and manage plastic waste. SGP and UNDP provide grantmaking and technical assistance while [Rare](#) and Rwanda Polytechnic support with technical assistance. As part of this initiative, SGP grantees and National Steering Committee members have been selected from 18 countries to participate in plastics and behavior change workshop in Rwanda.
- **Legal Identity related partnership:** Under this partnership, SGP shall work with the UNDP legal identity program at both country and global levels. At the country level, the community members without legal identity will be (i) encouraged to register their vital events and obtain legal identity credentials, (ii) supported to register their organizations to facilitate access to funding opportunities and strengthen fund management capabilities; and (iii) supported in alignment with other initiatives during the transition period (until they receive legal identity/recognition credentials) to receive necessary services. At the global level, the lessons learned from country programming will be compiled and disseminated through webinars and other communication tools.

SGP OP8-Tranche 2 will coordinate with the listed ongoing GEF and non-GEF financed projects/programs at country level in the following ways:

Facilitating stakeholder engagement: This involves government agencies, NGOs, CBOs, private sector, academia, etc., in environmental conservation and sustainable development initiatives. With its long-term, continuous, multi-phased approach in engaging local communities and whole of society (men, women, youth and elders), SGP promotes broad participation in all stages of the grant project cycle: design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. A key pillar of the landscape approach, sustainability of landscape planning and management processes is enhanced through the continuous development of multi-stakeholder partnerships, involving local government, national agencies and institutions, NGOs, the private sector, universities, research institutions and others at the landscape level.

Knowledge exchange: Through learning platforms where stakeholders involved can exchange knowledge, experiences, and best practices. These platforms could include workshops, conferences, seminars, and online forums to facilitate dialogue and collaboration.

Capacity building: SGP OP8-Tranche 2 will provide technical assistance and capacity building support to stakeholders. This includes training sessions, mentoring, and knowledge sharing activities to strengthen the capacity of local communities, NGOs, and government agencies to implement their projects more effectively.

Policy advocacy: SGP OP8-Tranche 2 can promote enabling environments for ongoing projects and programs, by advocating for supportive policies, regulations, and institutional frameworks that facilitate the scaling up of successful initiatives and the replication of best practices. Sustainability of results is ensured by aligning country programmes with relevant government policies and linking with relevant national policies and programs.

Resource mobilization: SGP will leverage its networks and partnerships by connecting grantees with potential funders, donors, technical assistance providers, and government led programs/projects to support their activities, scale up their impact, and ensure the sustainability of results at the grantee level.

Core Indicators

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (hectare)	
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management (hectare)	60,000
3	Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare)	150,000
4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare)	2,500,000
5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices (hectare)	160,000
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	TBD
7	Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management (count)	

8	Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric ton)	
9	Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (metric ton of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (gram of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)	300,000 (150,000 women; 150,000 men)

In close alignment with GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework (RMF), SGP intends to report on six of the 11 GEF-8 core indicators. The selected indicators represent programmatic alignment with the scope of SGP's work and the technical compatibility of the programme to administer GEF-8 results guidance, including application of specific tools, at community levels. **For Core Indicator 2, the names of the protected areas, WDPA IDs and IUCN categories will be provided during the implementation phase, when the specific areas will be decided through development of participatory of updated country programmes and/or landscape-seascape strategies, and upon approval of grant proposals targeting interventions on protected areas.** Regarding Core Indicator 6, mitigation benefits are expected to be achieved in the AFOLU sector (e.g., improved landscape management, restoration) and through deployment of low-GHG emission community technologies. Consistent approaches for estimating GHG emissions mitigated are being piloted among OP7 projects, and the targets for OP8-Tranche 2 will be reported, evaluating the results of the piloting.

Target levels for each of the core and sub-indicators have been set using a systematic methodological approach that reflects (i.) SGP's aggregate historical performance on selected core indicators across all country programmes. This also ensures only direct results are captured in line with GEF-8 RMF; (ii.) coverage considerations on number of country programmes that are expected to be aligned with specific indicators using past reporting trends; (iii.) harmonization considerations which ensure high consistency of reporting, data quality and evidential basis in target aggregations across all country programmes.

For SGP OP8-Tranche 2, a few examples of beneficiaries (Core Indicator 11) include people receiving training on sustainable agricultural practices, people provided with access to cleaner energy, and people gaining livelihood benefits through sustainable utilization of agrobiodiversity.

Lessons from GEF-7 to align with GEF core indicators have also informed the target-setting exercise. This included harnessing knowledge from systematic mapping of indicators and targets at design stage of each of the Country Programme Strategies, developing capacities towards implementation of common methodologies globally and systematization of reporting practices across all levels.

Overall, the underlying logic of targets reflects the results pathways adopted, while remaining cognizant of the associated risks and assumptions as noted in the Theory of Change.

SGP will continue to measure and report on additional indicators beyond core indicators, to enable capture of the entirety of impact made by the Programme towards global-environmental and socio-economic impacts. Aligned with the GEF-8 Results Indicators for the SGP 2.0, the OP8-Tranche 2 results framework will include the following indicators for capturing socioeconomic impacts:

- Number of representatives from social inclusion group (indigenous peoples, women, youth, persons with disability, farmers, other marginalized groups) meaningfully engaged in multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms.
- Number of SGP countries supporting legal identity and legal empowerment issues.
- Number of community-based sustainable solutions in urban landscapes (e.g., transport, biodiversity conservation, chemical and waste management, energy efficiency, watershed protection, etc.).
- Number of projects with focused interventions promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Number of SGP countries that demonstrate models of engaging (a) Indigenous Peoples, (b) youth, and (c), persons with disabilities.
- Amount of grant funding of total grant portfolio accessed by: (a) women and/or women's groups; (b) youth and/or youth-led groups; (c) Indigenous peoples' Groups.
- Number of grants supporting promotion of legal identity and legal empowerment, including the participation of Indigenous peoples and other remote/marginalized groups.

[1] GEF Small Grants Programme 2.0, Implementation Arrangements for GEF-8. GEF/C63/06/Rev.01, November 25, 2022

Core Indicators

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
60000	0	0	0

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
60000	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
To be determined during project implementation			60,000.00						

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
150000	0	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Cropland	35,000.00			
Rangeland and pasture	35,000.00			

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

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

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Woodlands	5,000.00			
Natural grass	5,000.00			

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

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

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)
2500000	0	0	0

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)
2,400,000.00			

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

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

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)
100,000.00			

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

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

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

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

Indicator 5.1 Fisheries under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

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

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia

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

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE

Indicator 5.3 Marine OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
To be determined during project implementation		160,000.00			

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	150,000			
Male	150,000			
Total	300,000		0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

In close alignment with GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework (RMF), SGP intends to report on six of the 11 GEF-8 core indicators. The selected indicators represent programmatic alignment with the scope of SGP's work and the technical compatibility of the programme to administer GEF-8 results guidance, including application of specific tools, at community levels. Regarding Core Indicator 6, mitigation benefits are expected to be achieved in the AFOLU sector (e.g., improved landscape management, restoration) and through deployment of low-GHG emission community technologies. Consistent approaches for estimating GHG emissions mitigated are being piloted among OP7 projects, and the targets for OP8-Tranche 2 will be reported, evaluating the results of the piloting.

Target levels for each of the core and sub-indicators have been set using a systematic methodological approach that reflects (i.) SGP's aggregate historical performance on selected core indicators across all country programmes. This also ensures only direct results are captured in line with GEF-8 RMF; (ii.) coverage considerations on number of country programmes that are expected to be aligned with specific indicators using past reporting trends; (iii.) harmonization considerations which ensure high consistency of reporting, data quality and evidential basis in target aggregations across all country programmes.

For SGP OP8-Tranche 2, a few examples of beneficiaries (Core Indicator 11) include people receiving training on sustainable agricultural practices, people provided with access to cleaner energy, and people gaining livelihood benefits through sustainable utilization of agrobiodiversity.

Lessons from GEF-7 to align with GEF core indicators have also informed the target-setting exercise. This included harnessing knowledge from systematic mapping of indicators and targets at design stage of each of the Country Programme Strategies, developing capacities towards implementation of common methodologies globally and systematization of reporting practices across all levels.

Overall, the underlying logic of targets reflects the results pathways adopted, while remaining cognizant of the associated risks and assumptions as noted in the Theory of Change.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures

CONTEXT

Climate	Moderate	<p>Increased climate variability, more severe droughts, changes in rainfall distribution, altered frequency of extreme meteorological events, rising temperatures may affect the sustainability, resilience and global environmental assets of local landscapes, including ecosystem function, biodiversity, water, soils and others. Climate change impacts could undermine efforts to arrest biodiversity loss and land degradation, improve agroecosystem productivity and sustainability, stabilize fisheries and coastal production. Extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and typhoons, may adversely affect coastal communities and communities in SIDS, in particular.</p> <p>Please refer to Risk 5 in the project’s SESP (Annex D) for details.</p>
Environmental and Social	Moderate	<p>Working with natural resource management, often adjacent to critical ecosystems, involving multiple stakeholders and beneficiaries, including women, Indigenous Peoples and other vulnerable groups, there are inherent social and environmental risks that need to be effectively managed. Please refer to Risks 3, 4 and 8 in the project’s SESP (Annex D) for details.</p>
Political and Governance	Moderate	<p>Changes to in-country political conditions may hinder design and implementation of landscape-seascape strategies and component initiatives. And changes in political conditions may prevent locally led landscape-seascape management and governance. The National Steering Committees (NSCs) in the participating countries typically include senior level officials from government ministries. And the landscape-seascape multi-stakeholder governance platforms will include officials from local government units in those locations. The SGP Operational Guidelines and terms of reference for these oversight and governance bodies help mitigate potential risks associated with changes in in-country political conditions. During the project preparation phase, the NSCs will be closely involved in the elaboration of the SGP OP8 programme strategy, including in the preliminary identification of target landscapes-seascapes. Such stakeholder engagement will help mitigate potential political and governance risks by ensuring SGP OP8 is aligned with priorities of the beneficiary countries and that enabling partners and collaborative mechanisms are identified. With the landscape-seascape approach as the strategic programming framework, the proposed programme will finance and support design and implementation of participatory, multi-stakeholder landscape-seascape strategies consisting of locally led, synergistic initiatives producing global environmental benefits, planned, developed and coordinated by local CSOs/CBOs. The integrated, landscape-seascape approach has been developed and continuously strengthened over the past twenty years with the support of key donors (e.g., MoE-Japan, UN Foundation). Based on the foregoing, Indigenous Peoples and local communities and other local stakeholders (local governments, local entrepreneurs) will not only participate in but also lead programme activities. Locally led landscape-seascape management epitomizes the growing consensus in the development community of the importance of increased direct access to environmental finance. At the analysis and formulation stage of the landscape-seascape strategies (and/or country programme strategies), political and governance risks will be studied in depth by the multi-stakeholder</p>

		platforms that will include local government, local private sector actors and local organizations of Indigenous Peoples, communities and other members of civil society. At the stage of strategy design, mitigation measures will be identified, as needed.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	Implementation of SGP OP8 in-country may be hindered by national policies and strategies interfering with participatory multi-stakeholder landscape-seascape management goals of sustainability, resilience and healthy global environmental assets. Supportive national policies may change during implementation. The SGP OP8 design is in compliance and accordance with Council-approved GEF 8 Programming Directions and the GEF Small Grants Programme 2.0 Implementation Arrangements for GEF-8. SGP OP8 will only be implemented in GEF participant countries after receipt of a Letter of Interest or a Letter of Endorsement from the corresponding OFP. Individual SGP OP8 Country Programmes will only be implemented in countries agreeing to abide by GEF policies and strategies, including SGP Operational Guidelines, as well as the technical and operational guidance for SGP OP8 planning, implementation and management. For those potential instances where a government indicates its desire to forgo adherence to these policies and guidance, SGP OP8 will refrain from implementing activities in that country only after consultation by the UNDP Country Office with the appropriate counterparts on the National Steering Committee and with the GEF Focal Points in country. National level stakeholders will be further engaged during the project preparation phase, facilitated through involvement of the NSCs. Consistent with earlier phases of SGP, country programme strategies will be focused on generating mutually supportive global environmental benefits and enhancement of the well-being of local communities, consistent with national sustainable development goals and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements. As described in the project theory of change, the integrated landscape-seascape approach enables adaptive management during project implementation, to reflect changed circumstances and adjustments to national and local priorities.
Technological	Moderate	Local CSOs/CBOs often lack technological knowledge and training for accessing certain opportunities. These capacity constraints may limit their ability to actively participate in technologically based interventions. The OP8-Tranche 2 strategy promotes the use of community-led digital technology and innovative solutions, e.g., mobile applications that assist in identifying and tracking biodiversity, real-time monitoring of low-carbon energy systems, etc. Providing capacity building and fostering partnerships for local CSOs/CBOs will help enable these organizations to more readily adopt emerging technologies.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Local CSOs/CBOs may not have the capacity or access to financing and partnership opportunities to collectively address emerging threats that are affecting the ecosystems they rely upon. Conventional financial and business models often involve barriers to entry that local CSOs/CBOs are unable to

		<p>overcome. The OP8-Tranche 2 strategy has a strong focus on fostering enduring partnerships, including with government, civil society and private sector partners. The landscape-seascape approach promotes collective solutions that address environmental threats at scale and generate multiple benefits, and in turn increase the likelihood for sustainability. Capacity development and partnership building will help ensure sustained involvement by local CSOs/CBOs.</p>
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	<p>Implementing and executing partners may have insufficient institutional capacities for effective design and implementation of the programme at global and national levels. Local CSOs/CBOs may have limited institutional capacities to effectively implement durable landscape-seascape initiatives. As described above under the risk associated with technical design capacity, the SGP has supported grassroots organizations since the inception of the programme in 1992. Building capacities of local CSOs/CBOs to actively participate in community development initiatives is the essence of the programme. Apart from participating in the design and implementation of the individual grant projects, local CSOs/CBOs will form an integral part of the multi-stakeholder landscape-seascape governance platforms. Institutional capacity building will be achieved through participation on these platforms, learning exchanges, mentoring and partnership building. The multi-stakeholder, integrated nature of the landscape-seascape strategies will help ensure sustainability of the initiatives, e.g., through mainstreaming in local development planning and budgetary frameworks. UNDP has an important quality assurance role, based on regular contact with the SGP National Coordinators. Furthermore, the National Steering Committees (NSCs), with representation from civil society leaders, government ministries and institutions and donors, further provides guidance for effective implementation of SGP-financed initiatives.</p>
Fiduciary	Moderate	<p>Civil society executing partners may not have the financial management capacities to effectively and transparently ensure full achievement of SGP OP8 at global and national levels. The primary type of procurement will be the issuance of low-value grants. Minimal non-grant procurement (e.g., technical consultancies, M&E, KM) is expected. Procurement of the low-value grants will follow the SGP Operational Guidelines, as well as UNDP policies and procedures. Where relevant, the UNDP Country Offices and Regional Bureaus will provide oversight of project level procurement. Moreover, the fiduciary capacities of civil society execution partners are required to be cleared through UNDP capacity assessment procedures.</p>
Stakeholder	Moderate	<p>Development and implementation of the landscape-seascape strategies (and/or country programmes) may not be successful in engaging the relevant stakeholders, including government units, private sector, civil society, women's groups, as well as Indigenous Peoples and local communities. It is essential that the landscape-seascape baseline assessments and strategies (and/or country programme strategies) be carried out and developed</p>

		<p>participatorily and overseen by the National Steering Committees and multi-stakeholder governance platforms. As such, the proposed Programme builds on the extensive and tested operational experience, national presence, and organizational framework of UNDP’s largest, most widespread, and longest-running community-focused initiative, the Small Grants Program (SGP), as well as the Adaptation Innovation Marketplace (AIM), the Climate Aggregation Platform, the Equator Initiative and other related initiatives across more than 125 countries and 24,000 projects begun over 30 years ago.</p>
Other	Low	<p>Global and/or national macro-economic trends or events may impact the efficiency or effectiveness of SGP OP8 implementation and operations, e.g., diverting attention of national and local level governmental officials, or possibly limited engagement of private sector partners due to depressed market conditions. Macro-economic conditions will be monitored at global and national levels to determine levels of financial and other risk to landscape strategy formulation and implementation. The UNDP Country Offices, in coordination with UNDP/NCE, will identify potential mitigation or other measures.</p>
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	<p>The overall risk rating is MODERATE. UNDP will monitor all Country Programmes and exercise due diligence regarding the design and implementation of their country programme strategies and oversee the application of appropriate risk assessment and management measures.</p>

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

SGP OP8 aims at increasing the scale and scope of local CSOs’/CBOs’ empowerment through collective action across the landscapes-seascapes where they live and work for sustainable development, climate resilience and the global environment. In line with the GEF-8 programming directions, SGP OP8 will deliver multiple global environmental benefits by boosting the engagement and capacities of local communities, Indigenous Peoples and civil society organizations to effectively tackle climate change impacts, land degradation, biodiversity loss and water and air pollution in a post-COVID19 pandemic context.

Local empowerment and commitment will materialize through the design and implementation of initiatives contributing to the socio-ecological resilience, sustainability and productivity of critical local landscapes-seascapes within a strategic adaptive management approach. Supported by multi-stakeholder platforms, this landscape-seascape approach promotes the enhancement of ecosystem services underpinning landscape-

seascape resilience and productivity, strengthens the sustainability of production systems, develops and diversifies the livelihoods and incomes of local communities and strengthens landscape-seascape institutions and governance systems to encourage community participation in and ownership of sustainable landscape-seascape management.

More specifically, the proposed programme will align with the SGP 2.0 thematic priorities described in both the GEF SGP 2.0 Implementation Arrangements for GEF-8 and the different focal area strategies outlined in the GEF-8 programming directions, as follows:

Community-based management of threatened ecosystems and species: through SGP OP8 grants will be awarded to local CSOs/CBOs to support the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in forest landscapes, grasslands, river basins and catchments, wetlands, and coastal and marine ecosystems, as well as mainstream biodiversity conservation principles and practices in key production sectors in the landscape-seascape. With the active involvement of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and other civil society organizations embedded within multi-stakeholder governance platforms, locally-led initiatives will support innovative solutions at landscape-seascape, national, regional and other levels.

Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security: through landscape-seascape level community-based grants, SGP OP8 will enhance the sustainability and productivity of priority socio-ecological production systems, particularly for food staples and commodities, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture. OP8 will emphasize support to local farmers and fishers to adopt science-based agroecological, regenerative, and biodiversity conservation principles and practices and adapt these to local contexts using traditional knowledge. Local action in the landscape will directly support national voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets.

Low-Carbon Energy Access and Co-Benefits: SGP OP8 will promote affordable clean energy in remote areas and vulnerable communities in critical landscapes-seascapes. Under this priority, the programme will aim at scaling-up low carbon transformation through engagement with the private sector and investments in digital technologies and innovation.

Local to Global Coalitions for Chemicals and Waste Management: SGP OP8 will support communities at the forefront of chemicals and waste-related threats, either as users or consumers. Interventions will focus on innovative, affordable, and practical solutions to chemicals and waste management, including plastics, electronic waste, polychlorinated biphenyls and other persistent organic pollutants, and mercury.

Catalyzing Sustainable Urban Solutions: under its landscape-seascape approach, SGP OP8 will target development of innovations by vulnerable urban communities with an integrated management approach to address challenges faced by local urban communities in terms of energy and water use efficiency, waste and chemical management, green areas and infrastructure, low-cost cooling and heating using renewable energy, and non-motorized transport systems, among others.

In addition, interventions will be implemented and closely aligned with relevant GEF-8 focal area strategies and Integrated Programs, including but not limited to the Blue-Green Island Integrated Program, Food Systems Integrated Program, the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program, the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Integrated Program, Sustainable Cities Integrated Program, the Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution, and the Elimination of Harmful Chemicals from Supply Chains Interventions.

Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) recognize the central importance of community-based organizations' participation in their effective implementation, working in partnership with governments and the private sector to contribute to a green and blue recovery to promote sustainable development and improved livelihoods. Through its landscape approach, the SGP OP8 will support local community-based management of landscape-seascape resources for resilience and the global environment and will contribute to MEAs such as the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC), the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (UNCBD), Land Degradation Neutrality targets (UNCCD), the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Stockholm Convention on POPs, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, and other relevant global agreements.

The envisaged biodiversity outcomes of SGP OP8-Tranche 2 are closely aligned with the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), and the program is expected to make contributions towards achievement of a wide range of GBF targets, including targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23.

SGP OP8 will build on the **UNDP Local Action service offer**, which aims at significantly expanding the size and scope of community level empowerment by bringing in new partners and innovative sources of financing to meet the increasing demand for localizing sustainable development support. Such an offer addresses national and global socio-political environments and contexts and focuses its support to local actors around three essential solutions: a) empowerment - strengthening the agency of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and civil society organizations through collective, empowering action for advocacy, resource management and inclusive governance; b) resilience - supporting networks of local actors and their organizations to build the socio-ecological resilience of their urban and rural landscapes-seascapes through technical assistance and grant funding; c) investment - transforming financial flows to Indigenous Peoples and local communities to accelerate and sustain local collective action to achieve sustainable development goals.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PIF development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Yes

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

During the PIF stage, extensive consultations were made with participating countries through the process of discussing and securing Letters of Endorsement (LOEs) and Letters of Interest (LOIs). Consultations with the countries participating in OP8-Tranche 2, including the new countries, were facilitated by UNDP Country and Regional Offices and SGP National Coordinators (where present) in communication with GEF Operational Focal Points and other national level stakeholders. Additional consultations will be conducted during the project preparation phase (December 2024-June 2025).

Through UNDP's 30-year track record of implementing the SGP, the programme has become highly visible in most countries. Further consultations will be made during the project preparation phase. Extensive country level stakeholder consultations will be conducted during formulation of the SGP OP8 Country Programme Strategies. Moreover, Indigenous peoples and local communities, local government units and private sector partners will be consulted during project implementation, as part of the participatory landscape-seascape baseline assessments and development of the landscape-seascape strategies.

SGP OP8 will operate at the country level through a multi-stakeholder integrated approach, engaging a range of stakeholders at landscape-seascape, national and global levels, including NGOs, CBOs, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, private sector, government, academia, and donor partners. Local CSOs/CBOs will be beneficiaries and direct participants in the programme. Civil society organizations, overall, will be represented on the National Steering Committees, where non-governmental members must be in the majority. Selected CSOs may also take on roles related to capacity building of local CSOs/CBOs, knowledge management, policy advocacy, etc. Although SGP is targeted at specifically empowering CSOs/CBOs, particularly socially marginalized groups, including Indigenous Peoples, women, persons with disabilities, etc., a broad range of stakeholders will be engaged as active partners on platforms for landscape-seascape level participatory multi-stakeholder governance. These may include local governments, local private sector entities and entrepreneurs, and academic institutions, as well as national experts.

Regarding Indigenous Peoples and other marginalized groups, SGP OP8 follows a set of principles that advocate a flexible, time-sensitive, and simplified project cycle to allow these groups to benefit from the programme. As evidenced by SGP participatory video, photo stories, and community theatre, SGP in OP8 will build on this longstanding experience in working with poor and marginalized groups. This includes using alternative formats for grant proposal submission in local and vernacular languages. The programme

will also include flexible disbursement terms to adapt to Indigenous Peoples' culture, customs and seasonal movements. SGP OP8 will make extra efforts to reach people and groups who are often marginalized or disadvantaged. Empowering women and engaging youth are two important current initiatives of SGP. The SGP NSCs at the Country Program level designate focal points for Indigenous Peoples (in relevant countries), gender and youth to ensure these voices are heard. Additionally, through stakeholder workshops, communication through mass media and targeted outreach by the National Coordinators in their respective countries, local CSOs/CBOs can learn of SGP projects and activities and provide inputs on how to improve on them.

As for the private sector, SGP OP8 will include mechanisms for engaging with the private sector through their potential engagement on multi-stakeholder platforms as well as in support of regular grant projects through enhanced involvement in public-private partnerships and other means. In line with the GEF 8 Programming Directions' emphasis on engagement with the private sector, SGP will enhance its work with the private sector through a number of ways, including but not limited to engagement at landscape-seascape and national levels to influence businesses towards sustainable practices; and exploring entry points at landscape-seascape, national and global levels for private sector engagement and engagement with micro, small and medium enterprises that can assist in financing and supporting locally developed innovations.

The stakeholder engagement plan developed for OP8-Tranche 1 will be updated during the project preparation phase of OP8-Tranche 2 with active engagement of CSOs/CBOs, Indigenous Peoples, government, and others prior to CEO endorsement. These consultations will be designed in a way to initiate the multi-stakeholder collaborative action needed for achieving the integrated approaches in the target countries. The primary objectives of the stakeholder engagement plan are to i) integrate concerns, needs, and interests of key stakeholders to ensure effective and efficient project planning and implementation for better outcome; ii) ensure local ownership and participation of marginalized groups, including women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and other vulnerable groups, in project design and implementation; iii) collaborate with diverse key stakeholders for increasing adaptability, sustainability, and replicability of project results; and iv) avoid and minimize negative impacts of the project on local communities, their institutions or environment by ensuring that local stakeholders drive project design and implementation.

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNDP	GET	Barbados	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	91,743.00	8,257.00	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Barbados	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	366,972.00	33,028.00	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	913,995.00	82,260.00	996,255.00
UNDP	GET	Botswana	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	366,742.00	33,007.00	399,749.00
UNDP	GET	Botswana	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	356,881.00	32,119.00	389,000.00
UNDP	GET	Burundi	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	631,707.00	56,854.00	688,561.00
UNDP	GET	Kazakhstan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	366,972.00	33,028.00	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lesotho	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	91,284.00	8,216.00	99,500.00

UNDP	GET	Lesotho	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	174,312.00	15,688.00	190,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lesotho	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	560,092.00	50,408.00	610,500.00
UNDP	GET	Madagascar	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	2,731,906.00	245,871.00	2,977,777.00
UNDP	GET	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	1,834,862.00	165,138.00	2,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Malaysia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	4,587,156.00	412,844.00	5,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	917,431.00	82,569.00	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	142,202.00	12,798.00	155,000.00
UNDP	GET	Peru	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	775,229.00	69,771.00	845,000.00
UNDP	GET	Sri Lanka	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	871,560.00	78,440.00	950,000.00
UNDP	GET	Sri Lanka	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	871,560.00	78,440.00	950,000.00
UNDP	GET	St. Kitts and Nevis	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	275,229.00	24,771.00	300,000.00
UNDP	GET	St. Kitts and Nevis	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	91,743.00	8,257.00	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	375,998.00	33,840.00	409,838.00
UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	24,551.00	2,210.00	26,761.00
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00

UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Yemen	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	67,161.00	6,044.00	73,205.00
UNDP	GET	Yemen	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	391,555.00	35,240.00	426,795.00
UNDP	GET	Global	Multi Focal Area	Small Grant Program	Grant	41,831,664.00	3,764,850.00	45,596,514.00
UNDP	GET	Afghanistan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	440,367.00	39,633.00	480,000.00
UNDP	GET	Afghanistan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	440,367.00	39,633.00	480,000.00
UNDP	GET	Somalia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	70,476.00	6,343.00	76,819.00
UNDP	GET	China	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	917,431.00	82,569.00	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	China	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	917,431.00	82,569.00	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Papua New Guinea	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	1,411,316.00	127,018.00	1,538,334.00
UNDP	GET	Paraguay	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	273,880.00	24,649.00	298,529.00
UNDP	GET	Zambia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	458,716.00	41,284.00	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	229,358.00	20,642.00	250,000.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						65,420,307.00	5,887,830.00	71,308,137.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

false

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
Total PPG Amount (\$)						0.00	0.00	0.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Barbados	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Barbados	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	996,255.00
UNDP	GET	Botswana	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	399,749.00
UNDP	GET	Botswana	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	389,000.00
UNDP	GET	Burundi	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	688,561.00
UNDP	GET	Kazakhstan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lesotho	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	99,500.00
UNDP	GET	Lesotho	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	190,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lesotho	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	610,500.00
UNDP	GET	Madagascar	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,977,777.00
UNDP	GET	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Malaysia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	155,000.00

UNDP	GET	Peru	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	845,000.00
UNDP	GET	Sri Lanka	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	950,000.00
UNDP	GET	Sri Lanka	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	950,000.00
UNDP	GET	St. Kitts and Nevis	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	300,000.00
UNDP	GET	St. Kitts and Nevis	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	409,838.00
UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	26,761.00
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Yemen	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	73,205.00
UNDP	GET	Yemen	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	426,795.00
UNDP	GET	Afghanistan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	480,000.00
UNDP	GET	Afghanistan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	480,000.00
UNDP	GET	Somalia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	76,819.00
UNDP	GET	China	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	China	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Papua New Guinea	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,538,334.00
UNDP	GET	Paraguay	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	298,529.00
UNDP	GET	Zambia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	250,000.00
Total GEF Resources					25,711,623.00

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
SGP	GET	41,831,664.00	41831664
BD-1-1	GET	16,086,188.00	16086188

CCM-1-4	GET	3,058,134.00	3058134
LD-1	GET	4,444,321.00	4444321
Total Project Cost		65,420,307.00	65,420,307.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	12640307
Civil Society Organization	TBD	Grant	Investment mobilized	5000000
Beneficiaries	Grantees and beneficiaries	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	35830000
Beneficiaries	Grantees and beneficiaries	Grant	Investment mobilized	11950000
Total Co-financing				65,420,307.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Indicative investment mobilized contributions include grant contributions from UNDP, civil society organizations and beneficiaries for initiatives that are aligned with the SGP OP8 Country Programme Strategies and specific landscape-seascape strategies in the participating countries.

SGP global policy requests grant recipient beneficiaries to contribute to their projects with grant (investment mobilized) and in-kind co-financing to the best of their abilities. The National Steering Committees will foster compliance with this policy as appropriate. These contributions will only be confirmed during project implementation as grant projects are approved.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Nancy Bennet	9/17/2024	Nancy Bennet		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	Diana Salvemini	9/17/2024	Diana Salvemini		diana.salvemini@undp.org
Project Coordinator	Doley Tshering	9/17/2024	Doley Tshering		doley.tshering@undp.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Zainul Abedin Abid	Deputy Director General, Technical and Policy	National Environmental Protection Agency (AFGHANISTAN)	9/12/2024

Sofjan Jaupaj	General Director.	Tourism and Environment (ALBANIA)	7/25/2024
Karim Baba	Director of Urban Environmental Policy	Environment and Renewable Energy (ALGERIA)	4/28/2024
Malaquias Joaquim Morais Tenente	Advisor	Environment (ANGOLA)	10/29/2024
Diann Black-Layne	Director, Department of Environment	Health, Wellness, and the Environment (ANTIGUA & BARBUDA)	5/21/2024
Juan Rodrigo Walsh	Senior Advisor under Secretariat for Environment and Sustainable Development	Interior (ARGENTINA)	4/16/2024
Hakob Simidyan	Minister	Environment (ARMENIA)	4/17/2024
Emin Garabaghli	Head, Division of International Cooperation	Ecology and Natural Resources (AZERBAIJAN)	9/11/2024
Rhianna M. Neely-Murphy	Director, Department of Environment Planning and Protection	Environment and Natural Resources (BAHAMAS)	4/23/2024
Tushar Kumar Paul	Deputy Secretary	Environment, Forest and Climate Change (BANGLADESH)	5/15/2024
Yolande J. Howard	Permanent Secretary	Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy (BARBADOS)	10/25/2024
Kenrick W. Williams	Chief Executive Officer	Sustainable Development and Climate Change (BELIZE)	3/28/2024
Memanton Boni Yalla	Director of Planification, Administration and Finance	Environment and Transport, in charge of Sustainable Development (BENIN)	9/13/2024
Tshering Dorji	Director, Department of Macro-fiscal and Development Finance	Finance (BHUTAN)	5/7/2024
Carlos David Guachalla Terrazas	Vice Minister of Planning and Coordination	Development Planning (BOLIVIA)	5/17/2024
Malebogo Somolekae	Deputy Director, Department of Environmental Affairs	Environment and Tourism (BOTSWANA)	4/4/2024
Livia Farias Ferreira de Oliveira	General Coordinator for Sustainable Finance	Finance (BRAZIL)	5/17/2024
Pamoussa Ouedraogo	Permanent Secretary of National Council for Sustainable Development	Environment, Water and Sanitation (BURKINA FASO)	4/19/2024

Prosper Dodiko	Minister	Environment, Agriculture and Livestock (BURUNDI)	3/27/2024
Alexandre Nevsky Rodrigues	Special Advisor to the Minister of Agriculture and Environment	Agriculture and Environment (CABO VERDE)	4/16/2024
San Vanty	Permanent Secretary of State	Environment (CAMBODIA)	5/7/2024
Haman Unusa	Interim Technical Adviser	Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (CAMEROON)	3/13/2024
Lambert Gnapelet	Direction de Cabinet	Environment and Sustainable Development (CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC)	4/30/2024
Oumar Gadjou Soumaila	National Climate Change Director	Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development (CHAD)	5/23/2024
Peng Xiang	Deputy Director, Department of International Economic and Financial Cooperation	Finance (CHINA)	9/14/2024
Maria Teresa Becerra Ramirez	Head of International Affairs Office	Environment (COLOMBIA)	5/2/2024
Youssef Elamine Mbechezi	National Director of Forest and Environment	Agriculture, Fisheries, Environment, and City Planning (COMOROS)	3/11/2024
Benjamin Toirambe Bamonga	Secretary General	Environment and Sustainable Development (CONGO, DR)	4/16/2024
Enid Chaverri Tapia	Director of International Cooperation	Environment and Energy (COSTA RICA)	3/20/2024
Sosthene Kouadio	Technical Advisor	Finance and Budget (COTE D'IVOIRE)	6/12/2024
Dini Abdallah Omar	General Secretary of the Minister of Environment	Environment and Sustainable Development (DJIBOUTI)	4/18/2024
Edgar Hunter	Senior Technical Adviser	Environment, Rural Modernisation, Kalinago Upliftment and Constituency Empowerment (DOMINICA)	5/21/2024
Milagros De Camps	Deputy Minister of Climate Change and Sustainability	Environment and Natural Resources (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)	4/18/2024
Edgar Heredia Salazar	Vice Minister of Environment	Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (ECUADOR)	5/24/2024
Ali Abu Sena	CEO, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	Environment (EGYPT)	4/8/2024

Eva Maria Colorado Panameno	Director of International Cooperation and Climate Change	Environment and Natural Resources (EL SALVADOR)	5/2/2024
Kibrom Asmerom	Acting Director General	Land, Water & Environment (ERITREA)	3/25/2024
Khangeziwe Mabuza	Principal Secretary	Tourism and Environmental Affairs (ESWATINI)	7/10/2024
Mensur Dessie Nuri	Director, MEAs Negotiation Coordination Directorate	Planning and Development (ETHIOPIA)	4/12/2024
Andrew R. Yatilman	Secretary	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Emergency Management (FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA)	4/25/2024
Sivendra Michael	Permanent Secretary	Environment and Climate Change (FIJI)	5/8/2024
Stanislas Stephen Mouba Olouna	General manager of Environment and Sustainable Development	Environment, Climate and Human-Wildlife Conflict (GABON)	4/23/2024
Dawda Badgie	Executive Director	National Environment Agency (GAMBIA)	4/15/2024
Nino Tkhilava	Head of Department of Environment and Climate Change	Environmental Protection and Agriculture (GEORGIA)	5/27/2024
Isaac Charles Acquah Jnr.	Chief Programme Officer	Environmental Protection Agency (GHANA)	3/19/2024
Nicole Clarke	Permanent Secretary (AG)	Mobilisation, Implementation and Transformation (GRENADA)	3/14/2024
Lourdes Maria Fernandez Balconi	International Cooperation Coordinator	Environment and Natural Resources (GUATEMALA)	3/12/2024
Fode Toure	Director General of Environment and Natural Capital Fund	Environment and Sustainable Development (GUINEA)	4/3/2024
Joao Lona Tchedna	General Director of the National Environment Institute	Environment, Biodiversity and Climate Action (GUINEA-BISSAU)	3/18/2024
Astrel Joseph	General Director	Environment (HAITI)	4/16/2024
Malcolm Bryan Stufkens Salgado	Deputy Secretary of Environment	Natural Resources and the Environment (HONDURAS)	4/11/2024
Neelesh Kumar Sah	Joint Secretary	Environment, Forest and Climate Change (INDIA)	5/30/2024
Marwan Al-Refai	Secretary General	Planning and International Cooperation (JORDAN)	6/12/2024

Saule Sabiyeva	Director of the Climate Policy Department	Ecology and Natural Resources (KAZAKHSTAN)	5/28/2024
Nenenteiti Teariki - Ruatu	Director, Environment and Conservation Division	Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development (KIRIBATI)	5/27/2024
Phakkavanh Phissamay	Director General	Natural Resources and Environment (LAO PDR)	4/22/2024
Nasser Yassin	Minister	Environment (LEBANON)	6/26/2024
Qongqong Hoohlo	Director, Department of Environment	Environment and Forestry (LESOTHO)	4/24/2024
Dweh S. Boley Sr.	Acting Deputy Executive Director	Environmental Protection Agency (LIBERIA)	4/11/2024
Hery A. Rakotondravony	Minister	Environment and Sustainable Development (MADAGASCAR)	3/13/2024
Evans Njewa	Chief Environmental Officer	Natural Resources and Climate Change (MALAWI)	5/28/2024
Datuk Nor Yahati Binti Awang	Deputy Secretary General, Environmental Sustainability	Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability (MALAYSIA)	7/16/2024
Miruzza Mohamed	Deputy Director General	Climate Change, Environment Energy (MALDIVES)	4/30/2024
Amidou Goita	Head of Environmental Data Section	Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development (MALI)	5/13/2024
Lalya Aly Kamara	Minister	Environment (MAURITANIA)	5/8/2024
D. D Manraj	Financial Secretary	Finance, Economic Planning and Development (MAURITIUS)	4/24/2024
Silvia Guadalupe Gamboa Valladares	Deputy Director of Green Funds	Finance and Public Credit (MEXICO)	5/27/2024
Petru Tataru	General Secretary	Environment (MOLDOVA)	4/26/2024
Tserendulam Shagdarsuren	Director General	Environment and Tourism (MONGOLIA)	5/17/2024
Tamara Brajovic	Director General, Directorate for Climate Change and Nature Protection	Ecology, Sustainable Development and Northern Region Department (MONTENEGRO)	10/29/2024
Rachid Firadi	Director of Partnership, Communication and Cooperation	Energy Transition and Sustainable Development (MOROCCO)	3/22/2024

Eduardo Baixo	Head of Department of Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	Land and Environment, National Directorate of Climate Change (MOZAMBIQUE)	3/22/2024
Teofilus Nghitila	Executive Director	Environment, Forestry and Tourism (NAMIBIA)	3/15/2024
Berilyn Jeremiah	Secretary for Environmental Management and Agriculture	Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture (NAURU)	4/18/2024
Shreekrishna Nepal	Joint Secretary and Chief, International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division	Finance (NEPAL)	5/13/2024
Hamadou Yaye	Director of Development Planning and Programming	Economy and Finance (NIGER)	5/21/2024
Jonah Stanley	Director Planning, Research and Statistics	Environment (NIGERIA)	4/16/2024
Haden T. Talagi	Director, Department of Environment	Natural Resources (NIUE)	9/9/2024
Kaja Shukova	Minister	Environment and Physical Planning (NORTH MACEDONIA)	5/27/2024
Zulfiqar Younas	Additional Secretary (Climate Finance)	Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (PAKISTAN)	8/23/2024
Charlene Mersai	National Environmental Coordinator	National Environmental Protection Council (PALAU)	5/8/2024
Ahmad Abu Thaher	Director General of Projects and International Relations, Environment Quality Authority	Environment Quality Authority (PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY)	4/29/2024
Raul Pinedo	Planning Analyst	Environment (PANAMA)	4/15/2024
Mauricio Gonzales Del Rosario	Head, General Office for Cooperation and International Affairs	Environment (PERU)	6/4/2024
Analiza Rebuelta-Teh	Undersecretary	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (PHILIPPINES)	4/15/2024
Juliet Kabera	Director General, Rwanda Environment Management Authority	Environment (RWANDA)	5/20/2024
Lealaisalanoa Frances Brown Reupena	Chief Executive Officer	Natural Resources and Environment (SAMOA)	3/31/2024

Darnel Helio De Sousa Baia	Directorate General	Environment (SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE)	7/5/2024
Baba Drame	Director of the Environment and Classified Establishments	Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition (SENEGAL)	3/18/2024
Wills Agricole	Technical Advisor, Climate Change and Energy Department	Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (SEYCHELLES)	4/11/2024
Sheku Mark Kanneh	Chief Director	Environment Protection Agency (SIERRA LEONE)	3/14/2024
Chanel Iroi	Deputy Secretary	Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (SOLOMON ISLANDS)	3/21/2024
Liban Mohamed Abdulkadir	Advisor to the Minister	Environment and Climate Change (SOMALIA)	9/12/2024
Shahkira Parker	Senior Policy Advisor, International Governance Management	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (SOUTH AFRICA)	3/19/2024
Colincia Levine	Permanent Secretary	Environment, Climate Action and Constituency Empowerment (ST. KITTS AND NEVIS)	5/23/2024
Eulampius Frederick	Chief Technical Officer	Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training (ST. LUCIA)	10/24/2024
Vanuessa Gefferie	Permanent Secretary Finance and Administration	Spatial Planning and Environment (SURINAME)	5/2/2024
Kemilembe Mutasa	Director of Environment	Vice President's Office (TANZANIA)	4/16/2024
Jatuporn Buruspat	Permanent Secretary	Natural Resources and Environment (THAILAND)	7/5/2024
Joao Carlos Soares	National Director, Climate Change	Tourism and Environment (TIMOR-LESTE)	4/29/2024
Comlan Awougnon	Director of Administrative and Financial Affairs	Environment and Forest Resources (TOGO)	4/15/2024
Sione Akauola	Chief Executive Officer	Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (TONGA)	5/9/2024
Hayden Romano	Managing Director	Environmental Management Authority (TRINIDAD & TOBAGO)	7/26/2024

Sabria Bnoui	Director General for International Cooperation	Environment (TUNISIA)	5/20/2024
Ahmet Bagci	Deputy Minister	Agriculture and Forestry (TURKEY)	5/8/2024
Yevhenii Fedorenko	Deputy Minister for European Integration	Environmental Protection and Natural Resources (UKRAINE)	5/16/2024
Robert Bouvier	Minister	Environment (URUGUAY)	5/3/2024
Jakhongir Talipov	Head of Department	Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change (UZBEKISTAN)	8/5/2024
Abraham Nasak	Acting Director General	Climate Change (VANUATU)	4/29/2024
Nguyen Duc Thuan	Director, Vietnam Environment Protection Fund	Natural Resources and Environment (VIETNAM)	8/9/2024
Faisal S. Al Thalabi	Acting Chairman	Water and Environment (YEMEN)	6/10/2024
Godwin Fishani Gondwe	Director, Environment Management Department	Green Economy and Environment (ZAMBIA)	3/15/2024
Tanyaradzwa Mundoga	Acting Director, Department of Wildlife and Forest Resources Management	Environment, Climate and Wildlife (ZIMBABWE)	3/19/2024
B.K. Prabath Chandrakeerthi	Secretary	Environment (SRI LANKA)	8/27/2024
Mirslav Amankulov	Deputy Minister	Natural resources, Ecology and Technical supervision (KYRGYZSTAN)	9/17/2024
Jude Tukuliya	Managing Director, Conservation Environment Protection Authority	Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (PAPUA NEW GUINEA)	9/3/2024
Lilian Portillb	Director of Strategic Planning	Environment and Sustainable Development (PARAGUAY)	9/25/2024
Pepetua E Latasi	Secretary	Home Affairs, Climate Change, and Environment (TUVALU)	9/13/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

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

Georeferenced information will be available during project implementation, when specific sites will be decided through the process of approving and implementing grant proposals.

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

SGP_OP8_Tranche 2_PIF_Annex D_SESP_07Aug2024

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Please see attached file Annex F SGP Taxonomy