

# GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>3</b>
Project Summary .....	7
Project Description Overview .....	8
<b>PROJECT OUTLINE .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>A. PROJECT RATIONALE .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....</b>	<b>18</b>
Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.....	35
Core Indicators .....	49
Key Risks .....	53
<b>C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES .....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS .....</b>	<b>58</b>
Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.....	58
Stakeholder Engagement .....	58
Private Sector .....	59
Environmental and Social Safeguards .....	59
<b>E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS .....</b>	<b>59</b>
Knowledge management .....	59
Socio-economic Benefits .....	59
<b>ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES .....</b>	<b>59</b>
GEF Financing Table .....	59
Project Preparation Grant (PPG) .....	73
Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation.....	73
Focal Area Elements.....	80
Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type.....	80
<b>ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS .....</b>	<b>81</b>
Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):.....	81
<b>ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK.....</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG) .....</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES .....</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING.....</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE .....</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS .....</b>	<b>109</b>

## General Project Information

Project Title

Eighth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme (Part 1)

Region	GEF Project ID
Global	11285
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Global	FSP
Albania	
Algeria	
Antigua and Barbuda	
Argentina	
Armenia	
Bahamas	
Bangladesh	
Barbados	
Belize	
Benin	
Bhutan	
Botswana	
Brazil	
Burkina Faso	
Burundi	
Cabo Verde	
Cambodia	
Cameroon	
Central African Republic	
Colombia	
Comoros	
Congo	
Congo DR	
Costa Rica	
Cote d'Ivoire	
Cuba	
Djibouti	
Dominica	

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Dominican Republic

Ecuador

Egypt

El Salvador

Eritrea

Ethiopia

Fiji

Gabon

Gambia

Georgia

Ghana

Grenada

Guatemala

Guinea

Guinea-Bissau

Haiti

Honduras

India

Jamaica

Jordan

Kiribati

Kyrgyz Republic

Lao PDR

Lebanon

Lesotho

Liberia

Madagascar

Maldives

Mali

Mauritania

Mauritius

Micronesia

Moldova

Mongolia

Morocco

Mozambique

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Namibia  
 Nauru  
 Nepal  
 Niger  
 Nigeria  
 North Macedonia  
 Palau  
 Palestinian Authority  
 Panama  
 Paraguay  
 Philippines  
 Rwanda  
 Samoa  
 Senegal  
 Seychelles  
 Sierra Leone  
 Solomon Islands  
 South Africa  
 St. Lucia  
 Suriname  
 Tanzania  
 Thailand  
 Timor Leste  
 Togo  
 Tonga  
 Trinidad and Tobago  
 Tunisia  
 Türkiye  
 Uganda  
 Ukraine  
 Uruguay  
 Vanuatu  
 Venezuela  
 Zambia  
 Zimbabwe

GEF Agency(ies):

GEF Agency Project ID

UNDP	9520
Project Executing Entity(s) UNDP/ Other Executing Partner	Project Executing Type GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s) Multi Focal Area	Submission Date 1/12/2024
Type of Trust Fund GET	Project Duration (Months) 48
GEF Project Grant: (a) 126,186,603.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) 0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 11,356,794.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d) 0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 137,543,397.00	Total Co-financing 35,000,000.00
PPG Amount: (e) 0.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 0.00
Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 137,543,397.00	
Project Tags CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: Yes Innovation: No	
Project Sector (CCM Only) Small Grants Program	

### Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Influencing models, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Non-Grant Pilot, Project Reflow, Capital providers, Large corporations, Civil Society, Academia, Community Based Organization, Trade Unions and Workers Unions, Non-Governmental Organization, Indigenous Peoples, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Participation, Consultation, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change, Enabling Activities, Targeted Research, Knowledge Generation, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Community-based adaptation, National Adaptation Plan, Adaptation Tech Transfer, Small Island Developing States, Sea-level rise, Mainstreaming adaptation, Livelihoods, Disaster risk management, Least Developed Countries, Complementarity, Climate finance, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, National Adaptation Programme of Action, Climate resilience, Private sector, Climate information, Innovation, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy,

Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport, Financing, Technology Transfer, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Chemicals and Waste, Mercury, Coal Fired Power Plants, Cement, Non Ferrous Metals Production, Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining, Coal Fired Industrial Boilers, Disposal, Open Burning, Waste Management, Hazardous Waste Management, eWaste, Industrial Waste, Green Chemistry, Plastics, Pesticides, DDT - Vector Management, DDT - Other, Sound Management of chemicals and waste, Ozone, Persistent Organic Pollutants, New Persistent Organic Pollutants, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants, Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices, Eco-Efficiency, Emissions, Industrial Emissions, International Waters, Freshwater, Aquifer, Lake Basin, River Basin, Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan Preparation, Biomes, Seagrasses, Mangrove, Coral Reefs, Polar Ecosystems, Constructed Wetlands, Ship, Acquaculture, SIDS : Small Island Dev States, Marine Protected Area, Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, Large Marine Ecosystems, Strategic Action Plan Implementation, Coastal, Pollution, Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater, Nutrient pollution from Wastewater, Persistent toxic substances, Fisheries, Biodiversity, Species, Plant Genetic Resources, Animal Genetic Resources, Invasive Alien Species, Threatened Species, Crop Wild Relatives, Illegal Wildlife Trade, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Livestock Wild Relatives, Supplementary Protocol to the CBD, Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing, Biosafety, Mainstreaming, Tourism, Infrastructure, Certification -National Standards, Extractive Industries, Certification - International Standards, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Productive Seascapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Temperate Forests, Tropical Dry Forests, Desert, Wetlands, Rivers, Grasslands, Sea Grasses, Paramo, Tropical Rain Forests, Lakes, Mangroves, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Trust Funds, Conservation Finance, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting, Land Degradation, Land Degradation Neutrality, Carbon stocks above or below ground, Land Cover and Land cover change, Land Productivity, Food Security, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Pasture Management, Sustainable Forest, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Ecosystem Approach, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Drought Mitigation, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Agriculture, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Sustainable Fire Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Forest, Forest and Landscape Restoration, REDD - REDD+, Congo, Amazon, Drylands, Integrated Programs, Sustainable Cities, Energy efficiency, Integrated urban planning, Urban Resilience, Urban sustainability framework, Urban Food Systems, Buildings, Municipal Financing, Green space, Global Platform for Sustainable Cities, Municipal waste management, Urban Biodiversity, Transport and Mobility, Commodity Supply Chains, Deforestation-free Sourcing, High Conservation Value Forests, High Carbon Stocks Forests, Beef Supply Chain, Smallholder Farmers, Soybean Supply Chain, Sustainable Commodities Production, Financial Screening Tools, Adaptive Management, Oil Palm Supply Chain, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Integrated Landscapes, Comprehensive Land Use Planning, Food Value Chains, Landscape Restoration, Deforestation-free Sourcing, Smallholder Farming, Sustainable Food Systems, Sustainable Commodity Production, Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa, Sustainable Production Systems, Small and Medium Enterprises, Integrated Land and Water Management, Multi-stakeholder Platforms, Resilience to climate and shocks, Diversified Farming, Crop Genetic Diversity, Agroecosystems, Land and Soil Health, Gender Dimensions

#### Rio Markers

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

#### 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. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

SGP-OP8 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 Part 1 of SGP OP8 is to engage local CSOs/CBOs in

landscape-seascape approaches across the 99 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 equal distribution of Core resources amongst the countries, new approaches to support youth, women and Indigenous Peoples, linking up with complementary partnerships, cooperating with the two additional GEF agencies, and leveraging opportunities with other GEF programs. SGP-OP8 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 and vulnerable groups, including women, Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, the elderly and youth. Expected results under OP8-Part 1 include 225,000 ha of land and ecosystems under restoration, 3,800,000 ha of landscapes under improved practices, 90,000 ha of marine protected areas under improved management, 270,000 ha of marine habitat under improved practices, and 500,000 direct beneficiaries, of whom 250,000 are women.

## Project Description Overview

### Project Objective

SGP-OP8 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 Part 1 of SGP OP8 is to engage local CSOs/CBOs in landscape-seascape approaches across the 99 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.

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ha of marine protected areas under improved management, 270,000 ha of marine habitat under improved practices, and 500,000 direct beneficiaries, of whom 250,000 are women.

## Project Components

### 1.0 Strategic Planning and Multi-Stakeholder Governance

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
7,431,244.00	2,040,000.00

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.

### 2.0 Demand-driven grants to CSOs/CBOs

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
99,031,246.00	27,192,000.00

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

### 3.0 Knowledge Management and Learning

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
4,126,302.00	1,134,000.00

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 (\$)
4,126,302.00	1,134,000.00

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 (\$)
1.0 Strategic Planning and Multi-Stakeholder Governance	7,431,244.00	2,040,000.00
2.0 Demand-driven grants to CSOs/CBOs	99,031,246.00	27,192,000.00
3.0 Knowledge Management and Learning	4,126,302.00	1,134,000.00
M&E	4,126,302.00	1,134,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>114,715,094.00</b>	<b>31,500,000.00</b>
Project Management Cost	11,471,509.00	3,500,000.00
<b>Total Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>126,186,603.00</b>	<b>35,000,000.00</b>

Please provide Justification

Project Management Cost (PMC) at 10% threshold as per PIF part 1 approved, and in line with SGP 2.0 implementation arrangements.

## PROJECT OUTLINE

### A. PROJECT RATIONALE

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:**

Humanity faces an integrated, multi-faceted planetary emergency of interrelated trends in biodiversity loss, climate change, land and water pollution, and ecosystem degradation. The health of the planet's biodiversity and ecosystems – including agro-ecosystems - has been steadily declining over the past century, with accelerating losses in forest cover, coral reefs, mangroves, wetlands, soils, and water resources, among others. The ecosystem functions that provide the services sustaining human societies and economies are being rapidly eroded, endangering food and water security and threatening the wellbeing and resilience of billions of vulnerable urban and rural inhabitants. At the same time, the loss of ecosystem services underlies insecurity and conflict and impacts disadvantaged populations more severely, exacerbating inequality and driving involuntary migration to cities and abroad.

This dynamic is intensified by the impacts of climate change on rainfall, temperatures, drought, sea level rise, species distributions, habitat stability, and other factors. Poor rural and urban populations are particularly vulnerable to climate change from their reliance on schemes of production, housing, energy, transportation and other systems that are susceptible to increasing climate risk from more variable rainfall, increasing temperatures, rising sea level, and drought, among other things. At the same time, the world is experiencing unprecedented and rising inequality with accompanying disparities in health and wellbeing.

#### **Threats and Root Causes:**

*While this planetary emergency is global, its impacts are experienced locally*, with rural communities facing some of the largest threats from ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss, and climate change, especially the more than two billion people who depend on agriculture, grasslands, fisheries and forests for their livelihoods. Poor and marginalized urban communities, as well, face increasing temperatures and lack of heat-reducing green landscaping or appropriate cooling technologies; pervasive pollution from motorized transport, plastic waste, and harmful chemicals; insufficient access to adequate clean water or dependable energy for cooking, lighting, heating or cooling; and increased disaster risk from extreme climate-driven rainfall events resulting in flooding, landslides, power outages and other effects. Rising inequality increases the vulnerability of disadvantaged groups in this context and decreases their ability to cope and recover. All these impacts are disproportionately borne by women, youth and children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and ethnic, racial, LGBTQ, and other minorities.

#### **Baseline scenario:**

Nevertheless, civil society and community-based organizations, particularly those of local communities and Indigenous Peoples, have not been passive in the face of these trends nor have they been inactive in addressing obstacles to the exercise of their rights and agency. Worldwide, there are thousands, if not tens of thousands, of civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs), including women and youth, Indigenous Peoples, and other vulnerable groups, who have organized to address increasing ecological degradation of the landscapes and seascapes where they live and work and the rising vulnerability of their societies, cities, homes, and production systems. These organizations include a variety of formal and non-formal groupings: traditional community groups, producers' cooperatives and associations, women's organizations, neighborhood improvement associations, worker and artisan unions, and a multitude of others. The 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP's Strategic Plan 2022 – 2025 and the GEF-8 Strategy and Programming Directions recognize the vital importance of CSOs/CBOs participating and working in partnership with local governments and private entrepreneurs, to address challenges facing their communities, leading to sustainable development at the landscape-seascape scale, enhancement of wellbeing and generation of global environment benefits.

**While the impacts of the global emergency are felt locally, the solution** - to the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem function, declining water quality and availability, increasing climate vulnerability, mounting plastic and other pollution and other trends - **is also found locally**. CSOs/CBOs are highly motivated to act to address the drivers and impacts of global environmental degradation as they relate to the resilience and productivity of the urban and rural landscapes where they live and work. They contribute with awareness raising and campaigning, as well as developing and piloting production innovations, testing consumer marketing, strengthening their organizational planning and management capacities, demonstrating applications of new technologies, and other activities. These organizations provide an engine for social capital formation, actively pursuing increased membership, exchanging knowledge and experience peer-to-peer, holding public events to engage and advocate, and exercising needed pressure on their peers to comply with social norms that enhance global environmental benefits and socio-ecological resilience.

CSOs/CBOs have considerable strengths, especially their commitment and accountability to their communities and landscapes-seascapes, as well as their ability to be flexible, nimble, and adapt to change. However, as described below they face *substantial obstacles to undertaking concerted, collective action for sustainable development*, including financial, organizational, informational, technical and political constraints.

- CSOs/CBOs suffer from generally poor financing and are more often reliant on sweat equity, external donors and member financial contributions.
- Weak or unpredictable finance impedes their abilities to strengthen their capacities to become more effective and more equitable organizations and thus weakens their full participation as partners and allies in conserving biodiversity, enhancing ecosystem function and mitigating and building resilience to climate change in the landscapes-seascapes where they live and work.
- CSOs/CBOs may be poorly organized and networked and unable to participate constructively and effectively in policy dialogues and debates in partnership with local governments and micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in decisions affecting their sustainable development.
- CSOs/CBOs often lack access to credit, investment opportunities or the grant and non-grant funding mechanisms necessary to innovate without crippling risk.

- CSOs/CBOs may have limited access to equitable markets, due to inadequate and inefficient distribution and production services.
- Since some leaders/members of CSOs/CBOs are not registered, they struggle to register their own CSOs/CBOs in a country of operation and to open bank accounts to receive grants to finance its activities.
- CSOs'/CBOs' organizational capacities may be weak without the tools and experience required for transparent, democratic and visionary collective action in their communities and with other communities across their shared landscapes-seascapes.
- CSOs'/CBOs' technical capacities to adopt or adapt new, more sustainable practices may be poor, and their access to accurate information, including digital solutions and tools, may be weak and insufficient.
- CSOs/CBOs often lack access to meaningfully participate in local, regional and global governance and natural resource management initiatives.
- Many Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPs and LCs), which make up the primary CSO/CBO direct beneficiaries of the SGP are often situated in remote and isolated locations which makes accessing information and resources challenging.
- Information on access to capacity building and grant funding opportunities is often unavailable in local languages.

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 effectiveness and the feeling of ownership of sustainable development outcomes, including those generating global environmental benefits and climate resilience. It is crucial to support locally-led ***approaches that support indigenous governance and management systems and traditional knowledge***. Participatory vulnerability analysis of local socio-ecological landscapes-seascapes, including agro-ecosystems and use of indigenous crop species for agriculture and improved food security based on traditional knowledge, is an important process that empowers local actors. In coastal areas, similar approaches might be used by groups with traditional knowledge to identify more robust approaches in reducing erosion, stabilizing shorelines, protecting fisheries and sustainably using other coastal and marine resources.

Locally-led action requires ***equitable governance*** that recognizes and respects the human and resource rights of local communities and people in rural and urban landscapes-seascapes directly experiencing environmental degradation and the impacts of the climate change, as well as the local institutions and organizations (including civil society organizations, production federations, micro, small and medium enterprises and others) representing and supporting them. A central tenet of locally-led action is ***multi-stakeholder governance over action*** wherever possible. This enables local actors to consider multiple perspectives, working collaboratively to resolve trade-offs and combine valuable local, intergenerational, indigenous, traditional and cultural knowledge with scientific and technical knowledge.

To act effectively to meet the challenges of global environmental degradation, local actors must be capable and unconstrained in collectively exercising agency by making their own decisions; they must have ready access to consistent and reliable technical expertise, training, knowledge and information vital to managing the risks of innovating and sustaining solutions to these challenges, as well as “patient and permissive” financing, in particular, grant financing, which can also be used to reduce or leverage non-grant financing.

The organizational and civic capacities of CSOs/CBOs are strengthened through learning-by-doing, their increasing sense of responsibility and ownership, and their firm commitment to landscape management goals and decisions. Decision making bodies – to be respected - must be representative and inclusive; this means that overcoming structural inequalities faced by different groups and populations living and working in the landscape-seascape must be a central goal of landscape-seascape governance to ensure effective resource management to enhance resilience.

### **Barriers hindering effective and collective action by CSOs/CBOs:**

Local actors at landscape-seascape level – government, private sector and civil society – often act separately and at times at cross-purposes. By coming together around a jointly developed, shared programme of action across the landscape-seascape (catchment, valley, coastal zone, small island, etc.), local actors can act more effectively and efficiently, ensure compliance with agreed norms and standards, exchange information and knowledge and ensure transparency and accountability of decision-making and governance. Local government institutions can be strengthened by consistent, direct and frequent interactions with civil society and private sector actors within a flexible landscape-seascape governance framework that prizes participation, learning, joint programming and partnership building. This inclusive, representative governance platform also becomes a venue for analysis and discussion of risks and uncertainties, identification and prioritization of outcomes, assessment of potential solutions or responses, and strategy development and programming for collective action and investment.

For locally-led actions to achieve sustainable development goals and generation of global environmental benefits, such initiatives must be ***urgently scaled-out*** in rural and urban landscapes-seascapes across the world. Mobilizing stronger investment and technical assistance for locally-led actions – where finance and decision-making power should reside to meet local priorities, needs, interests, rights, and implementation, in reflection of NDCs, NBSAPs, NAPs and other commitments – is a key priority for UNDP and the GEF. Although considerable collective action can be and is carried out using local level resources, including cash and sweat equity, the requirements of effective, long-lasting climate-adaptive sustainable development *at scale* almost certainly require greater volumes of finance, particularly in the context of increasing climate vulnerability. By developing ***joint, consensus-based landscape-seascape level programmes of locally-led action***, CSOs/CBOs can engage and deploy their resources more effectively, develop partnerships with outside investors and lenders, and sequence or blend funding, as needed.

While organizations from local communities, urban neighborhoods, smallholders, Indigenous Peoples and others may be fiercely committed to locally led sustainable development, they typically face a variety of obstacles in realizing their capacities and carrying out the activities required to achieve the sustainability, resilience and global environmental benefits of the landscapes where they live and work. These barriers are described as follow:

- ***Landscape-seascape level governance mechanisms are not in place*** to enable local actors to substantially engage in and influence decision making, which can further distance them from accessing funding, enhance elite capture, and increase marginalization; lack of governance mechanisms results in ***weak coordination among local actors at landscape-seascape levels*** to manage resources for resilience and the global environment, to advocate policy reforms or to attract investment; weak local representative participation in landscape-seascape governance does little to strengthen transparency and accountability of decision making and governance; although the most vulnerable to environmental degradation, women, youth, children, persons with disabilities, people who are displaced, Indigenous peoples and marginalized ethnic groups are under-represented in decision making and governance at local levels. For Indigenous Peoples, lack of respect on their rights, specifically Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) as stated in the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) (UNDRIP) often leads to the absence of equitable governance and effective management of natural resources in their territories. This in turn leads to environmental degradation from extractive industries and other sectoral initiatives within and outside Indigenous Peoples' lands.
- Despite the need for collective action to build socio-ecological resilience at landscape-seascape levels, CSOs/CBOs have ***limited consensus-based vision or collaborative plan*** that identifies and prioritizes financing and action to address global environmental degradation and climate change adaptation and mitigation, nor engages partners in providing grant and non-grant financing to local actors. There is also



limited explicit learning and knowledge generation efforts to sustain adaptive management of land and resources and landscape-seascape governance.

- Local CSOs/CBOs have difficulties to plan and manage landscape-seascape resources or climate risks in rural and urban landscapes-seascapes due to ***lack of ready access to timely, actionable, user-friendly information and knowledge***; local actors require early warning of climate-induced extreme weather or other risks but may be the least informed or connected.
- ***Local CSOs/CBOs often lack the technical skills to identify and implement practices*** and techniques that optimize ecosystem functions in production and protected rural and urban landscapes-seascapes, underlying the water provisioning, disaster reduction and other ecosystem services that support socio-ecological resilience. Where traditional knowledge is accessible, it is sometimes undervalued by or lost to younger generations.
- The necessary ***organizational, analytical, financial, planning and management capacities of civil society and producers' organizations*** to improve productivity, optimize ecosystem services, maximize socio-ecological resilience and efficient and renewable energy access and adoption, are weak or absent in many rural and urban landscapes-seascapes.
- ***Funding for locally-led landscape-seascape management plans is scarce*** and, where it is available, it is insufficient to meet the tangible manifestations of global environmental degradation and climate change effectively, tending to be project-based, ad hoc and bound within short time frames.
- ***Local producers' organizations are unable to access credit*** in rural and urban landscapes-seascapes because of the perception of the *financial risks* involved. Private sector engagement with resilient production, processing and commercialization, and clean, efficient and renewable energy solutions is limited due to the financial risk of working with local producers, lack of value chain coordination, and difficulties in collaboration with producers' organizations in terms of volumes, quality and timeliness of production;
- ***Insufficient access to digital connectivity, technology, literacy and capacity*** by local actors including private sector, youth entrepreneurs, women and communities, limit the uptake and scaling benefits of modern digitalization.

### **Consistency with national priorities and regional and international conventions:**

The stakeholder consultations conducted during the OP8 preparation phase (see *Annex 6* to the *Project Document*) confirmed that the OP8 country programme strategies will be aligned with national priorities. In each of the participating countries, the SGP will facilitate close linkages and synergies with multilateral environmental agreements and related policies and strategies such as National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and others, all of which emphasize the importance of engaging wider stakeholders, including civil society, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, and marginalized populations, to achieve the national priorities outlined in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), etc. With respect to management of chemicals and wastes, the Stockholm and the Minamata Conventions are also increasingly recognizing the role of civil society in addressing their challenges and have been closely working with the SGP to reach out to the local and community level.

## **Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):**

The project is relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), most notably SDG 14 (Life Below Water), SDG 15 (Life on land) and SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SGP 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

## **Relevance to the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025:**

The expected project results will also contribute towards achievement of the **UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025)**, namely Output Signature Solution #4 (Environment); contributing to UNDP SP Result 4.1: “Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods”; and Result 4.2: “Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions”. Under the Integrated results and resources framework (IRRF) of the UNDP Strategic Plan, the project will contribute towards Indicator 4.1.1 (“Number of people directly benefitting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources”), Indicator 4.1.2 (Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access, and benefit-sharing regime) and Indicator 4.2.1 (“Number of people directly benefitting from mechanisms for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions funded by public and/or private sector resources”). The SGP OP8-Part 1 strategy was also developed according to the “Leaving No One Behind” framework, a core principle of the SGP.

## **B. 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 guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

### **Proposed Alternative Scenario:**

The proposed GEF alternative to overcoming the barriers hindering achievement of sustainable development, socio-ecological resilience and global environmental benefits in project landscapes-seascapes is predicated on a participatory and integrated adaptive landscape-seascape management approach, as outlined in the project theory of change in the figure below. The landscape-seascape management programme in each country will be constituted by locally identified initiatives consonant with the Strategic Initiatives described in the GEF-8 *Strategic Positioning and Programming Directions* and the GEF *Small Grants Programme 2.0 Implementation Arrangements for GEF-8*. As such, “[d]uring GEF-8, as an overarching strategy, SGP would continue to adopt and strengthen its Landscape and Seascape Approach that focuses its programming on globally recognized priority landscapes and seascapes” and “[u]nder the Landscape and Seascape Approach, SGP proposes to strengthen, and refine and integrate the following strategic programs and cross-cutting initiatives”:

- (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, and
- (v) Catalyzing sustainable urban solutions.

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

The UNDP-implemented GEF Small Grants Programme, OP8-Part 1 builds on 30 years of successful support to local CSOs/CBOs to generate global environmental benefits by innovating their production practices, recovering, applying and combining traditional socio-ecological knowledge, applying new resource-efficient technologies, innovating alternative sustainable development activities, establishing and strengthening organizational networks, identifying and advocating potential policy inputs, and sharing knowledge and experience across communities and organizations. As such, SGP in GEF-8 will adopt a strategic approach focusing on supporting CSOs/CBOs to enhance the sustainability, resilience and global environmental assets of their landscapes-seascapes.

The participating countries in SGP OP8-Part 1 that have provided Letters of Endorsement and Letters of Interest during the PIF stage (a list of the participating countries is provided in **Annex 2**). **These countries have expressed an interest in continuing the implementation of SGP with UNDP's support during OP8, and to be included in the first tranche (Part 1). In line with the GEF-8 SGP Implementation Arrangement Paper, core SGP resources are to be allocated equally among all eligible countries participating in Part 1 and 2.**

The strategic approach is underpinned by the following supposition. ***If*** local CSOs/CBOs in landscapes-seascapes around the world can access grant financing and technical assistance, including capacity development and knowledge sharing, ***they can then*** maintain and enhance their socio-ecological resilience, well-being and socio-economic conditions for global environmental benefits, ***because they will be able to*** design, finance and implement landscape management programmes that can be scaled up and replicated, generating sustainability, resilience and global environmental benefits.

**SGP OP8-Part 1 will finance and support the design and implementation of participatory, multi-stakeholder *landscape-seascape approaches* consisting of locally-led, synergistic initiatives producing global environmental benefits and improved livelihoods, planned, developed and coordinated by local CSOs/CBOs, particularly those representing marginalized and vulnerable groups, including women, Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, elderly and the youth.** SGP OP8-Part 1 will support the SGP Country Programme in each participating country to identify one or more eligible landscapes-seascapes based on national priorities espoused in NDCs, NAPAs, NBSAPs and other policies and work with the corresponding local actors to identify socio-ecological vulnerabilities (including threats to biodiversity, water, land, etc.), set priorities, and identify potential solutions, as part of a strategy for Inclusive *Landscapes-Seascapes for Sustainability, Resilience and the Global Environment*. These strategies will emphasize inclusion of the most vulnerable populations under a Leave No One Behind (LNOB) principle and approach

under the SDGs. These actors will come together in *multi-stakeholder landscape-seascape governance platforms* for analysis and decision making with technical assistance from appropriate experts and institutions.

Among other things, the programme will significantly increase access to land and resource management information to inform decision-making; expand knowledge about and enable access to sustainable technologies; strengthen capacity for multi-stakeholder governance and participatory decision-making among local CSOs/CBOs, in collaboration with governments and private entrepreneurs, and for implementation of resultant policy in an integrated, systemic and sustainable manner; strengthen CSO/CBO technical capacities, e.g., on initiative design and financial planning to de-risk investments in rural and urban landscape-seascape management; and strengthen the sustainability of local economic alternatives and innovations overall.

Critical benefits will accrue in biodiversity conservation, sustainable natural resource management, climate mitigation and adaptation, multi-stakeholder governance, poverty reduction, waste management, energy access, water security, access and management, human health, gender equality, and others. Through SGP OP8-Part 1, accrual of these benefits will be enhanced by projects serving as “incubators” of innovation, with the potential for broader replication of successful approaches through larger projects and programmes supported by the GEF and/or other partners. SGP OP8-Part 1 focuses on promoting strategic and results-based investments at the local level in alignment with the GEF’s proposed focal area investments and Integrated Programs.

For more than three decades, SGP interventions have focused on building and harnessing local community-group action to catalyze broader and sustainable environmental change. This offering is dominant across SGP portfolio and focuses on the inherent power of a motivated group to propel momentum and serve as an agent of change. Such community-group action is an informal ‘coming together’ between a plurality of individual(s) and/ or organizations in the community based on a shared collective conviction and position.

In the development of the country programme strategies and the landscape-seascape strategies, local CSOs/CBOs will identify priorities for sustainable development, resilience and the global environment and select specific initiatives for grant financing. These initiatives will be assessed by the SGP National Steering Committee in each participating country for quality and viability, as well as alignment with the 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, as appropriate, for their potential to complement Integrated Programs and their support to and delivery of localized Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The priorities and strategic approaches and cross-cutting initiatives mentioned above will steer SGP OP8-Part 1 grant making at the landscape-seascape levels and build on SGP’s experience and achievements. SGP grant making will be further guided by the following cross-cutting priorities:

- **Increasing opportunities for local innovations and scaling up.** The SGP OP8-Part 1 strategy is predicated on facilitating collaboration among multiple stakeholders in the target landscapes-seascapes. Multi-stakeholder governance platforms will be established, or existing platforms will be strengthened to increase inclusion of community-based actors. Recognizing the important role of MSMEs in sustaining grant initiatives, the SGP OP8-Part 1 strategy includes capacity building for such enterprises. Implementation of the programme will also build upon other lessons gained from earlier operational phases, facilitated by experienced National Steering Committees and National Coordinators. UNDP Country Offices and Regional Bureaux are well positioned to link SGP initiatives with complementary GEF-financed projects and integrated and impact programs, as well as other donor funded projects.
- **Enhancing approaches to strengthen social inclusion.** In accordance with the principle of “leave no one behind”, SGP OP8-Part 1 has a concerted emphasis on social inclusion, facilitating involvement of marginalized and vulnerable groups in participating in landscape-seascape planning, in being a part of the multi-stakeholder governance platforms, and benefitting through capacity building and grant assistance by

implementing initiatives that enhance their well-being, as well as generating global environmental benefits. Under Component 2 there is a dedicated output focused on advancing gender equality and women's empowerment objectives. As with previous operational phases, inclusion of Indigenous Peoples residing in the target landscapes-seascapes will be an important strategic objective. In order to ensure full integration, indigenous peoples and other remote and marginalized communities need to be granted the legal identity by registering their existence in front of the law, and the organizations of indigenous peoples need to be registered in the country of operation. Indigenous and remote populations groups will then be able to design and implement initiatives based on their own priorities, and free, prior and informed consent will be obtained prior to the development of the landscape-seascape strategies.

- Concerted focus on youth and youth initiatives.** The SGP OP8-Part 1 strategy also includes a concerted focus on engagement of youth and youth-led initiatives. Youth empowerment and knowledge have the potential to spark transformational change, as young people become more and more engaged in sustainable development priorities, they are often leading global debates across digital platforms and are fully integrated in the digital economy. Over the last decade, youth has increasingly become an important target group of the SGP as they are key stakeholders for current and future environment and sustainable development. SGP recognizes that active engagement of youth is vital to address the interlinked planetary crises and recognizes young people as the primary stakeholders, as well as future leaders and agents of change for sustainable development. The share of SGP projects with youth participation and led by youth tracked since 2015 grew to over 40%. To facilitate mainstreaming of youth empowerment, the majority (74%) of SGP countries appointed a Youth Focal Point to their National Steering Committees. Further, to become innovators and positive agents of change, young people need the right tools and knowledge. Building on the impactful experience of its dedicated innovation program, SGP will continue to invest in the capacity of youth, particularly the skills necessary for participation in the emerging green economy. The SGP OP8-Part 1 youth approach will be realized through systematic piloting in participating countries. Interventions will include direct project level investments in priority landscapes-seascapes and will include both working with youth as individuals and as organizations/ networks/ councils tackling global environmental issues.
- Leveraging private sector and business-oriented approaches.** Private sector engagement will be facilitated through implementation of the integrated, landscape-seascape approach in the participating countries. Private sector companies and associations will be invited to join the multi-stakeholder governance platforms, providing partnership opportunities with local CSOs/CBOs. Considering that many of the grant initiatives have a strong livelihoods dimension, private sector engagement will be important in enhancing sustainability of project results, through insertion of local producers into green value chains, delivery of capacity building on marketing and quality control, and access to financing opportunities.

Financing and implementation of locally-led strategies for *Landscape-Seascape Sustainability, Resilience and the Global Environment* will provide a governance framework and strategic planning mechanism for further investment to achieve the SDGs at local level. The process of strategy preparation will permit local CSOs/CBOs to also identify and prioritize SDG-related needs and aspirations at the same time and integrate them with other sustainable development priorities, and potentially develop a more comprehensive SDG investment framework accessible to a broader array of private, institutional and governmental investors for investment in health, education, energy, governance, institutional strengthening, gender equity and/or other SDGs.

For landscape-seascape level CSOs/CBOs in each participating country to be supported in their efforts to achieve the above, ***SGP OP8-Part 1 will provide grant financing (and support local CSOs/CBOs to access non-grant finance, where possible), technical assistance and capacity development, and access to***

***knowledge and information through peer-to-peer learning and south-south exchanges using digital and other means.***

## **Theory of Change**

The project theory of change is illustrated schematically in *Project Document 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.

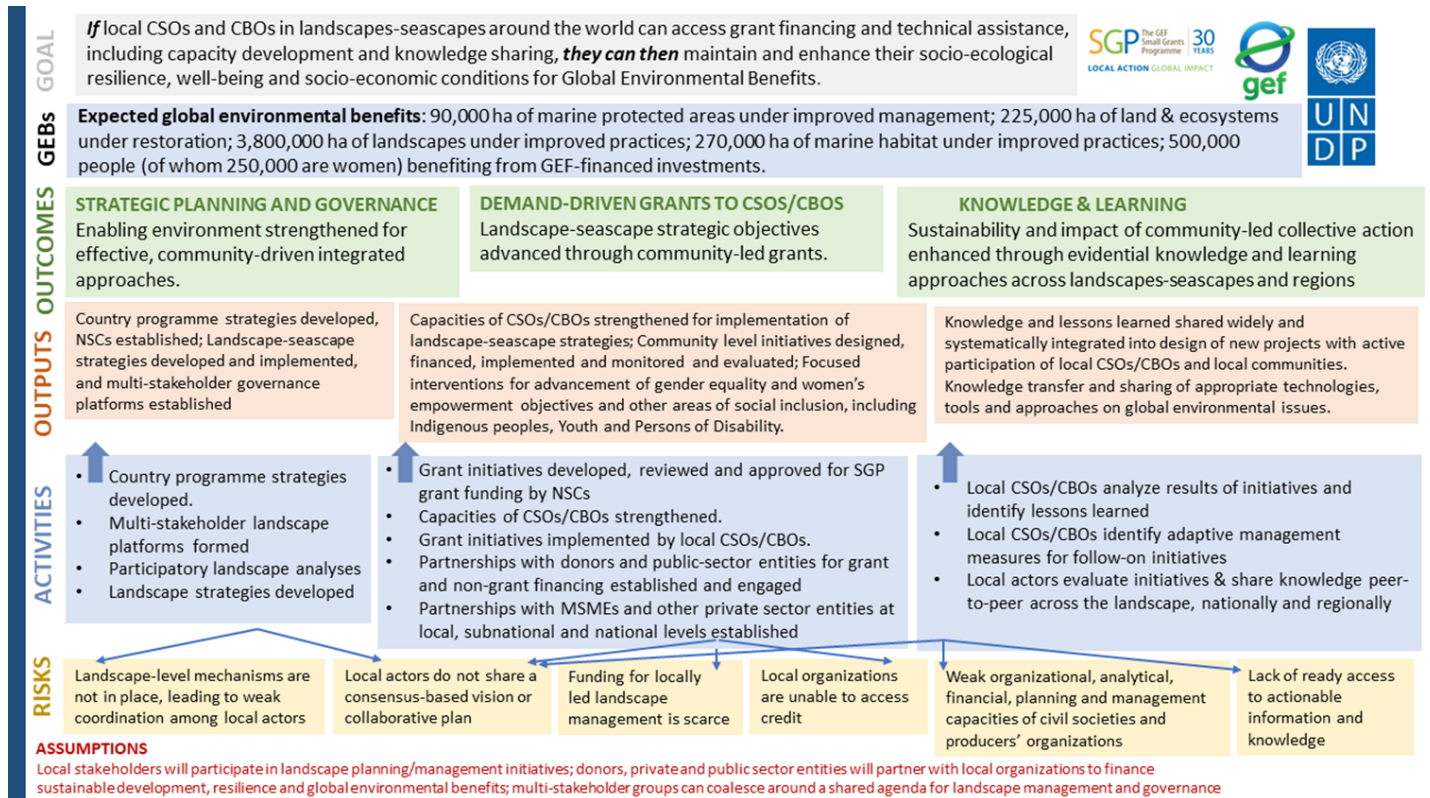
The people most vulnerable to global environmental degradation and climate change are not unaware of or passive in the face of the global crisis. Local communities, smallholder farmer organizations, Indigenous Peoples, neighborhood improvement groups, and non-governmental or civil society organizations 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). For SGP, knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms and conventions are collectively considered social and behaviour change interventions working at individual, organizational and community levels. 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.



Project Document Figure 1: Project theory of change

### Incremental/additional cost reasoning

The SGP provides support to communities and CSOs/CBOs in their work to contribute to both local and global environmental benefits. One of the unique features of the SGP is that the interventions are driven by local communities themselves, thereby engendering a strong sense of ownership. The landscape-seascape strategy incorporated in the OP8 design harnesses these bottom-up approaches and facilitates collective action among local CSOs/CBOs. Without GEF support through SGP grant-making, building on the strong results on environmental protection, rehabilitation and overall sustainable development delivered so far, replication and scaling of innovations that have been nurtured by the SGP would likely not be realized at the envisaged landscape-seascape scale. The baseline scenario described shows that much more needs to be done as expanding populations of poor and vulnerable communities try to increase their agricultural productivity, access energy, and use fisheries, often-times through unsustainable means, further jeopardizing their livelihoods and the ecosystems these depend on. While many developing country governments have started to put more resources to local development and to CSOs/CBOs as partners, the demand for socioeconomic development and associated pressure on natural resources, coupled with capacity constraints and limited awareness continuous to pose challenges for achieving sustainability objectives. Moreover, for many

disadvantaged groups including Indigenous Peoples, the SGP remains one of the only sources of concrete support.

SGP OP8-Part 1 will align with the UN Legal Identity Agenda initiative by promoting the legal identity among the indigenous groups as well as other relevant vulnerable communities. Throughout the past SGP program, there were various cases where indigenous community members could not register their organization nor open the bank account to receive funding due to the lack of legal identity credentials. This not only constraints their programming activities and derails the progress of the program, it leaves those people vulnerable as they are not able to access any public services nor private services. SGP OP8-Part 1 shall address the legal identity of indigenous people and the legal recognition of their community organizations as a part of its activities both in global and country levels.

The strong emphasis of the SGP on building partnerships with local and national governments, civil society, the private sector, and the donor community is an important additionality of the GEF funding. Without the multiple stakeholder collaborative action focus of the SGP at the national and landscape-seascape levels, local CSOs/CBOs would have limited opportunities to meaningfully engage in such ecosystem-based approaches. Under SGP OP8-Part 1, the program will actively seek to further strength coordination and synergy with relevant partners, including complementary GEF projects and integrated programs. The SGP will work towards developing replicable coordination mechanisms to support delivery of community interventions for these projects and programs, as well as for other initiatives. “Replicable coordination mechanisms’ refer to strategies, processes, or frameworks that have proven successful in coordinating and aligning various initiatives, projects, and programs at the national level. These mechanisms can be replicated to facilitate coordination with GEF and non-GEF ongoing/previous investments. From SGP’s experience, scaling up, replication, and mainstreaming of project benefits can be achieved through the following mechanisms: Development and implementation of projects with geographic focus with coordination and linkages; Development of joint projects with partners at local, national, regional and global levels; Promotion of synergies, linkages and partnerships; Advocating to influence or change government policy; and Transforming community thinking, attitudes and behaviors through knowledge sharing, learning, and networking. In many cases, scaling up of community efforts took planning, nurturing, mobilization of alliances and partnerships, as well as systematic follow-up. There are some broad themes that recur in multiple country cases, including the following: Community work needs to be “nurtured” in order to achieve sustainable results; achieving and sustaining results requires time; barrier removal and creation of an enabling environment are essential for scaling up; partnerships increase the impact of the project and are key to scaling up; creative and adaptive replication may be an effective way of extending the reach of community efforts related to environmental management and sustainable development.

The SGP will further act as an incubator, helping to connect successful and promising initiatives with other channels for continued support while advocating for enabling environment and supportive policies. There are limited other such platforms as the SGP in bridging meaningful interaction among civil society, government agencies, the private sector and other partners.

### **Global environmental benefits**



In line with SGP's overall objective to secure global environmental benefits (GEBs) through community-based initiatives and actions, SGP OP8-Part 1 plans to deliver the following GEBs:

- On biodiversity, the grant-making approach will target to improve management effectiveness of 90,000 ha of marine protected areas, landscapes under improved practices across 3,800,000 ha, and 270,000 of marine habitat under improved practices.
- On land degradation, an estimated 225,000 ha of land (forest, agricultural and other production sector lands) will be brought under restoration.
- On climate change mitigation, the SGP grants will contribute to reduced greenhouse gas emissions in the agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sector through improved ecosystem management and conservation of natural resources and restoration of degraded agricultural and forest areas. The programme will advocate for inclusion of low carbon technologies and promotion of integrated urban energy solutions.
- Interventions focused on curbing land-based pollution, including solid waste, sewerage, waste water, and agricultural waste, will be promoted.
- Twenty (20) local to global coalitions for chemical and waste management will be strengthened and/or established.

### **Socioeconomic Benefits:**

The durability of the multiple global environmental benefits generated through the community-driven interventions will largely depend upon sustained socioeconomic benefits for local communities, as summarized below.

- An estimated 500,000 people, of whom 250,000 are women and girls, will directly benefit from the SGP OP8-Part 1 interventions through enhanced capacities and improved livelihoods.
- Linkages and partnerships for sustainable food production practices (such as diversification and sustainable intensification) and supply chain management including in sustainable fisheries management, will be supported in an estimated 25 countries.
- An estimated 80% of the awarded grants will involve focused interventions on advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment objectives.
- Models for engaging Indigenous Peoples, youth and persons with disabilities will be demonstrated in 30 countries, 50 countries and 15 countries, respectively.
- High level policy changes attributed to increased community representation through facilitation of 180 dialogues will be formed or strengthened among CSO-government-private sector partners.
- An estimated 10 urban community-based solutions will be deployed, focusing on transport, biodiversity conservation, chemical and waste management, energy efficiency, watershed protection, etc.
- An estimated 25 countries will undertake South-South exchanges such that cross-fertilization and learnings between communities, CSOs and other partners are promoted, and an estimated 40 South-South exchanges

will take place at the global and/or regional levels to facilitate knowledge transfer and replication of approaches.

## Project Objective, Components, Outcomes and Outputs

The overall **objective of SGP OP8-Part 1** 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-Part 1, 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-Part 1 will deliver technical and grant 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 local CSOs/CBOs, who are members of the multi-stakeholder platforms, will participate in identifying potential initiatives to carry out in support of landscape-seascape outcomes and will receive support from the country level National Coordinator (NC) and/or technical specialists to design their proposals for GEF SGP grant funding. Preparation grants will also be available for refining the objective and strategic approach of the proposed initiatives.

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 through community/or strategic grants).

### ***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 conducted during the OP8-Part 1 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-Part 1. 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 through community and/or strategic grants***

In conjunction with the development of the CPSs, the programme will facilitate development and/or updating of landscape-seascape approaches in the SGP OP8-Part 1 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. Grant resources are allocated under this output for engaging CSOs and CBOs through community or strategic grants for guiding the multi-stakeholder governance platforms, facilitating sustained involvement of local CSOs/CBOs, conducting baseline assessment processes, and actively participating in the landscape-seascape approaches.

## **Component 2: Demand-driven grants 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-Part 1 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); and 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. **The resources allocated for Component 2 represent 72% of the total GEF financing, inclusive of the agency fee.** 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, 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***

The bulk of the grant funding will be delivered under Output 2.1.2. In accordance with the priority actions identified in the CPSs 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 on 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-Part 1 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, and 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 broaden the GEF SGP repository, and it will be used in upscaling successful initiatives. The increased capacity of community-level stakeholders to generate, access and use information and knowledge is expected to increase the sustainability of project activities beyond the life of the grant funding. 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-Part 1 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 learnings. 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 leverage the NSC as knowledge brokers. At the 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 learnings 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.

### **Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:**

**Innovation.** Community innovations in SGP are manifested in the testing and ground-truthing of low-cost technologies and sustainable production methods, in new methodologies for the involvement of stakeholders, and in integrating traditional decision-making processes within the wider frameworks and actions relevant to meeting country commitments to international environmental agreements. Since SGP funding is modest and its interventions are designed to be initially small scale, the programme can readily support community-based experimentation. Once a novel idea has been tested on the ground and proven to be effective in meeting community needs, it can often take off more widely through grantee networks as well as networking with other CSOs, further resulting in more innovations and eventually attracting additional donor and or government support for wider application. This innovation process is supported through a digital library of community innovations, building on the tens of thousands of SGP-supported projects, as well as a South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform to share these innovations across countries.

To encourage innovation within the portfolio, and to fully explore the potential of the SGP to be an incubator, the SGP will scale-up tracking innovation results in terms of the invention of product, service or process, leveraging local assets and resources, relevance to local unmet needs, potential of scaling up/ replication. Building on results from previous operational phases OP8 will further roll out the implementation of the measurement called the SGP Innovation Meter. This measure covers different types of innovations, including disruptive and sustaining/ incremental innovations that SGP is involved in. It measures innovation both from the standpoint of the coverage of the portfolio and also the depth of innovation in the portfolio. In addition, SGP will continue with the design and implementation of Innovation Programs with interested and relevant SGP Country Programmes to emerging environmental issues for scaling up and/or pilot innovative approaches and tools on specific thematic issues.

Achieving **sustainability** of project outcomes is central to SGP. According to IEO Joint Evaluation in 2015, the SGP has secured a high success rate in sustaining project results. Project proponents are required to build measures into their project design that increase the likelihood of outcome sustainability, including through the development of an appropriate exit strategy. The screening of project proposals by the National Steering Committees (NSC) includes a systematic assessment of whether such measures are sound and based on realistic assumptions. Grant level project logical frameworks include outcome indicators that are monitored periodically. Project monitoring activities are designed to verify that initial assumptions hold, and that the required elements for outcome sustainability are in place. Most grants include a capacity development component and a sustainable livelihoods component to ensure that achievements will be sustained at the smallholder and resource-user level. Proactive adaptive management is applied throughout the life of the projects by the National Coordinator (NC) who works with SGP grantees to take corrective action whenever

there are indications that project outcomes may be compromised or may not be sustained after the project ends. SGP does not generally support the creation of new organizations, but rather strengthens existing CSOs/CBOs.

Although most communities continue applying acquired skills in their day-to-day work, SGP ensures retention of new skills through various means: (i) inviting leaders or members of former grantee organizations to new training; (ii) using former SGP grantees as trainers for other communities and projects; (iii) continuing monitoring former grantees and troubleshooting as much as possible; and (iv) establishing mentoring and peer-to-peer support among communities. Other activities that enhance sustainability include strengthened grantee networks; promoted peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges; organized training within project grants on specific technical issues; organized training for SGP grantees on different subjects to improve project implementation; connected grantees with government services; connected grantees with NGOs/INGOs; connected grantees with the academia or research centers; connected grantees with development agencies/practitioners; and connected grantees with private sector companies. Ultimately, the sustainability of SGP projects results from the strong ownership of the community or CSO/CBO grantee-partners to the actions taken and resulting outcomes, the empowerment built in the process of implementation, and the fact that these projects are meeting their most important needs particularly for sustainable livelihoods. SGP's Grantmakers Plus initiatives is specifically geared towards sustainability and will promote an enabling environment to scale up the impacts of SGP Strategic Initiatives, nationally and globally, through networking and knowledge exchange.

With regards to **scaling up**, the majority of SGP innovations have scaling up potential. This is emblematic in the fact that among the 60 cases<sup>[1]</sup> assessed for a study by the GEF IEO<sup>[2]</sup> in 2019 for evaluating scaling up in GEF, 14 consisted of SGP projects. This is because successful SGP projects are solutions that are relevant to a thousand-fold more communities under similar situations within the country of implementation, and across other countries. Community-based approaches are inherently more cost-effective in their utilization of existing resources and hitherto untapped resources thereby providing a good model for larger projects concerned with efficiency and sustainability. The highly consultative and participatory processes, including the direct access to funds, practiced in SGP projects, can provide valuable lessons for larger government and donor programs. Notable too is the global reach of SGP – 99 participating countries in Part 1 of OP8 – which combined with good sharing systems, can scale up, mainstream, and replicate successful community projects. Moreover, as pointed out by the GEF IEO study, UNDP-SGP “structure is particularly conducive for interactions” [frequent interactions to exchange knowledge and information] due to its unique structure, at the country level, SGP's long term and local presence, commitment to building multi-stakeholder networks, are crucial factors for scaling up success.

Scaling up, as well as mainstreaming and replication, however, are processes that require a proactive approach and additional resources especially for communities and CSOs that have only recently completed their first projects. SGP's main role in the scaling up process is to demonstrate or showcase the successful innovation to a wider set of stakeholders, as well as to establish networks/linkages for pooling of effort and resources by various actors. At the portfolio level, SGP has utilized its NSCs, grantee-partner networks and allied CSO

networks to have community innovations and successes recognized and adopted at the national level by policymakers.

Under OP8, SGP will further encourage strong partnerships with the private sector to commercialize successful projects with the aim to shift renewable energy projects from pilot innovations to the mainstream. This will be achieved through, but not limited to, the CSO-Government-Private Sector dialogue platforms. The Grant Maker Plus funds that support such CSO-government dialogues was recognized by the IEO study as enabling SGP country programs to provide a platform for stakeholders to reflect on issues such as how implementation at the higher scale could be adapted to improve outcomes.

[1] Cases (projects) were selected for assessment based on their degrees of quantitative and qualitative information on scaling up outcomes. Additionally, the review identified 65 cases in 50 countries where some extent of scaling up in SGP projects had occurred.

[2] GEF IEO (2019). Evaluation of GEF Support to Scaling up Impact. 56<sup>th</sup> GEF Council Meeting Document. Washington, DC

## Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

### **Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the programme's governance mechanism**

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for OP8-**Part 1 (Tranche 1)** is UNDP BPPS Nature Hub under the **Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)**.

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed Project Document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of GEF resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this programme. Specific tasks include:

- Programme planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure programme-level M&E is undertaken by qualified service providers.
  - Overseeing the management of programme risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during programme implementation.
  - Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
  - Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against programme budgets.
  - Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
  - Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- • Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

In line with SGP 2.0 Implementation Arrangements<sup>[1]</sup><sup>3</sup>, 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:** Responsible Parties (Agencies, NGOs) will be identified during project implementation to ensure seamless transition from OP7 to OP8 SGP operation, 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 “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.

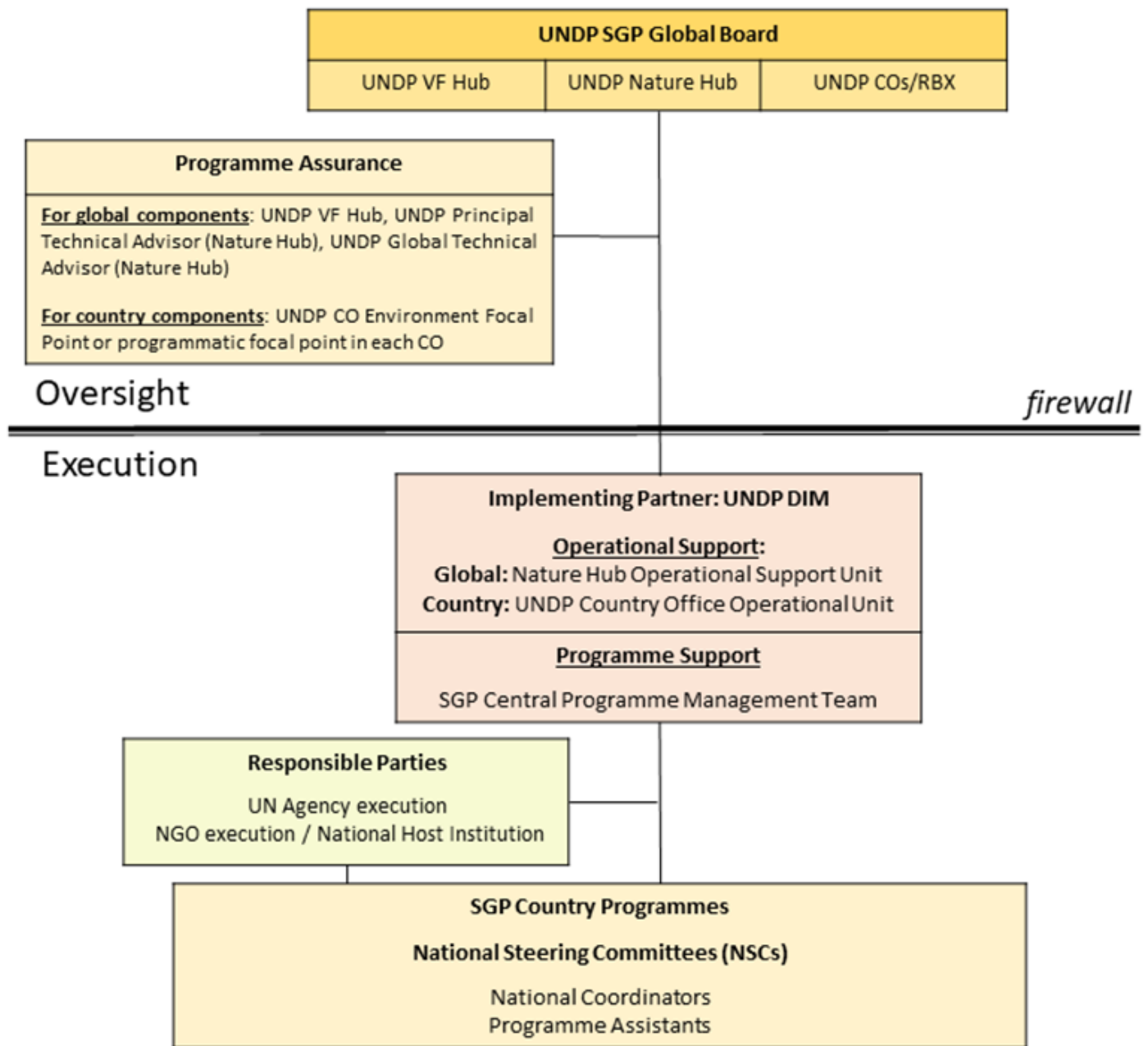
**Programme Stakeholders and Target Groups:** The programme stakeholders include the government agencies, civil society organizations, community-based organizations private sector and other stakeholders involved in the SGP in the respective countries. The target groups, i.e., grantee partners are the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPs and LCs) in the landscapes-seascapes where the grants are executed.

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**UNDP:** UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the oversight and implementation of this programme. This includes overseeing programme execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the programme is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP BPPS Vertical Fund Programme Support, Oversight and Compliance Unit Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Programme Assurance function in the programme governance structure and presents to the SGP Global Steering Committee and attends Steering Committee meetings as a non-voting member.

A strict firewall will be maintained between the delivery of programme oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and programme execution undertaken by UNDP. The segregation of functions and firewall provisions within UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

## **Section 2: Project governance structure**



Project Document Figure 3: Programme Organization Structure

UNDP BPPS Nature Hub, in close coordination with UNDP BPPS VF Hub, assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this programme and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. UNDP BPPS Nature Hub representatives (UNDP Nature Hub Principal Technical Advisor and UNDP Nature Hub Global Technical Advisor) will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the UNDP SGP Global Board, and therefore attends Board meetings as a non-voting members.

### Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the UNDP SGP Global Board

As noted in the [Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies](#), in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the programme implementation oversight and execution functions.

In this case UNDP's implementation oversight role in the **programme** – as represented in the Board and via the **programme** assurance function – is performed by Nature Hub, Principal Technical Advisor and the Nature Hub, Global Technical Advisor.

**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 at 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.

#### **Section 4: Roles and responsibilities of the programme organization structure**

##### **a) UNDP SGP Global Board**

All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The UNDP SGP Global Board is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project. At the global level, the SGP Global Board provides high-level oversight of the execution of the programme. BPPS Nature Hub Director will chair the SGP Global Board.

The functions of the Board include assessments of major risks to the programme, and decisions on management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Board reviews evidence of programme performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report. Other members of the Board include the UNDP VF Director and representatives of the Regional Bureaux (on a rotating basis).

The two main (mandatory) roles of the UNDP SGP Global Board are as follows:

1. **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the [“Provide Oversight”](#) section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the programme, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Programme Board reviews evidence of programme performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Programme Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the programme achieves the desired results.
2. **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of programme execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the [“Manage Change”](#) section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Programme Board:

- ✓ Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
- ✓ Meet annually; at least once.
- ✓ Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Programme Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- ✓ Discharge the functions of the Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.



- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with programme stakeholders.

#### Responsibilities of the Programme Board:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
  - The Board provides overall guidance and direction to the programme, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the programme implementation.
  - Review programme performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
  - The Board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
  - In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
  - In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the Board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure programme implementation is not unduly delayed.
- ✓ Oversee project execution:
  - Agree on programme manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
  - Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the programme; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
  - Address any high-level project issues as raised by the programme manager and programme assurance;
  - Advise on major and minor amendments to the programme within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
  - Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the programme management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
  - Track and monitor co-financed activities and realization of co-financing amounts of this programme.
  - Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.

- Ensure commitment of human resources to support programme implementation, arbitrating any issues within the programme.

✓ Risk Management:

- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized programme risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Review and update the programme risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this programme, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the programme.
- Appraised of programme-level grievances and address grievances that cannot be resolved at the local or country level.

✓ Coordination:

- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in programme activities.

**Composition of the UNDP SGP Global Board:** The composition of the Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. **Programme Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the programme and chairs (or co-chairs) the Board. The Executive must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Board. If the programme executive co-chairs the board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Programme Executive is the Nature Hub Director or designee.
2. **Beneficiary Representatives:** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the programme. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of programme results from the perspective of programme beneficiaries. The Beneficiary representative (s) are the UNDP COs/Regional Bureau representatives (on a rotating basis).
3. **Development Partners:** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned who provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the programme. The Development Partner(s) is the UNDP Vertical Fund Director.

**b) Programme Assurance:**

**Programme** assurance is the responsibility of each board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects **and programmes** in carrying out objective and independent oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Board (and **Central Programme Management Team**) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the **Programme** technical lead. **Programme** assurance is totally independent of **programme** execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the **programme** assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's **programme** assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g., global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representatives playing the main **programme** assurance function are: Principal Technical Advisor, Biodiversity and Ecosystem, Nature Hub and Local Action Lead and Global/Senior Technical Advisor, Nature Hub.

### c) **Programme Management – Execution of the programme:**

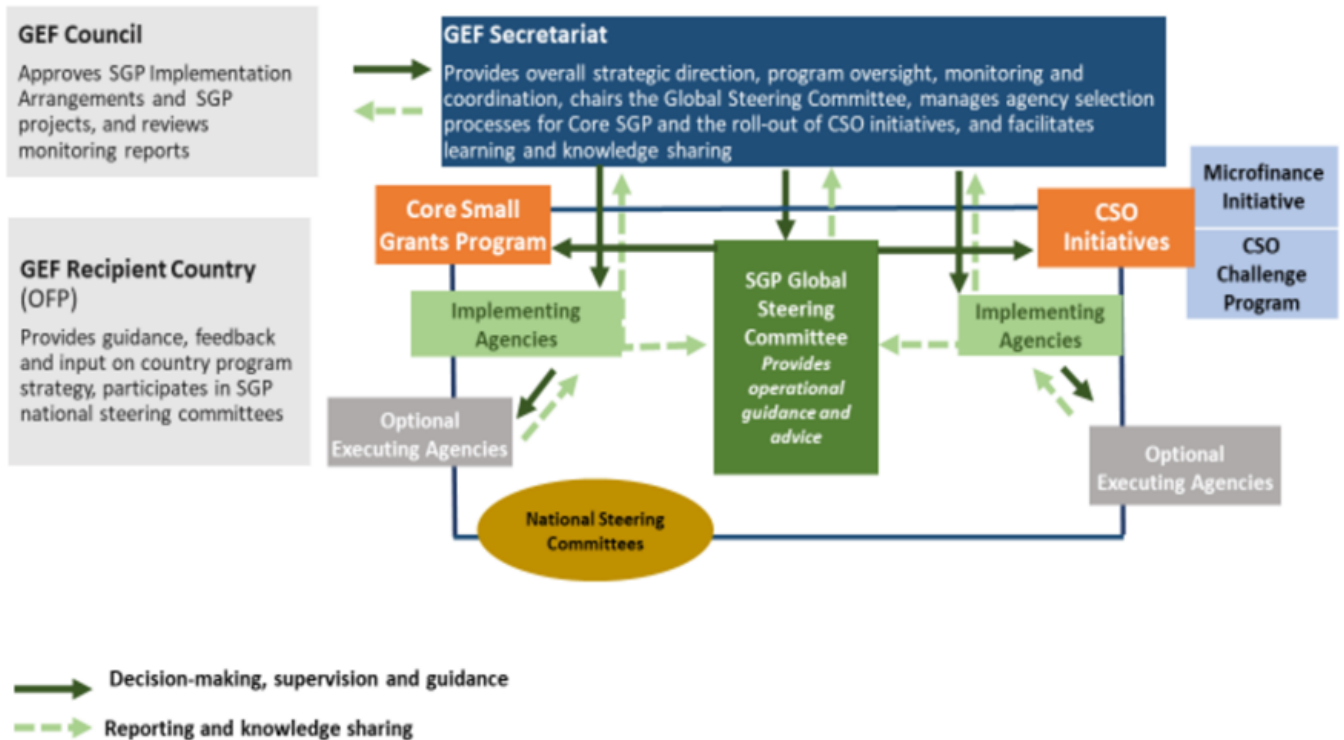
The **SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT)** manages the SGP Global Programme and has overall responsibility for supervising the SGP Country Programme and for the technical and substantive quality of SGP country portfolios. CPMT develops global strategy, guidelines and standards in the development of SGP projects with the objective of ensuring quality, while also facilitating the design of proposals. CPMT supervises SGP National Coordinators and facilitates the start-up of new Country Programmes. CPMT is expected to consist of a Global Manager, Regional Technical Specialists responsible for matrixed country support, operational and focal area guidance, Programme Specialists for Knowledge Management and for M&E, and Programme Associates. The primary CPMT representative attending the Programme Board meetings is the Global Manager. The Global Manager, as the senior most representative of CPMT is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over CPMT project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project technical lead typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

**UNDP Country Offices** will play a key role in providing the necessary support at the country level. UNDP provides oversight functions of the program at the global and national levels. In particular, with UNDP's nearly universal presence in countries, its Country Offices have supported the start-up of SGP Country Programmes, recruitment of national coordinators, local supervision, and resource mobilization. The UNDP Country Offices provide any needed operational oversight for the SGP Country Programme. The UNDP Resident Representative/Coordinator or delegated staff is a member of the SGP National Steering Committee. In a limited number of countries, a **National Host Institution (NHI)**, supports the administration of the programme. **There will be a clear separation between the roles of oversight/assurance and execution at the UNDP Country Office level. Oversight will primarily be delivered through representation on the SGP National Steering Committees by senior country office management (or his/her designate). In terms of**

execution support, the National Coordinators in most cases will be embedded in the respective UNDP Country Offices, and grant administration services (calls for proposals, signing grants, making payments to grantees, etc.) will be directly provided by or managed by the country offices.

**SGP National Steering Committee (NSC):** At the country level, the structure of the SGP, implemented by UNDP, is decentralized and country-driven in line with the parameters established and approved by the GEF Council under the GEF SGP Implementation Arrangements and other relevant GEF Council decisions. The SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) in each country provides overall Country Programme guidance and provides direct linkages to national policymaking, development planning, knowledge dissemination, and leveraging of SGP's catalytic role. It is composed of government and non-governmental representatives, with majority membership by non-governmental stakeholders; this reflects the program's mandated focus on CSO capacity building. At country level, the NSC is responsible for selecting and approving grant-funded projects and for ensuring their technical and substantive quality with support in some countries from a Technical Advisory Group (TAG). The TAG consists of a pool of voluntary experts who help review proposals and provide advice in relation to specific areas of programming and partnership development. The respective UNDP CO RR or designated representative also serves on the NSC.

**SGP Country Programme Team:** For each participating country, there is an SGP Country Programme Team typically consisting of the National Coordinator (NC) and Programme Assistant (PA), for the operation of the SGP Country Programme on a day-to-day basis. The NC is responsible for all aspects of country programme operations and management, including implementation, management, partnership development, knowledge management and M&E of the programme. When fulfilling his/her functions, and in adherence to the country-driven nature of the programme, the NC seeks guidance and support from, and in a sense also reports to the National Steering Committee (NSC) on progress in programme implementation. Most SGP Country Programme Teams are hosted by the UNDP Country Office, providing required local supervision and oversight of the program. In a number of countries, a National Host Institution is selected among the national NGOs with necessary capacity. The SGP Country Programme Strategy is developed in each country and guides SGP operations in-country, enabling strategic use of resources and articulating how the SGP supports national and GEF strategic priorities. The SGP Country Programme Team is responsible for all aspects of SGP management in the country, in particular working with the NSC, while also facilitating global coherence in SGP implementation through its reporting links to the SGP.



Within the SGP 2.0 the following will apply:

- **GEF Council:** Endorses SGP Implementation Arrangements, approves funding for projects covering multiple countries submitted by GEF Agencies, receives reports and reviews implementation progress and results.
- **GEF Secretariat:** Provides the strategic direction and manages the operationalization of SGP 2.0 along the Implementation Arrangements per Council decisions. It provides program oversight and monitoring, manages the agency selection processes of Implementing Agencies, and leads the development of the operational guidelines of the program. It chairs the GEF SGP 2.0 Global Steering Committee.
  - **GEF SGP 2.0 Global Steering Committee:** Provides periodic operational guidance for SGP within the parameters of these Implementation Arrangements. It provides strategic guidance, oversight of progress, and any strategic issues arising during SGP implementation. The GEF Secretariat chairs the Committee and leads the process to update the Committee's Terms of Reference which will be included in the operational guidelines to be developed by the GEF Secretariat. In GEF-8 the Secretariat will strategically expand the membership and increase the frequency of meetings to strengthen the role and effectiveness of the GEF SGP 2.0 Global Steering Committee to support the operationalization of SGP 2.0.

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

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

Yes

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Please see description in the section above.

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 (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

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.
- 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 Keidanren 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. The total funding for CBA Phase 3 is 10 million Australian Dollars.
- **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** hosted by the FAO 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 incubation 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. In addition to this, a regional proposal "Supporting peace-positive & community-based climate adaptation and blue economies in the Caribbean SIDS" was submitted by UNDP through the climate security window. The total budget requested from the Government of Japan is

USD 17 million. If this proposal is approved, SGP will receive about USD 2 million to support the activities of PROCARIBE+ in a number of LAC states including Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Trinidad, and Tobago. 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. The partnership is a 2-year initiative, expected to close in 2025.
- **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-Part 1 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. Long-term, continued, multi-phased approach in engaging local communities and whole of society (men, women, youth and elders), SGP promote 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-Part 1 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-Part 1 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 are 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

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

### 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)
90000	90000	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)

#### 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)
90000	90000	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)
TBD			90,000.00	90,000.00					

### 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)
225000	225000	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	50,000.00	50,000.00		
Rangeland and pasture	50,000.00	50,000.00		

### 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)
50,000.00	50,000.00		

### 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	15,000.00	15,000.00		
Natural grass	10,000.00	10,000.00		

### 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)
50,000.00	50,000.00		

### 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)
3800000	3800000	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)
3,650,000.00	3,650,000.00		

### 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)
150,000.00	150,000.00		

### 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)
	270,000.00		

**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)
		270,000.00	270,000.00		

**Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated**

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (direct)</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (indirect)</b>	0	0	0	0

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (direct)</b>				
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (indirect)</b>				
<b>Anticipated start year of accounting</b>				
<b>Duration of accounting</b>				

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (direct)</b>				

Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

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

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
<b>Target Energy Saved (MJ)</b>				

**Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)**

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

**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)
<b>Female</b>	250,000	250,000		
<b>Male</b>	250,000	250,000		
<b>Total</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	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 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, examples of direct 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. These are only a few examples.

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 entirety of scope 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-Part 1 results framework includes the following indicators for capturing socioeconomic impacts:

- Indicator 8: 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.
- Indicator 9: Number of SGP countries supporting legal identity and legal empowerment issues.
- Indicator 14: Number of community-based sustainable solutions in urban landscapes (e.g., transport, biodiversity conservation, chemical and waste management, energy efficiency, watershed protection, etc.).
- Indicator 16: Number of projects with focused interventions promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment.
- Indicator 17: Number of SGP countries that demonstrate models of engaging (a) Indigenous Peoples, (b) youth, and (c), persons with disabilities.
- Indicator 18: 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.
- Indicator 19: Number of grants supporting promotion of legal identity and legal empowerment, including the participation of Indigenous peoples and other remote/marginalized groups.

## Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	Please refer to Risk 5 in the project’s SESP (Annex 4 to the Project Document) for details
Environmental and Social	Moderate	Please refer to Risks 3, 4 and 8 in the project’s SESP (Annex 4 to the Project Document) for details
Political and Governance	Moderate	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

		<p>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 mitigation 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, political and governance risks will be studied in depth by the multi-stakeholder 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.</p>
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy		
Technological		
Financial and Business Model		
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	<p>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</p>

		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.
Fiduciary	Moderate	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 the 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.
Stakeholder	Moderate	It is essential that the landscape-seascape baseline assessments and strategies be carried out and developed 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 Programme (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.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	

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

Explain 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.

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.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (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-Part 1 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-Part 1 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-Part 1 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 during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

**1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?**

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

**Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;**

Yes

**Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or**

Yes

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.**

Yes

**2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?**

Yes

### Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

**Select what role civil society will play in the Project**

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain) No

## Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

## Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

### Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate	Medium/Moderate		

## E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

### Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

### Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

Yes.

## ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

### GEF Financing Table

#### 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	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	401,376.00	36,124.00	437,500.00
UNDP	GET	St. Lucia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	285,183.00	25,667.00	310,850.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	113,028.00	10,172.00	123,200.00
UNDP	GET	Samoa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	127,798.00	11,502.00	139,300.00
UNDP	GET	Fiji	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	321,101.00	28,899.00	350,000.00
UNDP	GET	Samoa	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Global	Multi Focal Area	Small Grant Program	Grant	61,926,606.00	5,573,394.00	67,500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Samoa	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	366,972.00	33,028.00	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Albania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	275,229.00	24,771.00	300,000.00
UNDP	GET	Fiji	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	137,615.00	12,385.00	150,000.00
UNDP	GET	Albania	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	91,743.00	8,257.00	100,000.00

UNDP	GET	Gabon	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	229,358.00	20,642.00	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Albania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	366,973.00	33,027.00	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	91,743.00	8,257.00	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Algeria	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	32,110.00	2,890.00	35,000.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	91,743.00	8,257.00	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Algeria	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	32,110.00	2,890.00	35,000.00
UNDP	GET	Senegal	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	650,000.00	58,500.00	708,500.00
UNDP	GET	Gambia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	229,358.00	20,642.00	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Algeria	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	27,524.00	2,476.00	30,000.00
UNDP	GET	Senegal	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	650,000.00	58,500.00	708,500.00
UNDP	GET	Gambia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	688,073.00	61,927.00	750,000.00
UNDP	GET	Seychelles	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	917,431.00	82,569.00	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Antigua and Barbuda	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	80,000.00	7,200.00	87,200.00

UNDP	GET	Georgia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	165,138.00	14,862.00	180,000.00
UNDP	GET	Antigua and Barbuda	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	80,000.00	7,200.00	87,200.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	275,230.00	24,770.00	300,000.00
UNDP	GET	Grenada	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Antigua and Barbuda	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	69,358.00	6,242.00	75,600.00
UNDP	GET	Grenada	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	366,972.00	33,028.00	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	316,801.00	28,513.00	345,314.00
UNDP	GET	Grenada	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Argentina	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	1,165,138.00	104,862.00	1,270,000.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	587.00	53.00	640.00
UNDP	GET	Solomon Islands	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	917,431.00	82,569.00	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	366,972.00	33,028.00	400,000.00

UNDP	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	183,487.00	16,513.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Armenia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00
UNDP	GET	Haiti	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	898,000.00	80,820.00	978,820.00
UNDP	GET	Bahamas	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	351,560.00	31,640.00	383,200.00
UNDP	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	917,431.00	82,569.00	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Bahamas	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	351,560.00	31,640.00	383,200.00
UNDP	GET	Bahamas	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	175,780.00	15,820.00	191,600.00
UNDP	GET	Honduras	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	1,174,312.00	105,688.00	1,280,000.00
UNDP	GET	Bangladesh	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Honduras	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	91,743.00	8,257.00	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Honduras	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	192,662.00	17,338.00	210,000.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	366,972.00	33,028.00	400,000.00

UNDP	GET	Suriname	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	366,972.00	33,028.00	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Jordan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	114,679.00	10,321.00	125,000.00
UNDP	GET	Belize	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	550,459.00	49,541.00	600,000.00
UNDP	GET	Jordan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	114,679.00	10,321.00	125,000.00
UNDP	GET	Belize	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	91,743.00	8,257.00	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	917,431.00	82,569.00	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Jordan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	91,743.00	8,257.00	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Belize	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	91,743.00	8,257.00	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	458,716.00	41,284.00	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Benin	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	171,743.00	15,457.00	187,200.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	458,716.00	41,284.00	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Benin	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	120,000.00	10,800.00	130,800.00
UNDP	GET	Timor Leste	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	366,972.00	33,028.00	400,000.00



UNDP	GET	Benin	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	286,239.00	25,761.00	312,000.00
UNDP	GET	Timor Leste	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	229,358.00	20,642.00	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Timor Leste	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	329,358.00	29,642.00	359,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	114,679.00	10,321.00	125,000.00
UNDP	GET	Togo	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	229,358.00	20,642.00	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	114,679.00	10,321.00	125,000.00
UNDP	GET	Togo	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	137,615.00	12,385.00	150,000.00
UNDP	GET	Togo	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lebanon	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	275,229.00	24,771.00	300,000.00
UNDP	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	3,669,725.00	330,275.00	4,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lebanon	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	99,083.00	8,917.00	108,000.00
UNDP	GET	Tonga	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	366,972.00	33,028.00	400,000.00

UNDP	GET	Lebanon	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	349,541.00	31,459.00	381,000.00
UNDP	GET	Tonga	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Liberia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	263,818.00	23,742.00	287,560.00
UNDP	GET	Tonga	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Liberia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	395,724.00	35,615.00	431,339.00
UNDP	GET	Tunisia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	138,991.00	12,509.00	151,500.00
UNDP	GET	Liberia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	131,907.00	11,872.00	143,779.00
UNDP	GET	Tunisia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	91,743.00	8,257.00	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Burkina Faso	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	1,260,419.00	113,438.00	1,373,857.00
UNDP	GET	Tunisia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	91,743.00	8,257.00	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Burundi	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	366,972.00	33,028.00	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Türkiye	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Türkiye	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00

UNDP	GET	Cabo Verde	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	366,972.00	33,028.00	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	275,229.00	24,771.00	300,000.00
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	550,459.00	49,541.00	600,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cabo Verde	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	321,101.00	28,899.00	350,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	458,716.00	41,284.00	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	366,972.00	33,028.00	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cabo Verde	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Uruguay	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	45,872.00	4,128.00	50,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cambodia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	82,653.00	7,439.00	90,092.00
UNDP	GET	Uruguay	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	45,872.00	4,128.00	50,000.00
UNDP	GET	Moldova	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	366,972.00	33,028.00	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cameroon	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	642,202.00	57,798.00	700,000.00
UNDP	GET	Moldova	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00

UNDP	GET	Moldova	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	180,401.00	16,236.00	196,637.00
UNDP	GET	Vanuatu	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	100,917.00	9,083.00	110,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	128,440.00	11,560.00	140,000.00
UNDP	GET	Venezuela	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	1,034,862.00	93,138.00	1,128,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	73,394.00	6,606.00	80,000.00
UNDP	GET	Central African Republic	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	183,413.00	16,507.00	199,920.00
UNDP	GET	Venezuela	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	400,000.00	36,000.00	436,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	73,394.00	6,606.00	80,000.00
UNDP	GET	Central African Republic	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	631,858.00	56,867.00	688,725.00
UNDP	GET	Venezuela	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	400,000.00	36,000.00	436,000.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	155,963.00	14,037.00	170,000.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	155,963.00	14,037.00	170,000.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	146,789.00	13,211.00	160,000.00

UNDP	GET	Mozambique	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	45,872.00	4,128.00	50,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mozambique	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	22,936.00	2,064.00	25,000.00
UNDP	GET	Zambia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	174,311.00	15,689.00	190,000.00
UNDP	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	1,834,862.00	165,138.00	2,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mozambique	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	22,936.00	2,064.00	25,000.00
UNDP	GET	Zambia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	91,743.00	8,257.00	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	458,716.00	41,284.00	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	229,358.00	20,642.00	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Zimbabwe	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	467,891.00	42,109.00	510,000.00
UNDP	GET	Comoros	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	741,086.00	66,698.00	807,784.00
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	229,358.00	20,642.00	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Zimbabwe	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	449,541.00	40,459.00	490,000.00

UNDP	GET	Nauru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	366,972.00	33,028.00	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Congo	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	356,881.00	32,119.00	389,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Congo	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	91,743.00	8,257.00	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nepal	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	458,716.00	41,284.00	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Congo DR	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	152,339.00	13,710.00	166,049.00
UNDP	GET	Congo DR	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	339,815.00	30,583.00	370,398.00
UNDP	GET	Niger	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	229,358.00	20,642.00	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	1,118,931.00	100,704.00	1,219,635.00
UNDP	GET	Niger	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Niger	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	504,587.00	45,413.00	550,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	665,004.00	59,849.00	724,853.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	514,575.00	46,312.00	560,887.00

UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	236,510.00	21,286.00	257,796.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	229,358.00	20,642.00	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Palau	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	91,743.00	8,257.00	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Panama	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	916,869.00	82,518.00	999,387.00
UNDP	GET	Djibouti	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Dominican Republic	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	488,220.00	43,939.00	532,159.00
UNDP	GET	Dominican Republic	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	379,727.00	34,175.00	413,902.00
UNDP	GET	Dominican Republic	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	216,986.00	19,529.00	236,515.00
UNDP	GET	Egypt	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	477,682.00	42,991.00	520,673.00
UNDP	GET	Egypt	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	527,964.00	47,517.00	575,481.00
UNDP	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	4,587,156.00	412,844.00	5,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Egypt	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	301,694.00	27,152.00	328,846.00
UNDP	GET	Eritrea	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	160,550.00	14,450.00	175,000.00

UNDP	GET	Rwanda	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	91,743.00	8,257.00	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Eritrea	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	137,615.00	12,385.00	150,000.00
UNDP	GET	St. Lucia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	458,495.00	41,263.00	499,758.00
UNDP	GET	Eritrea	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	160,550.00	14,450.00	175,000.00
UNDP	GET	Kyrgyz Republic	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	275,229.00	24,771.00	300,000.00
UNDP	GET	Kyrgyz Republic	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	108,496.00	9,765.00	118,261.00
UNDP	GET	Kyrgyz Republic	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	73,835.00	6,645.00	80,480.00
UNDP	GET	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	917,431.00	82,569.00	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	India	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	2,752,294.00	247,706.00	3,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	India	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	917,431.00	82,569.00	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	India	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	917,431.00	82,569.00	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	596,330.00	53,670.00	650,000.00
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00



UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	270,642.00	24,358.00	295,000.00
<b>Total GEF Resources (\$)</b>						<b>126,186,603.00</b>	<b>11,356,794.00</b>	<b>137,543,397.00</b>

### Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

false

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
<b>Total PPG Amount (\$)</b>					<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

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	St. Lucia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	499,758.00
UNDP	GET	St. Lucia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	310,850.00
UNDP	GET	Samoa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Samoa	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Samoa	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	123,200.00
UNDP	GET	Senegal	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	708,500.00
UNDP	GET	Albania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	300,000.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	139,300.00
UNDP	GET	Albania	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	100,000.00

UNDP	GET	Fiji	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	350,000.00
UNDP	GET	Senegal	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	708,500.00
UNDP	GET	Albania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Seychelles	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Algeria	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	35,000.00
UNDP	GET	Fiji	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	150,000.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Algeria	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	35,000.00
UNDP	GET	Algeria	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	30,000.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	300,000.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Gambia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	345,314.00
UNDP	GET	Solomon Islands	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Antigua and Barbuda	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	87,200.00
UNDP	GET	Gambia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	750,000.00
UNDP	GET	Antigua and Barbuda	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	87,200.00
UNDP	GET	Antigua and Barbuda	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	75,600.00
UNDP	GET	Argentina	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,270,000.00
UNDP	GET	Georgia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	180,000.00
UNDP	GET	Grenada	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Grenada	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Grenada	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	200,000.00

UNDP	GET	Guinea	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	640.00
UNDP	GET	Armenia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	54,500.00
UNDP	GET	Bahamas	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	383,200.00
UNDP	GET	Bahamas	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	383,200.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Bahamas	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	191,600.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Bangladesh	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Haiti	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	978,820.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Honduras	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,280,000.00
UNDP	GET	Timor Leste	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Timor Leste	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Honduras	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Honduras	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	210,000.00
UNDP	GET	Timor Leste	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	359,000.00
UNDP	GET	Togo	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Togo	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	150,000.00
UNDP	GET	Togo	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Tonga	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Belize	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	600,000.00

UNDP	GET	Tonga	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Jordan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	125,000.00
UNDP	GET	Belize	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Jordan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	125,000.00
UNDP	GET	Tonga	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Belize	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Jordan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Tunisia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	151,500.00
UNDP	GET	Tunisia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Benin	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	187,200.00
UNDP	GET	Tunisia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Benin	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	130,800.00
UNDP	GET	Benin	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	312,000.00
UNDP	GET	Türkiye	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Türkiye	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Kyrgyz Republic	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	300,000.00
UNDP	GET	Kyrgyz Republic	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	118,261.00
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	300,000.00
UNDP	GET	Kyrgyz Republic	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	80,480.00
UNDP	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	600,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	125,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	125,000.00
UNDP	GET	Uruguay	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	50,000.00

UNDP	GET	Uruguay	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	50,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lebanon	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	300,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lebanon	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	108,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lebanon	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	381,000.00
UNDP	GET	Burkina Faso	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,373,857.00
UNDP	GET	Liberia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	287,560.00
UNDP	GET	Vanuatu	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	110,000.00
UNDP	GET	Burundi	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Liberia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	431,339.00
UNDP	GET	Venezuela	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,128,000.00
UNDP	GET	Liberia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	143,779.00
UNDP	GET	Venezuela	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	436,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cabo Verde	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Venezuela	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	436,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cabo Verde	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	350,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cabo Verde	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cambodia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	90,092.00
UNDP	GET	Zambia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	190,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Zambia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cameroon	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	700,000.00
UNDP	GET	Zimbabwe	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	510,000.00
UNDP	GET	Moldova	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Zimbabwe	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	490,000.00
UNDP	GET	Moldova	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Central African Republic	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	199,920.00

UNDP	GET	Moldova	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	196,637.00
UNDP	GET	Central African Republic	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	688,725.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	140,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	80,000.00
UNDP	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	80,000.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	170,000.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	170,000.00
UNDP	GET	Comoros	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	807,784.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	160,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mozambique	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	50,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mozambique	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	25,000.00
UNDP	GET	Congo	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	389,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mozambique	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	25,000.00
UNDP	GET	Congo	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Congo DR	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	166,049.00
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Congo DR	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	370,398.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,219,635.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nepal	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	724,853.00

UNDP	GET	Niger	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	560,887.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Niger	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Niger	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	550,000.00
UNDP	GET	Djibouti	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	257,796.00
UNDP	GET	Dominican Republic	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	532,159.00
UNDP	GET	Palau	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Dominican Republic	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	413,902.00
UNDP	GET	Dominican Republic	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	236,515.00
UNDP	GET	Egypt	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	520,673.00
UNDP	GET	Panama	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	999,387.00
UNDP	GET	Egypt	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	575,481.00
UNDP	GET	Egypt	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	328,846.00
UNDP	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Eritrea	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	175,000.00
UNDP	GET	Eritrea	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	150,000.00
UNDP	GET	Eritrea	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	175,000.00
UNDP	GET	Rwanda	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	437,500.00
UNDP	GET	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	India	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	India	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	India	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	650,000.00

UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	295,000.00
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>70,043,397.00</b>

## Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
SGP	GET	61,926,606.00	17178000
BD-1-1	GET	39,811,479.00	11043000
CCM-1-4	GET	9,832,386.00	2726000
LD-1	GET	14,616,132.00	4053000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>126,186,603.00</b>	<b>35,000,000.00</b>

## Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	35000000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>				<b>35,000,000.00</b>

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

The US\$35 million of grant (investment mobilized) co-financing from UNDP corresponds to contributions from the following complementary initiatives: (1) Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI) Phase 2, funded by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV) (US\$22 million); (2) Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Phase 4, funded by the Ministry of Environment Japan, the Keindanren Nature Conservation Fund, and other partners (US\$6 million); and (3) Community-Based Adaptation Programme (CBA Phase 3), a partnership between SGP and the Government of Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (US\$7 million).

During project implementation, co-financing will be mobilized as contributions from other partners include public investments from recipient country governments, as well as grant contributions, civil society organizations and private sector partners 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 be reported as part of PIRs, MTR and TE during project implementation as grant projects are approved.



## ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

### GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator		Ms. Nancy Bennet Officer-in-Charge Vertical Funds Programme Support, Oversight, and Compliance Unit Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS) United Nations Development Programme		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator		Mr. Doley Tshering Principal Technical Advisor Biodiversity, Nature Hub United Nations Development Programme		doley.tshering@undp.org
Project Coordinator		Mrs. Diana Salvemini Global Technical Advisor, Local Action, Nature Hub United Nations Development Programme		diana.salvemini@undp.org

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

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFF	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Compilations of signed LOEs for SGP Global			

## ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

<b>Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s):</b> SDG 1, SDG 5, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15, SDG 16 and SDG 17						
<b>Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:</b> <i>multiple</i>						
<b>Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:</b> 4.1, 4.2						
<b>Project title and Quantum Project Number:</b> Eighth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme (Part 1) – SGP OP8 (Quantum Project Number 9520)						
<b>Objective and Outcome Indicators<sup>114</sup></b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Baseline<sup>1215</sup></b>	<b>Mid-term Target<sup>1316</sup></b>	<b>End of Project Target</b>	<b>Data Collection Methods<sup>1417</sup></b>	<b>Risks/Assumptions</b>

Project Objective:	<b>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.</b>						
	<b>Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 1: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)</b> <sup>518</sup> (GEF core indicator 11)	Annual monitoring report (AMR)	812,854 (449,588 female; 363,266 male)  Source: 2023 AMR	150,000 (of whom 70,000 are female)	500,000 (of whom 250,000 are female)	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact reviews; SGP database	Projects are designed in a gender-responsive manner.  Monitoring and evaluation processes are designed to systematically disaggregate data by gender.
	<b>Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 2: Marine protected areas created or under improved management (hectare)</b> (GEF core indicator 2)	AMR	176,955  Source: 2023 AMR	30,000 ha	90,000 ha	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact reviews; SGP database	Adequate financial and technical resources are available to establish and manage MPAs effectively.  Ongoing public awareness and education regarding the importance of MPAs and the role of communities in their conservation.
	<b>Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 3: Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare)</b> (GEF core indicator 3.1)	AMR	31,757  Source: 2023 AMR	70,000 ha	225,000 ha	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact reviews; SGP database	Restoration plans are adaptable to changing environmental and socio-economic conditions
	<b>Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas; hectare)</b> (GEF core indicator 4.1 and 4.3)	AMR	2,121,391 (4.1)  617,865 (4.3)  Source: 2023 AMR	1,100,000 ha	3,800,000 ha	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact reviews; SGP database	Collaboration among stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and local communities.  Adequate technical knowledge and information on improved land management practices are accessible to land users and relevant stakeholders.
<b>Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 5: Area of marine habitat under improved practices to</b>	AMR	77,118  Source: 2023 AMR	80,000 ha	270,000 ha	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact reviews;	Supportive policies are in place at the national and local levels.	

	benefit biodiversity (hectare) (GEF core indicator 5)					SGP database	Ongoing research and monitoring efforts contribute to the identification and promotion of improved practices that benefit marine biodiversity.
	Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emission mitigated (metric tons of CO2e)	AMR	205 climate change mitigation projects completed in 2022-2023 reporting period.  Source: 2023 AMR	TBD	TBD	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact reviews; SGP database	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.
Project component 1	Strategic Planning and Multi-Stakeholder Governance						
Project Outcome <sup>619</sup> 1.1. Enabling environment strengthened for effective community-driven integrated approaches.	Indicator 7: Number of countries with high-level policy changes associated with increased community participation in multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms.	AMR	38 countries  Source: 2023 AMR	20 SGP countries	50 SGP countries (approx. 50% of the OP8 Part 1 portfolio)	Records of policy dialogues, policy briefs	Government and stakeholders are actively engaged.  Stakeholders have the capacity to generate clear outcomes and lessons learned.
	Indicator 8: Number of representatives from social inclusion group (indigenous people, women, youth, persons with disability, farmers, other marginalized groups) meaningfully engaged in multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms.	AMR	4,579 (total number of representatives)  Source: 2023 AMR	700	1,500	Terms of reference of multi-stakeholder governance and dialogue platforms; records of meetings	
	Indicator 9: Number of SGP countries supporting legal identity and legal empowerment issues.	AMR	New indicator	25% of the countries participating in OP8 Part 1	50% of the countries participating in OP8 Part 1	Country programme strategies; landscape-seascape strategies; impact reviews	
	Indicator 10: Number of CSO-government-private sector	AMR	231  Source: 2023 AMR	90 dialogues	180 dialogues	Grantee monitoring reports;	

	dialogues formed or strengthened					Impact reviews	
<b>Outputs to achieve</b>	Output 1.1.1. Country programme strategies developed and National Steering Committees in effective operation.						
<b>Outcome 1.1</b>	Output 1.1.2. Landscape-seascape strategies developed and implemented, and multi-stakeholder governance platforms established in relevant countries through community and/or strategic grants.						
<b>Project component 2</b>	<b>Demand-driven grants to CSOs/CBOs</b>						
<b>Outcome 2.1.</b> Landscape-seascape strategic objectives advanced through community-led grants	<b>Indicator 11:</b> Number of SGP countries supporting partnerships to advance sustainable agriculture and fisheries and/or food security (such as diversification, sustainable intensification, sustainable fisheries management, agroecological farming practices, climate-smart agriculture, certification programmes, local sourcing initiatives, waste reduction and circular economy, etc.)	Grantee Monitoring Report  Impact reviews		10 SGP countries	25 SGP countries (approx. 25% of the OP8 Part 1 portfolio)	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact reviews	Existing policies in SGP countries are aligned with sustainable agriculture and fisheries goals.
	<b>Indicator 12:</b> Number of locally adapted solutions promoting low-carbon technologies (such as new/modified biogas technology, locally developed energy-efficient stoves, innovative uses of solar/wind energy, etc.)	AMR	90  Source: 2023 AMR	30 locally adapted low emission development solutions	70 locally adapted low emission development solutions	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact reviews; SGP database	Local communities are actively engaged and participate in the identification, development, and adoption of low-carbon technologies.  Local communities and stakeholders have the necessary capacity and skills to engage with and adopt low-carbon technologies.
	<b>Indicator 13:</b> Increase in installed renewable energy capacity from community-scale systems (e.g., biomass, micro-hydro, solar, etc.)	Grantee Monitoring Report  Impact reviews		50 kW increased renewable energy capacity	150 kW increased renewable energy capacity	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact reviews	Local communities and stakeholders have the necessary capacity and skills to operate and maintain community-scale renewable energy systems.
	<b>Indicator 14:</b> Number of local to global coalitions for chemicals and	AMR	27  Source: 2023 AMR	10 coalitions	20 coalitions	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact	Stakeholders share common goals and objectives related to the management

waste management strengthened and/or established.					reviews; SGP database	of chemicals and waste.
<b>Indicator 15:</b> Number of community-based sustainable solutions in urban landscapes (e.g., transport, biodiversity conservation, chemical and waste management, energy efficiency, watershed protection, etc.)	Grantee Monitoring Report  Impact reviews		3 urban solutions	10 urban solutions	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact reviews	Effective collaboration among various stakeholders, including local government agencies, non-governmental organizations, businesses, and residents.  Supportive policies and regulations are in place at the local and national levels
<b>Indicator 16:</b> Number of projects with focused interventions promoting gender equality and women's empowerment	AMR	81% of projects that involve focused interventions on advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment objectives  Source: AMR 2023	70% of projects by midterm	80% of projects	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact reviews; SGP database	Stakeholders involved in project planning and implementation are committed to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, and inclusion of youth and socially marginalized groups.
<b>Indicator 17:</b> Number of SGP countries that demonstrate models of engaging (a) Indigenous Peoples, (b) youth, and (c), persons with disabilities.	AMR	a) 34 countries; b) 58 countries; c) 19 countries  Source: 2023 AMR	(a) 15 countries; (b) 25 countries; (c) 7 countries	(a) 30 countries, (b) 50 countries, (c) 15 countries	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact reviews; SGP database	
<b>Indicator 18:</b> 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.	AMR	(a) est. 20%; (b) est. 20%; (c) est. 20%	(a) 30%; (b) 30%; (c) 30%	(a) 50%; (b) 50%; (c) 50%	Grantee monitoring reports; SGP database	
<b>Indicator 19:</b> Number of grants supporting promotion of legal identity and legal empowerment, including the participation of Indigenous peoples and other	AMR	New indicator	10% of grants awarded	10% of grants awarded	Grantee monitoring reports; SGP database	

	remote/marginalized groups.						
	<b>Indicator 20:</b> Number of policy recommendations or advocacy initiatives related to land-based pollution as a result of SGP project.	AMR		2 policy recommendations	4 policy recommendations	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact reviews;	Sufficient level of public awareness and support for policies addressing land-based pollution.
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1</b>	<p>Output 2.1.1. Capacities of CSOs/CBOs strengthened for implementation of landscape-seascape strategies.</p> <p>Output 2.1.2. Community level initiatives designed, financed, implemented, monitored and evaluated, under the following <i>Strategic priorities</i>: (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.</p> <p>Output 2.1.3. Focused interventions for advancement of gender equality and women’s empowerment objectives.</p> <p>Output 2.1.4 Focused interventions on leaving no one behind, including Indigenous Peoples, youth, persons with disabilities.</p>						
<b>Project component 3</b>	<b>Knowledge Management and Learning</b>						
<b>Outcome 3.1.</b> Sustainability and impact of community-led collective action enhanced through knowledge management and learning approaches across landscapes-seascapes and regions.	<b>Indicator 21:</b> Number of countries undertaking South-South exchanges between communities, NGOs/CSOs, or other partners within or across countries.	AMR	30  Source: 2023 AMR	10 SGP countries	25 SGP countries (approx. 25% of the OP8 Part 1 portfolio)	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact reviews; SGP database	Government and stakeholders are actively engaged.  Stakeholders have capacity to generate clear outcomes and lessons learned.
	<b>Indicator 22:</b> Number of South-South exchanges to transfer knowledge, replicate technology, tools or approaches on global environmental issues.	AMR	54  Source: 2023 AMR	20 exchanges	40 exchanges	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact reviews; SGP database	
	<b>Indicator 23:</b> Number of knowledge exchange/sharing events with participation of local communities		462 (number of peer-to-peer exchange)  Source: AMR 2023	150	350	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact reviews	Effective communication channels are established to disseminate information.
	<b>Indicator 24:</b> Number of countries with online knowledge repository developed as a result of SGP project			10	20	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact reviews	Stable access to internet.  Communities have access to adequate training and ongoing support to effectively use digital tools for documentation
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1</b>	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.						

	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.						
	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.						
<b>Project component</b>	<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>						
<b>Outcome 4.1.</b> Scale, durability and impact of locally-led community action strengthened through monitoring, evaluation and evidence-based learning.	<b>Indicator 25:</b> Number of projects with meetings involving local CSOs/CBOs or communities to monitor project results, assess impacts, and identify lessons learned	Grantee Monitoring Report  Impact reviews		50% of projects	80% of projects	Grantee monitoring reports; Impact reviews	Local stakeholders are open to adapting based on the lessons identified during meetings.
	<b>Indicator 26:</b> Number of country/cross-country impact reviews conducted with evidence of SGP impact and lessons learned.	Impact reviews	N/A	1 impact review	4 impact reviews (one per geographic region)	Impact reviews	Adequate availability of resources. M&E capacities built across global, country and project levels.  Mechanisms of quality assurance and methodologically-sound thought production in place.
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1</b>	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.						

[1] UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

[2] Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and needs to be quantified. The baseline can be zero when appropriate given the project has not started. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.

[3] Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term review and then again by the terminal evaluation.

[4] Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

[5] This indicator captures the number of individual people who receive targeted support or assistance from a given GEF-financed project or program and/or who use the specific resources that the project maintains or enhances. Direct beneficiaries are all individuals receiving either: (a) Targeted support. This includes individuals whom can be identified as receiving direct support or assistance, can be counted individually and are aware they are receiving support in some sort and/or use the specific resources. This implies a high degree of attribution to the project; or (b) High intensity of support. This means receiving a high level of support/effort provided per person, assessed on a continuum with broad levels from Low to Medium and High, where only high intensity of support qualifies as direct beneficiary as per Table 1 (page 26) of the GEF's [Guidelines on the Implementation of the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework](#).

[6] Outcomes are medium term results that the project makes a contribution towards, and that are designed to help achieve the longer-term objective. Achievement of outcomes will be influenced both by project outputs and additional factors that may be outside the direct control of the project.

#### ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

#### ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Albania	41	19	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Algeria	28.0000272	2.9999285	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Antigua & Barbuda	17.2234721	-61.9554608	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Argentina	-34.9964963	-64.9672817	
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Armenia	40.1872	44.5152	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Bahamas	24.	-78.	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Bangladesh	23.8041	90.2934413	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Barbados	13.1500331	-59.5250305	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Belize	16.8259793	-88.7600927	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Benin	9.5293472	2.2584408	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Buthan	27.549511	90.5119273	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Botswana	-24.6282	24.5928742	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Brazil	-10.3333333	-53.2	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Burkina Faso	12.3714	-1.5197	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Burundi	-3.4273	29.9246	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Cambodia	12.5433216	104.8144914	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Cameroon	3.8480	11.5021	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Cape Verde	16.0000552	-24.0083947	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Central African Republic	4.3947	18.5582	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Colombia	4.7110	-74.0721	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID

Comoros	-12.2045	44.	
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Congo, Brazzaville	-4.2744	15.2813	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Congo, DR	-4.3033	15.3105	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Costa Rica	9.	-84.1	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Cuba	23.1136	-82.3666	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Djibouti	11.5886	43.1454	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dominica	15.41	-61	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dominican Republic	18	-69	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ecuador	0.180653	-78.467834	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Egypt	26.25	29.26	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
El Salvador	13.6929	-89.2182	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Eritrea	15.95	37.99	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>9.0192</b>	<b>38.7525</b>	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
<b>Fiji</b>	<b>-18.12</b>	<b>179.01</b>	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
<b>Gabon</b>	<b>-0.89</b>	<b>11.68</b>	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
<b>Gambia</b>	<b>13.4544</b>	<b>-16.5753</b>	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>41.6938</b>	<b>44.8015</b>	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Ghana	8.03	-1.08	
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Grenada	12.13	-61.69	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Guatemala	14.6349	-90.5069	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Guinea	9.5091	-13.7119	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Guinea-Bissau	11.8632	-15.5843	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Haiti	18.53333	-72.33336	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Honduras	14.0650	-87.1715	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
India	28.6139	77.2090	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ivory Coast	6.8276	-5.2893	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jamaica	18.0179	-76.	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jordan	31.9539	35.9106	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kiribati	1.4518	172.9717	

Location Description:



Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kyrgystan	41	74	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Laos	17.9757	102.6331	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Lebanon	33.87	35	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Lesotho	-29.3151	28	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Liberia	5.7	-9.3	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID

Macedonia	41.9981	21.4254	
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Madagascar	-18.9185	47.5211	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Maldives	3.7	73	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mali	12.6392316	-8.0028892	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mauritania	20	-9	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mauritius	-20	57	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Micronesia	8	151	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Moldova	47.0105	28.8638	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mongolia	46	103	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Morocco	33.9716	-6.84	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mozambique	-25.9692	34	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Namibia	-23	17	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nauru	-0.5	166	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nepal	27.7172	85.3240	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Niger	17	9	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nigeria	9.05785	7.49508	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Palau	7.33978	134	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Palestine	31.898043	35.20469	
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Panama	8.9936	-81	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Paraguay	-23	-58	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Philippines	12	122	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Rwanda	-1.9441	30.0619	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Samoa	-13	-172	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Senegal	14.7167	-17.4677	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Seychelles	-4	55	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sierra Leone	8.4871	-13.2355	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Solomon Islands	-8	159	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
South Africa	-25.7479	28.2293	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Saint Lucia	14.0110	-60.9897	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Suriname	5.8520	-55.2038	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tanzania	-6	35	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Thailand	13.7563	100.5018	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Timor-Leste	-8	126	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Togo	6.1256	1.2254	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Tonga	-19	-175	
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Trinidad & Tobago	10	-61	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tunisia	36.8065	10.1815	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Turkey	39.9334	32.8597	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Uganda	0.3152	32.5816	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ukraine	50.4504	30.5245	

Location Description:

Activity Description:



Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Uruguay	-32	-56	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Vanuatu	-16	168	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Venezuela	10.4806	-66.9036	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Zambia	-14	27	

Location Description:

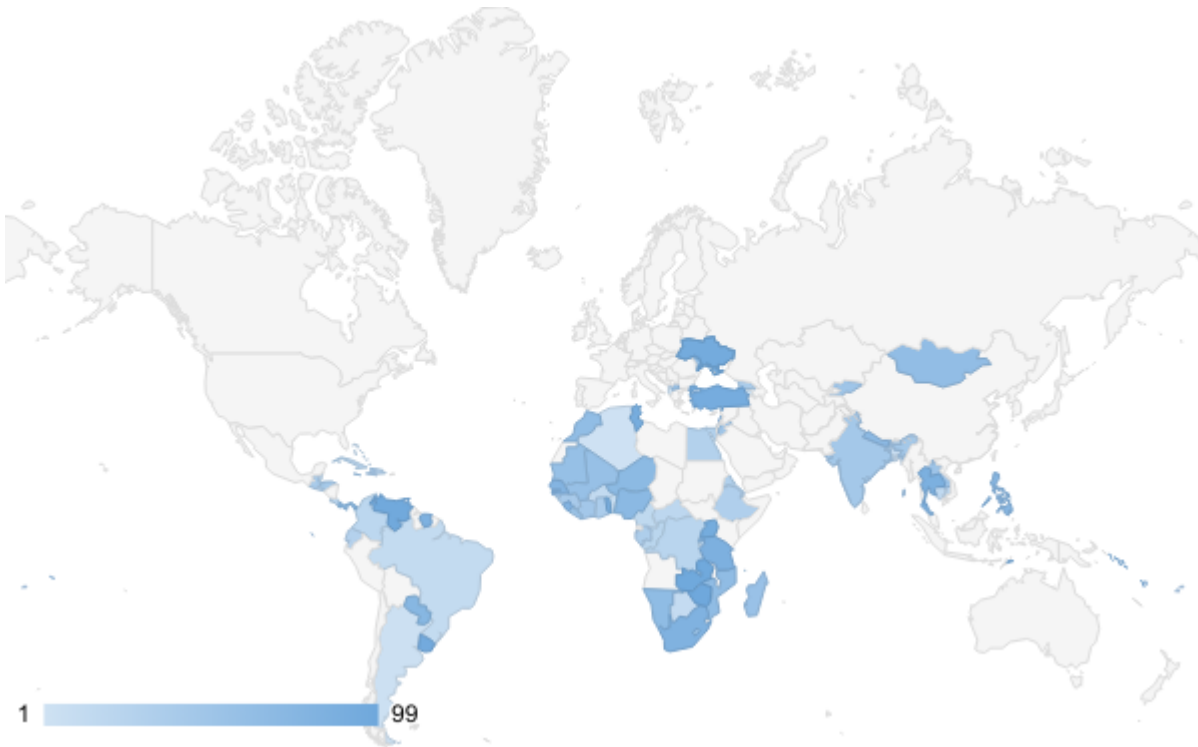
Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Zimbabwe	-17.8216	29	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

**Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.**



## ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

SGP\_OP8\_Annex 04\_SESP\_cleared\_19Dec2023

## ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity  (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)
		Component 1: Strategic Planning and Multi-Stakeholder Governance	Component 2: Demand-driven grants to CSOs/CBOs (Grants)	Component 3: Knowledge Management and Learning	Sub -Total	Monitoring & Evaluation	PMC (10%)		

		<i>Project Outcome 1.1. Enabling environment strengthened through strategic planning and multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	<i>Outcome 2.1. Landscape-seascape strategic objectives advanced through community-led grants.</i>	<i>Outcome 3.1. Sustainability and impact of community-led collective action enhanced through knowledge management and learning approaches across landscapes-seascapes and regions.</i>						
<b>Audits</b>	10-12 country level audits per year by reputable international firm.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 339,558	\$ 339,558	UNDP	
<b>Contractual Services</b>	NCs, PAs and others providing technical assistance and programme management at the country level.	\$ 4,680,682	\$ 4,491,666	\$ 2,445,752	\$ 11,618,100	\$ 829,692	\$ 5,186,258	\$ 17,634,050	UNDP	
<b>Grants</b>	Grants to CSOs/CBOs. Proportional amounts per country would be allocated for grant making from OP8-Part 1 under CORE Grants. STAR Grants will be allocated to the specific countries that have committed STAR resources approved under Part 1.	\$ -	\$ 92,154,076	\$ -	\$ 92,154,076	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,154,076	UNDP	
<b>International Consultants</b>	International consultants include project experts for M&E, KM & communication, and capacity development activities	\$ 76,097	\$ 73,228	\$ 40,559	\$ 189,884	\$ 73,725	\$ -	\$ 263,609	UNDP	
<b>Local Consultants</b>	Local consultants include project experts for M&E, KM & communication, and capacity development activities	\$ 304,723	\$ 293,239	\$ 162,409	\$ 760,371	\$ 294,114	\$ -	\$ 1,054,485	UNDP	
<b>Office Supplies</b>	Cost of supplies for day to day operation of SGP global and country offices (e.g. stationaries)	\$ 19,240	\$ 18,516	\$ 10,255	\$ 48,011	\$ 92,856	\$ 237,084	\$ 377,951	UNDP	

<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	Miscellaneous Costs including bank charges, cost of equipment and vehicle maintenance, purchase of office equipment and furniture, payments for printing services, other communication costs such as internet etc.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 334,299	\$ 796,237	\$ 1,130,536	UNDP
<b>Premises (Office rental)</b>	Office rent and maintenance at countries and global levels	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,141,732	\$ 2,141,732	UNDP
<b>Salary and benefits</b>	Salaries of project personnel (CPMT and some NCs and PAs). CPMT and national project staff provide thematic expertise (e.g. in GEF focal areas) and technical inputs into program implementation.	\$ 1,755,191	\$ 1,689,035	\$ 935,463	\$ 4,379,688	\$ 317,340	\$ 2,068,584	\$ 6,765,612	UNDP
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Training/workshops on capacity development for (grantee and country stakeholders), project development, and CSO dialogues and events at the country level. Organization of National Steering Committees and other coordination meetings.	\$ 97,398	\$ 93,727	\$ 51,910	\$ 243,035	\$ 480,258	\$ -	\$ 723,293	UNDP
<b>Travel</b>	Travel costs related to monitoring of grantee projects and country programme. Start up missions for new countries. Participation in MEA, COPs, etc.	\$ 497,914	\$ 217,759	\$ 479,954	\$ 1,195,627	\$ 1,704,018	\$ 702,056	\$ 3,601,701	UNDP
<b>Grand Total</b>		\$ 7,431,244	\$ 99,031,246	\$ 4,126,302	\$ 110,588,792	\$ 4,126,302	\$ 11,471,509	\$ 126,186,603	

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)							Total (USD)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)
		Component 1: Strategic Planning and Multi-Stakeholder Governance	Component 2: Demand-driven grants to CSOs/CBOs (Grants)	Component 3: Knowledge Management and Learning	Sub - Total	Monitoring & Evaluation	PMC (ICs)			
		Project Outcome 1.1: Enabling environment strengthened through strategic planning and multi-stakeholder collaboration.	Outcome 2.1: Landscape-seascape strategic objectives advanced through community-led grants.	Outcome 3.1: Sustainability and impact of community-led collective action enhanced through knowledge management and learning approaches across						
Audits	10-12 country level audits per year by reputable international firm.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 335,558	\$ 335,558	UNDP
Contractual Services	NCs, PAs and others providing technical assistance and programme management at the country level.	\$ 4,680,662	\$ 4,493,668	\$ 2,445,762	\$ 11,619,300	\$ 826,692	\$ -	\$ 5,186,258	\$ 17,624,050	UNDP
Grants	Grants to CSOs/CBOs: Proportional amounts per country would be allocated for grant making from OP8 Part I under CORE Grants. STAFI Grants will be allocated to the specific countries that have committed STAFI resources approved under Part I.	\$ -	\$ 92,154,076	\$ -	\$ 92,154,076	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,154,076	UNDP
International Consultants	International consultants include project experts for M&E, IRM & communication, and capacity development activities.	\$ 76,097	\$ 73,228	\$ 40,959	\$ 193,894	\$ 73,725	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 263,899	UNDP
Local Consultants	Local consultants include project experts for M&E, IRM & communication, and capacity development activities.	\$ 304,723	\$ 293,239	\$ 162,409	\$ 760,271	\$ 294,114	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,054,485	UNDP
Office Supplies	Cost of supplies for day to day operation of SGP global and country offices (e.g. stationery)	\$ 19,240	\$ 18,516	\$ 10,255	\$ 48,011	\$ 92,856	\$ -	\$ 237,084	\$ 277,951	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Miscellaneous Costs including bank charges, cost of equipment and vehicle maintenance, purchase of office equipment and furniture, payments for printing services, other communication costs such as internet etc.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 334,289	\$ -	\$ 786,237	\$ 1,120,536	UNDP
Premises (Office rental)	Office rent and maintenance at countries and global levels	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,141,732	\$ 2,141,732	UNDP
Salary and benefits	Salaries of project personnel (CPMT and some NCs and PAs), CPMT and national project staff provide thematic expertise (e.g. in GEF focal areas) and technical inputs into program implementation.	\$ 1,755,191	\$ 1,889,035	\$ 935,463	\$ 4,379,688	\$ 317,340	\$ -	\$ 2,668,584	\$ 6,785,612	UNDP
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Training/workshops on capacity development for (grantee and country stakeholders), project development, and CSO dialogues and events at the country level, Organisation of National Steering Committees and other coordination meetings.	\$ 97,399	\$ 93,727	\$ 51,910	\$ 243,035	\$ 480,258	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 723,293	UNDP
Travel	Travel costs related to monitoring of grantee projects and country programme. Start up missions for new countries. Participation in MEA, COPs, etc.	\$ 497,314	\$ 217,759	\$ 479,954	\$ 1,195,627	\$ 1,704,018	\$ -	\$ 702,056	\$ 3,601,701	UNDP
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$ 7,431,244</b>	<b>\$ 99,031,246</b>	<b>\$ 4,126,302</b>	<b>\$ 110,588,792</b>	<b>\$ 4,126,302</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 11,471,509</b>	<b>\$ 126,186,603</b>	

## ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

### Responses to comments from GEF Council members:

Comment:	Response:
<p><b>Comments by the United States on 7/27/2023:</b></p> <p>Funding going to the Madagascar government should be tracked closely, including to ensure that benchmarks are met, due to corruption present in the government. Funding for reforestation needs to explicitly state Forest Restoration with Native Trees and the focus need to be on growing forests, not planting trees.</p> <p>There are few civil society organizations, so it may be difficult to implement this project in Ethiopia as a result. Global programs with wide ranges of partners can have their impacts severely diluted in the Pacific and with small island developing States. With this global small grant project, it is not clear how country-level impacts will be realized.</p> <p>This project is highly relevant to Cabo Verde's needs and align perfectly with our Integrated Country Strategy mission goal #3, which focuses on strengthening Cabo Verde's resilience to environmental vulnerability and the impacts of climate change, while promoting inclusive development. Therefore, we recommend supporting this project. Implementing environmental solutions can enhance Cabo Verde's resilience to climate change impacts. This</p>	<p><b>UNDP, 12 March 2024</b></p> <p>The comments regarding specific countries, namely Madagascar, Ethiopia, Cabo Verde and Paraguay, are well noted and will be addressed during the development of updated SGP Country Programme Strategies in these countries under Component 1 of SGP-OP8.</p> <p>Regarding the comment associated with the challenges of realizing country-level impacts in Pacific Island Countries, the SGP has a long-standing track record of completing community-drive interventions in this part of the world. Moreover, UNDP has the comparative advantage of having multi-country offices that help coordinate projects and programmes in selected Pacific Island Countries and facilitate cross-learning.</p> <p>Regarding the comment suggesting a focus on sustainable forest management, the expected results under SGP-OP8 Part 1 includes 3,650,000 hectares of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity and 225,000 hectares of land and ecosystems under restoration. Furthermore, the SGP-OP8 strategy emphasizes collaboration with other GEF programs, including the GEF-</p>

Comment:	Response:
<p>initiative has the potential to improve the well-being and socio-economic conditions of local communities, while safeguarding the country's unique natural resources.</p> <p>We believe this program is well-aligned to the Paraguayan Ministry of Environment's work and mission goals. We think funding and support for civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) on increasing resilience to environmental threats will be very well received by MADES who has a small budget to cover all these various issues.</p> <p>We appreciate the draft Work Programmes' focus on our planet's most critical forest ecosystems which must be conserved to meet global climate and biodiversity goals. Given that the largest driver of tropical deforestation is land clearance for commodity production we would expect GEF projects to clearly define that problem and orient their work programs towards addressing it. We would appreciate greater emphasis on sustainable forest management that recognizes the need for alternative livelihoods to conserve global forest ecosystems. We would strongly advocate for GEF projects to clearly orient their projects around helping countries decouple commodity production from deforestation.</p>	<p>8 critical forest biome integrated program, the food systems integrated program and impact program, among others.</p>
<b>Comments by the United Kingdom on 7/7/2023:</b>	
<p>We would expect the GIF to identify IP organisations as potential direct grantees alongside CBOs and CSOs.</p> <p>The scope of the SGP seems to be very broad, which is likely to stretch the implementing agencies' capacity to provide quality technical support. For example, the inclusion of "sustainable agriculture, fisheries, and food security" as one of the strategic priorities of community-led initiatives and the ambition to support work on value chains.</p> <p>The PIF does not reference any other global or regional grant funding activities for IPLCs that are going on in many of the GEF partner countries. We would encourage greater consideration of other global IPLC funding activities and learning from these to inform the SGP approach and vice versa, and how the impact of SGP-funded activities could be enhanced by taking a more coordinated approach at the national level.</p> <p>It is not clear from the PIF what the scale and length of grants are to CBOs and CSO. It is also not clear from the PIF to what extent grants in the 8 operational phase will build on projects to date to ensure some continuity in funding and impact. We would question the value of making one-off grants as this contributes to the unpredictable funding environment that the PIF and think the assumption in the PIF that CBOs could access credit to expand their activities and achieve sustainable impact is problematic.</p> <p>We would encourage reference to land or tenure rights, which is a critical barrier many local communities face in tackling environmental issues and investing in more sustainable practices and routinely a key issues local communities raise themselves. It would be good to</p>	<p><b>UNDP, 12 March 2024</b></p> <p>The SGP has been recognized by numerous GEF IEO Evaluations as one of the earliest pioneers working directly with Indigenous Peoples. In 2017, the IEO recognized the SGP as one of the "primary modalities of engagement" for indigenous peoples with the GEF (see <a href="#">IEO 2017</a>). In 2020, the SGP launched a publication which provides an account of 28 years of the GEF SGP's experience working with Indigenous Peoples, available on the GEF website <a href="#">here</a>. The publication celebrates past achievements through numerous initiatives to facilitate access to funds for IPs including inter alia through participatory video, accessible formats for proposal writing and monitoring, Indigenous Peoples Fellowships, mapping and recognition of customary governance systems, including tenure rights, and advances critical lessons that can be used in forging new partnerships with indigenous peoples in future GEF programming cycles. Over the last ten years, UNDP has mobilized a further \$55 million in additional cost sharing from the Govt of Germany as part of <a href="#">The Global Support Initiative to territories and areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities</a> (ICCAs), which is delivered by the GEF SGP, and aims to improve the overall effectiveness of ICCAs for biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and resilience to climate change, by recognizing the vital contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPs and LCs). Since 2014, the ICCA GSI has partnered with the Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity, the Global ICCA Consortium, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and UNEP's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) to implement biodiversity targets at the local, national and global levels.</p>

Comment:	Response:
<p>understand if or how the SGP can support action on tenure and resource rights through its grants?</p> <p>There is a need to ensure the IPLC elements of the SGP are consistent with the working group of donors supporting IPLCs set up after COP26. <u>That donor group has indicated an appetite to have a discussion with GEF and other multilateral funds to try to improve coordination and practice in supporting IPLCs. We would be keen to propose further engagement with UK IPLC leads.</u></p>	<p>Regarding the tracking of flows of nature/climate finance to IPs and LCs, the SGP has been actively engaged in the follow-up to the COP26 Pledge announced in Glasgow to provide \$1.7B in climate finance to IPs and LCs as part of the <a href="#">Path to Scale</a> network. In this context, the SGP has collaborated with Charapa Consult which was hired by three of the Foundations that were part of the COP26 Glasgow Pledge (The Christensen Fund, Ford Foundation and the Packard Foundation) to examine the monitoring mechanism for the pledge. In 2023, Charapa Consult organized three regional consultation for Asia, Africa and LAC, including one during the first Africa Protected Areas Congress (<a href="#">APAC</a>) where SGP helped to co-convene stakeholders, leading to the <a href="#">Charapa report</a> on direct access to funds launched at the COP27 in Nov 2022.</p> <p>During the 7th <a href="#">GEF Assembly</a> held in Vancouver, Canada, from 22-25 Aug 2023 the SGP and ICCA GSI organised a panel on ‘Direct access to climate and nature finance for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, new approaches to financing and upscaling local actions’ (<a href="#">22 Aug 2024</a>). Mr. Dario Mejia Montalvo (Chair of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, UNPFII) emphasized the need for the recognition of rights as a precondition across all forms of finance and partnerships with IPs. Ms. Hernández (<a href="#">AMPB</a>) noted the small percentage of funds disbursed directly to IPs as part of many internationally-financed initiatives, and offered alternative Indigenous-led funds and platforms in Meso-America. Mr. Giovanni Reyes (Chair of the GEF IPAG) described how the GEF had provided complementary support to ICCAs in the Philippines through national medium-size GEF projects, together with long-term support from the SGP and ICCA GSI to replicate and amplify the recognition of ICCAs at the global level in more than 45 countries. In the context of the CBD negotiations for the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), representatives of IPs from the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), ICCA Consortium and GEF Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG) organised a press conference at the GEF Assembly to respond to questions on the ratification of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (<a href="#">GBFF</a>), including the “aspirational” target to channel 20% of all GBFF funds to IPs and LCs. Mongabay produced an article on 29 Aug 2023 ‘Big promises to Indigenous groups from new global nature fund — but will it deliver? which references the experience of the SGP available <a href="#">here</a>. Ms. Damaris Fabiola Quijivix Monzón’ ICCA GSI and SGP Youth Grantee, Guatemala, presented the statement by Indigenous Youth during the <a href="#">closing ceremony</a> on 25 Aug.</p> <p>In Nov 2023, the SGP supported and participated in another international workshop entitled <a href="#">Tracking funds for the indispensable partners (6-7 Nov 2023, Paris)</a> which convened 65 representatives of IPs, LCs, bilateral donors (including the UK government, and former Minister Zak Goldsmith), philanthropic funders, UN and multilateral agencies, civil society organizations and researchers. The participants discussed the intertwined problems of: (1) Too little funding being allocated to support the crucial role of IPs and LCs with regards to climate change, biodiversity</p>

Comment:	Response:
	<p>and sustainable development (i.e. see Rainforest Foundation Norway ‘<a href="#">Falling Short</a>’ report 2021); and (2) Too little information being available to inform decision-making and efficient strategies about allocations, transfer modalities and funds reaching IPs and LCs. Participants jointly identified key components of a ‘roadmap’ for overcoming these gaps (final report attached, Dec 2023), including inter alia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the need for a ‘common framework’ to ensure validity, aggregation and comparability, data on funding flows to IPs and LCs;</li> <li>ii. the framework should include common classifications, terms and standards, to be agreed and applied across the multiple actors within the data ecosystem.</li> <li>iii. the classification and description pertaining to IPs and LCs, respectively, should be specific to these distinct groups, and developed by their representative institutions, with respect for the fundamental right to self-identification;</li> <li>iv. to significantly address the underfunding of IPs and LCs, donors need to scale up funding, help mobilize additional donors, and provide funding in the most efficient and impactful way – with a particular focus on direct access modalities (where GEF SGP was cited as one example);</li> <li>v. to improve traceability, donors should tag and report on their funding allocations to IPs and LCs against the classifications, terms and standards of the common framework;</li> <li>vi. donors should collaborate and coordinate with the institutions established to collate and publish data on donor allocations for development finance – such as the OECD, the International Aid Transparency Initiative (<a href="#">IATI</a>) hosted by UNDP, and <a href="#">CANDID</a> (which has a particular focus on US philanthropic foundations)-- to build systematic tracking and monitoring into their statistical systems, based on the classifications, terms and standards of the common framework. Participants also noted it would be worth exploring the IATI “follow the money approach”, which could yield important information about relationships between different actors, intermediaries and “layers” of access to funds.</li> <li>vii. the OECD-DAC should include a policy marker on Indigenous Peoples into its statistical system, which will require coordination and collaboration with the OECD-DAC Working Party on Statistics.</li> <li>viii. within the UN-system, the Inter-agency Support Group (IASG) is expected to play a crucial role in furthering a common approach to tracking, by including a specific indicator on funding to Indigenous Peoples into the forthcoming indicator framework for the implementation of the UN System-Wide Action Plan (SWAP) for implementation of the UNDRIP.</li> <li>ix. in institutions with safeguards pertaining to Indigenous Peoples, more work should be done to</li> </ol>



Comment:	Response:
	<p>explore the potential of using the activation of these safeguards as an entry point for assessing budgetary allocations.</p> <p>x. methods for collecting, analyzing, aggregating and communicating data can build on the experiences, methodologies (such as the <a href="#">Indigenous Navigator</a> tool), mechanisms and platforms already developed by IPs and/or LCs. These including the various Indigenous-led funding mechanisms and platforms such as AYNi, FTM, IPAS and Nusantara, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), Global ICCA Consortium, the UNFCCC LCIPP, the Indigenous Peoples Major Group (IPMG) on the SDGs.</p> <p>xi. for continued dialogue and collaboration, follow-up events to be held during the 2024 UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (NY, 17 April 2024), and the Annual Shandia Forum.</p>
<b>Comments by Germany on 7/11/2023:</b>	
<p>Germany approves the following PIF in the work program but asks that the following comments are taken into account:</p> <p>Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal:</p> <p>The formulation of the overarching goal of the programme, as presented on page 16, may be misleading, as it suggests that the ultimate purpose of the project is to make civil society organisations (CSOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs) more resilient and improve their socio-ecological conditions. It should be highlighted that capacities of CSOs and CBOs are to be strengthened with the final goal of achieving improved environmental outcomes at the local level, i.e., developing and implementing landscape seascape strategies.</p> <p>The full proposal should make clear how/ with what tools priority setting can be ensured to: 1) select landscapes/seascapes, and 2) agree on priority initiatives in the targeted areas that can maximize environmental benefits. Approaches for how decision-making can be optimized, trade-offs dealt with and competing interests of CSOs and CBOs managed will be necessary, e.g. through the use of Decision Support Systems. With such a large cohort of countries and contexts, it will be important to capture good experiences regarding priority setting and selection processes to share and learn from.</p>	<p><b>UNDP, 12 March 2024</b></p> <p>Regarding the comment on the overarching goal of the programme, the revised objective statement, as copied below, reflects the aim of improving environmental outcomes through local action in select landscapes-seascapes in the participating countries:</p> <p>“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.”</p> <p>Regarding the comment inquiring about what priority setting tools will be utilized, the description of the activities under Output 1.1.1 (“Country Programme Strategies developed and National Steering Committees in effective operation”) and Output 1.1.2 (“Landscape-seascape strategies developed and implemented, and multi-stakeholder governance platforms established in relevant countries through community and/or strategic grants”) outline the multi-stakeholder collaborative processes involved in the development of country programme strategies (CPSs), as well as landscape-seascape strategies. The description of Output 1.1.2 is copied below:</p> <p>“In conjunction with the development of the CPSs, the programme will facilitate development and/or updating of landscape-seascape approaches in the SGP OP8-Part 1 in targeted countries. Multi-stakeholder landscape-seascape platforms 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 <i>Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS)</i>, the <i>Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)</i> approach will be applied for development of the landscape-seascape strategies. The first step in the process entails conducting participatory landscape-seascape baseline assessments,</p>

Comment:	Response:
	<p>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. Grant resources are allocated under this output for engaging CSOs and CBOs through community or strategic grants for guiding the multi-stakeholder governance platforms, facilitating sustained involvement of local CSOs/CBOs, conducting baseline assessment processes, and actively participating in the landscape-seascape approaches.”</p>
<b>Comments by Canada on 7/27/2023:</b>	
<p>We have two recommendations for projects to be implemented in the Democratic Republic of Congo:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Include the aspect of using the endogenous knowledge of local communities and indigenous peoples in addition to the benefits derived from genetic manipulation.</li> <li>2. Build capacity and equip stakeholders. To date, the DRC's efforts to achieve the '30x30' objective have reached 15.08% through protected areas, community forestry and APACs.</li> </ol> <p>To this end, we suggest consulting the facts and recommendations raised by participants at the latest 'National Dialogue to capitalize on other effective conservation measures by area and recognize the role of local communities in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kinshasa, May 09-11, 2023' organized by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN, in collaboration with the GIZ Biodiversity and Sustainable Forest Management Program.</p> <p>Projects in Ghana (ACCRA-DA):</p> <p>Concerns were raised about the government / relevant ministry's capacity to engage and deliver on all initiatives mentioned below simultaneously, since my understanding of GEF initiatives is that recipient countries lead and the agencies support.</p>	<p><b>UNDP, 12 March 2024</b></p> <p>The comments regarding specific countries, namely Democratic Republic of Congo and Ghana, are well noted and will be addressed during the development of updated SGP Country Programme Strategies in these countries under Component 1 of SGP-OP8.</p>