

GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

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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	

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

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 ID

UNDP	9520
Executing Partner	Executing Partner Type
UNDP/ Other Executing Partner	GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	4/13/2023
Project Sector (CCM Only)	
Small Grants Program	
Taxonomy	
<p>Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Seascapes, Productive Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approach, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Indigenous Peoples, Communications, Public Campaigns, Education, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Innovation, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Knowledge Generation, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate resilience, Tourism, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Fisheries, Biomes, Tropical Rain Forests, Temperate Forests, Coral Reefs, Grasslands, Rivers, Wetlands, Mangroves, Sea Grasses, Tropical Dry Forests, Lakes, Desert, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Pasture Management, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Sustainable Livelihoods, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Sustainable Forest, Food Security, Chemicals and Waste, Sound Management of chemicals and waste, Waste Management, International Waters, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Species, Crop Wild Relatives, Livelihoods, Least Developed Countries, Community-based adaptation, Small Island Developing States, Drought Mitigation, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Ecosystem Approach, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Land Degradation Neutrality, Carbon stocks above or below ground, Land Cover and Land cover change, Land Productivity, Plastics, Theory of change</p>	
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	48
GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
126,186,603.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)
11,356,794.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
137,543,397.00	126,187,000.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
0.00	0.00
PPG total amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
0.00	137,543,397.00

Project Tags

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

Project Summary

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

The Eighth Operational Phase of the Small Grants Programme (SGP OP8) builds on 30 years of successful experience in empowering local civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) in designing and leading community driven initiatives that have enhanced household wellbeing, increased awareness and resilience regarding environmental threats, and generated global environmental benefits. With economic development pressures intensifying in many parts of the developing world and the associated rising inequalities, local communities, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are becoming more and more marginalized, unable to cope with threats associated with ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss and climate change. Lessons learned and experience gained in previous SGP operational phases have demonstrated that integrated, landscape-seascape approaches are effective in mobilizing multiple stakeholder collaboration, linking local CSOs/CBOs with enabling partners and achieving mutually supportive livelihood and environmental outcomes at scale.

The objectives of the SGP OP8 is to engage local CSOs/CBOs in landscape-seascape approaches across the world, 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 wellbeing and socioeconomic conditions and generate global environmental benefits. The proposed strategy reflects the key features of GEF Small Grants Programme 2.0, including new approaches to support youth, women and Indigenous Peoples, linking up with complementary mechanisms, such as the Microfinance Initiative and CSO Challenge Program, cooperating with other GEF Agencies, and leveraging opportunities with GEF strategies, including the delivery of the GEF-8 Integrated Programs. In addition, the project will facilitate opportunities for innovation and scaling up, catalyze multi-stakeholder alliances to test new approaches through CSOs, and leverage its dialogue platforms towards 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 Part 1 of the SGP OP8 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.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

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

Project Components

1.0 Strategic Planning and Multi-Stakeholder Governance

Component Type

Trust Fund

Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
4,126,302.00	4,126,000.00

Outcome:

1.1. Enabling environment strengthened through strategic planning and multi-stakeholder collaboration

Output:

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

1.0 Strategic Planning and Multi-Stakeholder Governance

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
11,481,834.00	11,482,000.00

Outcome:

1.1. Enabling environment strengthened through strategic planning and multi-stakeholder collaboration

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.

2.0 Demand-driven grants to CSOs/CBOs

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
90,854,354.00	90,855,000.00

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.

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	4,126,000.00

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	4,126,000.00

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	4,126,302.00	4,126,000.00
1.0 Strategic Planning and Multi-Stakeholder Governance	11,481,834.00	11,482,000.00
2.0 Demand-driven grants to CSOs/CBOs	90,854,354.00	90,855,000.00
3.0 Knowledge Management and Learning	4,126,302.00	4,126,000.00
M&E	4,126,302.00	4,126,000.00

Subtotal	114,715,094.00	114,715,000.00
Project Management Cost	11,471,509.00	11,472,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	126,186,603.00	126,187,000.00

Please provide justification

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

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

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

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.

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.

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, they face substantial obstacles to undertaking concerted, collective action for sustainable development, including financial, organizational, informational, technical and political constraints.

1. CSOs/CBOs suffer from generally poor financing and are more often reliant on sweat equity, external donors and member financial contributions.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. CSOs/CBOs often lack access to credit, investment opportunities or the grant and non-grant funding mechanisms necessary to innovate without crippling risk;
5. CSOs/CBOs may have limited access to equitable markets, due to inadequate and inefficient distribution and production services;
6. 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;
7. 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.

At the local level in both rural and urban landscapes is found the technical expertise and know-how 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 are found the closest interactions between government, civil society and the private sector 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 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 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.

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 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 action – 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-seascope 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:

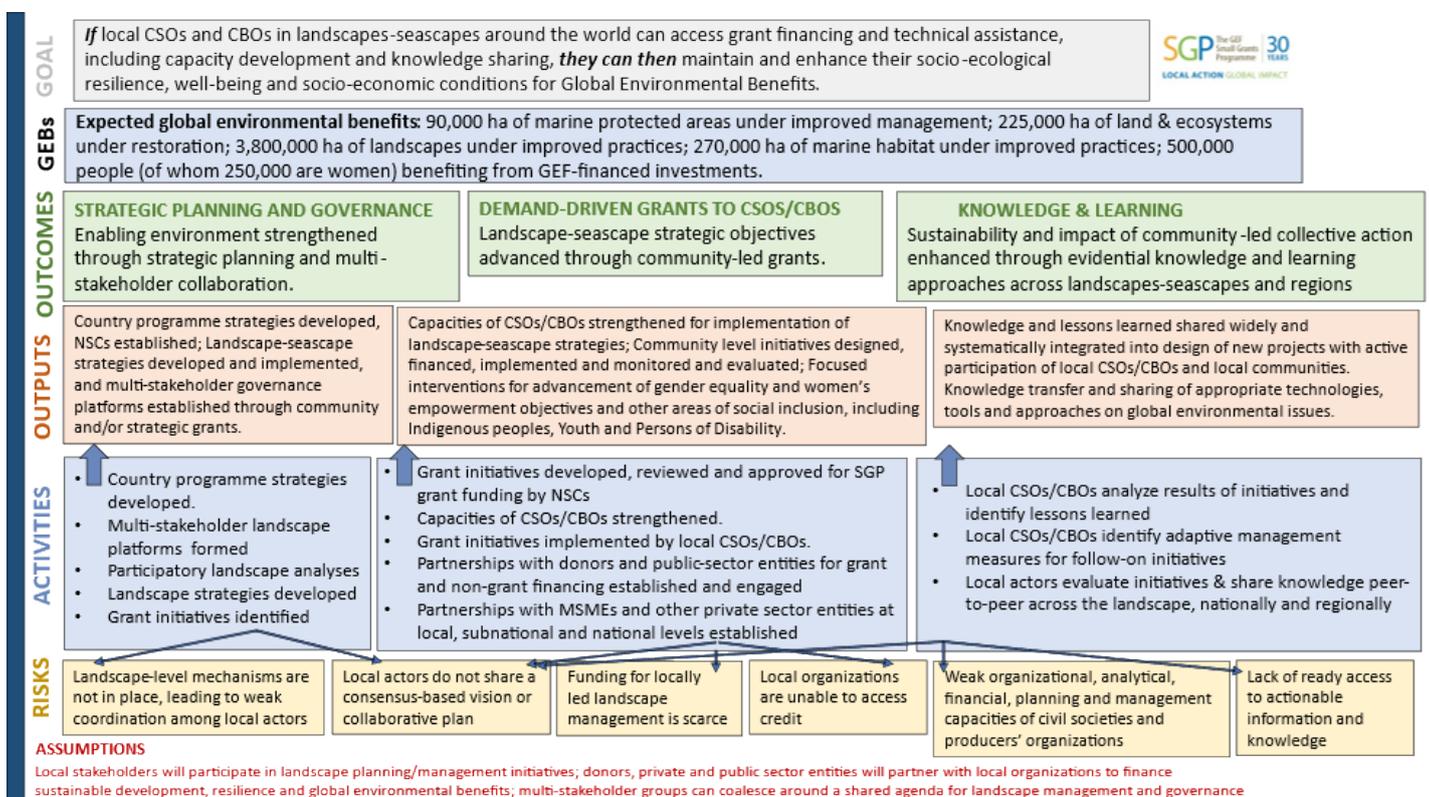
- Landscape-seascope level governance mechanisms are not in place to enable local actors to substantially engage in and influence decision making, which can further distance them from accessing funding, enhance elite capture, and increase marginalization; lack of governance mechanisms results in weak coordination among local actors at landscape-seascope levels to manage resources for resilience and the global environment, to advocate policy reforms or to attract investment; weak local representative participation in landscape-seascope 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;
- Despite the need for collective action to build socio-ecological resilience at landscape-seascope 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-seascope governance.
- Local CSOs/CBOs have difficulties to plan and manage landscape-seascope resources or climate risks in rural and urban landscapes 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-seascope 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 entrepreneurs and communities, limit the uptake and scaling benefits of modern digitalization.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

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



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, neighbourhood 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 impacts 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 catalyse 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 behaviours 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.

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 (Part 1) builds on 30 years of successful SGP 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 adapt a strategic approach focusing on supporting CSOs/CBOs to enhance the sustainability, resilience and global environmental assets of their landscapes-seascapes.

Part 1 of SGP OP8, countries that have provided Letters of Endorsement and Letters of Interest are listed in Annex B. STAR Endorsement letters and Letters of Interest were received from total 117 countries. These countries have expressed an interest in continuing the implementation of SGP with UNDP's support during GEF8, and to be included in the first tranche PIF. 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.

If local CSOs and 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.

The SGP OP8 proposed here will finance and support design and implementation of participatory, multi-stakeholder landscape-seascope strategies 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 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 for Sustainability, Resilience and the Global Environment. These strategies will emphasize inclusion of the most vulnerable populations under a Leave No One Behind principle and approach under the SDGs. These actors will come together in multi-stakeholder landscape-seascope 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-seascope 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 proposed here, 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 will focus 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 generate 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. Indigenous groups will 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 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 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. 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 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 Sustainable Development Goals 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, the programme proposed here 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.

The GEF-8 Small Grants Programme 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.

THEORY OF CHANGE

To achieve Outcome 1.1 Enabling environment strengthened through strategic planning and multi-stakeholder collaboration, SGP OP8 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, developed for each of the participating countries.

Landscape-seascape multi-stakeholder platforms (or country-level platforms, depending on the context of the participating countries) 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 formulate consensus-based landscape-seascape

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.

Finally, 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 are the only guarantors of the successful, durable and adaptive behavior change required for socio-ecological landscape 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**). The Activities leading to these outputs include:

1. Analyses of country level priorities and development of country programme strategies, including identification of target landscapes-seascapes.
2. Establishment and/or reactivation of National Steering Committees.
3. Formation and/or strengthening of multi-stakeholder landscape-seascape platforms.
4. Participatory landscape-seascape baseline assessments.
5. Development of landscape-seascape strategies, including identification of potential community initiatives.

To achieve Outcome 2.1 Landscape-seascape strategic objectives advanced through community-led grants, the programme will provide grant financing to the different initiatives making up the landscape-seascape strategies, 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 will also work to engage MSMEs and other private sector entities in financing

landscape 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, 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 three outputs leading to Outcome 2.1 include Output 2.1.1 (Capacities of CSOs/CBOs strengthened for implementation of landscape-seascape strategies); 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). SGP projects predominantly also have integrated components of capacity development and innovation. These two can serve as both 'drivers of change' and 'results' in themselves. It is SGP's experience that the above suite of offerings also enables longer term sustainability of environmental results. The Activities leading to these outputs include:

1. Capacities of local CSOs/CBOs strengthened through skills training, proposal development, financial management, introduction of innovative technologies and approaches, and partnership building.
2. Component initiatives developed under each strategy, reviewed and approved for SGP grant funding by National Steering Committees
3. Local CSOs/COBs implement small grant initiatives, contributing to the objectives of their landscape-seascape strategies.
4. Partnerships with donors and public sector entities for grant and non-grant financing established and engaged.
5. Partnerships with MSMEs and other private sector entities at local, subnational and national levels established.
6. Value chain opportunities for local CSOs/CBOs facilitated through building partnerships with private sector enterprises and associations and other enabling stakeholders.
7. Women's groups and women-led CSOs/CBOs supported through focused interventions designed to advance gender equality and women's empowerment objectives.

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 are 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 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. 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 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 essential principle underpinning this outcome is that local actors' produce three primary products when implementing their initiatives: organizational capacity through learning-by-doing, assessment of impacts on sustainability, resilience and the global environment from implementation of their separate initiatives, and generation of evidence-based knowledge from evaluation of the experience of design and implementation. Through implementation of collective action for the goals of a specific initiative, local CSOs/CBOs improve their organizational, technical and financial management capacities, together with improvements in their abilities to coordinate with other local actors' organizations across the landscape. Planning and adaptive management capacities are also strengthened as local actors learn to assess their progress towards objectives, capture impacts and adapt their actions accordingly. Participatory monitoring and evaluation of their organization and their project's performance provides lessons for planning follow-on actions.

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.

The outputs under the Monitoring & Evaluation outcome are integrated with and feed into the other outcomes of the project. The M&E outputs include: 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, and 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.

The above listed outputs aim at strengthening CSOs'/CBOs' capacities to manage towards results, increased and shared evidence-based knowledge, and assess the socio-ecological impacts of local actors' initiatives within the landscape-seascape investment programmes. The gender action plan will also be monitored and evaluated, and results reported in the annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), external evaluations and audits, enabling adaptive management measures to be implemented in order to achieve the gender mainstreaming objectives. The activities leading to these outputs include:

1. Local CSOs/CBOs monitor both short-term and long-term results of initiatives, assess impacts and identify lessons learned from both successes and failures, through participatory mechanisms.
2. Local CSOs/CBOs identify adaptive management measures for follow-on initiatives.

3. Local CSOs/CBOs evaluate initiatives and share knowledge peer-to-peer across the landscape, nationally and regionally
4. Local CSOs/CBOs build capacities for further scaling and sustainability through improved stakeholder coordination and resource-mobilization, including establishing new synergies with other projects.

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

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

Yes

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

At the global level, the Programme is envisioned to be executed under the direct implementation modality (DIM) with UNDP BPPS as the Implementing Partner, while the options for implementation arrangements will be explored in full at the country, regional and global levels and confirmed during the CEO Endorsement Request development. This will include exploring the option for UNDP itself to directly fund grantees in line with the UNDP Low Value Grants Policy, while further replicating successful NGO execution arrangements in other countries as relevant depending on the volume of funding and the CO capacity. This would be in line with the experience gained from some Upgraded Country Programmes (GEF-6 and GEF-7), and with the SGP 2.0 Implementation Arrangements, which encourages Implementing Agencies to work with local executing entities. Appropriate Responsible Parties may be further identified during the development of the CEO Endorsement Request to ensure continued strong execution of the programme. Appropriate capacity assessments of these entities will also be done at that time, as relevant. Institutional arrangement options will be carefully assessed and determined during the CEO endorsement stage to ensure there is no reversal of gains in SGP implementation and to ensure seamless transition without major gaps from OP7 to SGP OP8 operation.

At the global level:

Oversight and quality assurance over the entire Programme at a global level will be provided through a dedicated unit within the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS). The core oversight functions will be as follows:

- (i) **Representation at the Global Project Board:** Executive Coordinator of the Vertical Fund Oversight and Programme Support Unit (VF Unit)
- (ii) **Programmatic Oversight and Quality Assurance:** Senior Technical Advisor (VF Unit)

Execution Support: The 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 (who are distinct from the staff engaged in oversight functions).

At the National Level:

Implementation Arrangements at the national level will be determined on a case-by-case basis for each participating country. This will be guided by appropriate due diligence at the level of the UNDP Country Office and capacity assessments (PCAT/HACT) at the level of potential external local executing entities (NGOs). The appropriate implementation modality will also depend on the volume of funding available for the country in question, yet the intention is to build on experience gained from some Upgraded Country Programmes (GEF-6 and GEF-7), and the SGP 2.0 Implementation Arrangement, which encourages Implementing Agencies to work with local executing entities.

The following options will be explored and confirmed during the CEO Endorsement Request development:

- (i) **If Direct Implementation (DIM) by UNDP CO:** Oversight and execution functions in the country office will be institutionally segregated and separate reporting lines will be maintained in line with the Internal Control Framework (ICF) of UNDP, as follows:
 - a. **Representation on National Steering Committee:** UNDP CO RR

b. Programmatic oversight and quality assurance: Environmental Focal Point within the programmatic unit of the UNDP CO (with reporting line to the DRR/Head of Programmes)

c. Execution support: SGP Country Programme Team, consisted of National Coordinator and Programme Assistant (as relevant)

(ii) If NGO execution:

a. Representation on National Steering Committee: UNDP CO RR

b. Programmatic oversight and quality assurance: Environmental Focal Point within the programmatic unit of the UNDP CO (with reporting line to the DRR/Head of Programmes)

c. Execution support: NGO

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. 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.
- **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.

Core Indicators

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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)
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Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	250,000	250,000		
Male	250,000	250,000		
Total	500,000	500,000	0	0

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

In close alignment with GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework (RMF), SGP intends to report on 6 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.

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. Further details will be articulated during the project preparation phase prior to CEO endorsement.

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.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	Please refer to Risk 5 in the project's pre-SESP (Annex D) for details
Environmental and Social	Moderate	Please refer to Risks 3, 4 and 8 in the project's pre-SESP (Annex D) 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 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

		<p>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>
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INNOVATION

Institutional and Policy		
Technological		

Financial and Business Model		
EXECUTION		
Capacity for Implementation	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 through participation on these platforms, learning exchanges, mentoring and partnership building. The multi-stakeholder, integrated nature of the landscape-seascape strategies will help ensure sustainability of the initiatives, e.g., through mainstreaming in local development planning and budgetary frameworks. UNDP has an important quality assurance role, based on regular contact with the SGP National Coordinators. Furthermore, the National Steering Committees (NSCs), with representation from civil society leaders, government ministries and institutions and donors, further provides guidance for effective implementation of SGP-financed initiatives.</p>
Fiduciary	Moderate	<p>The primary type of procurement will be 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</p>

		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

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

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

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

The 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 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:

1. 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, river basins and catchments, 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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 and e-waste.
5. Catalyzing Sustainable Urban Solutions: under its landscape-seascape approach, SGP OP8 will target development of innovations by vulnerable urban communities with an integrated management approach to address challenges faced by local urban communities in terms of energy and water use efficiency, waste and chemical management, green areas and infrastructure, low-cost cooling and heating using renewable energy, and non-motorized transport systems, among others.

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

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

The envisaged biodiversity outcomes of SGP OP8 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, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23.

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

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector:

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

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

SGP recognizes that promoting women's leadership and equal decision-making requires changes in multiple areas: women's own sense of entitlement and confidence; expectations about women's and men's roles and relationships; and existing social and political structures. This includes enabling women to become leading figures within biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation; empowering women to have both the confidence and skills to contribute to enhancing global environmental benefits and reducing the risk for men, women, and children from the impacts of environmental degradation. SGP OP8 will build on SGP's recognized experience in mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment in every step of its programme cycle. In line with the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025, and the GEF Policy on Gender Equality (SD/PL/02, July 01, 2018), the programme activities will be conducted, designed, and implemented in an inclusive manner, so that women's participation and voice are reflected in decision-making, regardless of their background, age, race, ethnicity or religion, and that consultations with women's organizations, including indigenous women and local women's groups are supported at all scales.

To achieve this objective, SGP OP8 will put gender equality and women's empowerment at the center of its landscape-seascape approach.

- At programme level, a gender analysis will be undertaken prior to CEO endorsement. The analysis will identify and describe gender differences, gender differentiated impacts and risks, and opportunities to address gender gaps and promote women's empowerment in programme activities. Based on such findings, a gender action plan will be developed to provide concrete guidance on achieving gender mainstreaming results across the programme. The gender action plan will include gender-responsive measures to address differences, identifying impacts and risks and opportunities for equality and women's empowerment; and associated actions, gender-sensitive indicators and sex-disaggregated targets for men and women involved in landscape-seascape management activities. Both the gender analysis and gender action plan will ensure the project is gender responsive and focused on gender equality and women's empowerment and are an integral part of programme interventions.
- At country level, both SGP OP8 Country Programme teams and National Steering Committees will ensure that each funded local initiative, prior to approval, has clear processes for ensuring equality in participation between women and men, as well as involvement of marginalized groups. They will ensure that necessary gender expertise and guidance is provided by a designated NSC gender focal point, and gender responsive mechanisms are followed in the implementation of landscape-seascape investment programmes and constituent grant-funded initiatives. They will monitor and evaluate the achievement of the gender mainstreaming targets outlined in the Gender Action Plan.
- At landscape-seascape level, participatory multi-stakeholder platforms will serve as the landscape-seascape approach's primary governance vehicle. Such platforms will ensure participation by women's organizations, including indigenous women and local women's groups in the development and implementation of landscape investment strategies and programmes.
- At project/grant level, the Country Programme teams will ensure that all awarded grant projects include a gender analysis and an action plan for gender responsive implementation of the individual initiatives, aligned with the overall Gender Action Plan for the overall programme. Grantees will be required to provide monitoring and evaluation (M&E) feedback in periodic reports. In terms of beneficiary selection, all the projects will use gender criteria to select beneficiaries. Criteria will include representation of women in project activities, and within this, prioritization of marginalized or particularly vulnerable women (for example, persons with disabilities, poor and very poor, female-headed households, Indigenous Peoples and

ethnic minorities, elderly and youth, land poor, households that have lost assets, pregnant and lactating mothers, LGBTQ, etc.). Specific capacity building and targeted grant opportunities will be available for women's groups and women led CSOs/CBOs, to further advance the gender mainstreaming objectives.

Stakeholder Engagement

During the PIF stage, extensive consultations were made with participating countries through the process of discussing and securing Letters of Endorsement (LOEs) and Letters of Interest (LOIs). Through UNDP's 30-year track record of implementing the SGP, the programme has become highly visible in most countries. Further consultations will be made during the project preparation phase. Extensive country level stakeholder consultations will be conducted during formulation of the SGP OP8 Country Programme Strategies. Moreover, Indigenous peoples and local communities, local government units and private sector partners will be consulted during project implementation, as part of the participatory landscape-seascape baseline assessments and development of the landscape-seascape strategies.

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

Regarding Indigenous Peoples and other marginalized groups, SGP OP8 follows a set of principles that advocate a flexible, time-sensitive, and simplified project cycle to allow these groups to benefit from the programme. As evidenced by SGP participatory video, photo stories, and community theatre, SGP in OP8 will build on this longstanding experience in working with poor and marginalized groups. This includes using alternative formats for grant proposal submission in local and vernacular languages. The programme will also include flexible disbursement terms to adapt to Indigenous Peoples' culture, customs and seasonal movements. SGP OP8 will make extra efforts to reach people and groups who are often marginalized or disadvantaged. Empowering women and engaging youth are two important current initiatives of SGP. The SGP NSCs at the Country Program level designate focal points for Indigenous Peoples (in relevant countries), gender and youth to ensure these voices are heard. Additionally, through stakeholder workshops, communication through mass media and targeted outreach by the National Coordinators in their respective countries, local CSOs/CBOs can learn of SGP projects and activities and provide inputs on how to improve on them.

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

A robust stakeholder consultation plan will be developed and implemented during the project preparation phase with active engagement of CSOs, Indigenous Peoples, government, and others prior to CEO

endorsement. These consultations will be designed in a way to initiate the multi-stakeholder collaborative action needed for achieving the integrated landscape-seascape approaches in the target countries. In line with GEF's policy on stakeholder engagement, a project stakeholder engagement plan will be prepared during project preparation. The primary objectives of the plan will be to i) integrate concerns, needs, and interests of key stakeholders to ensure effective and efficient project planning and implementation for better outcome; ii) ensure local ownership and participation of marginalized groups, including women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and other vulnerable groups, in project design and implementation; iii) collaborate with diverse key stakeholders for increasing adaptability, sustainability, and replicability of project results; and iv) avoid and minimize negative impacts of the project on local communities, their institutions or environment by ensuring that local stakeholders drive project design and implementation.

Private Sector

SGP projects at local and landscape-seascape levels are designed to provide community-based solutions to complex environmental problems. Given the interrelated and integrated nature of such environmental problems, engagement and partnership with a wide variety of stakeholders and actors, including the private sector will be important if the programme is to affect meaningful and transformative change – be this through transforming policies and regulatory frameworks or through building capacities and empowering local actors at the community level. During OP7, SGP developed a Guidance Note on Private Sector Engagement with the GEF Secretariat and UNDP's private sector experts, a practical guide for NCs and NSCs to further enhance engagement with the private sectors to scale up relevant initiatives with further financial and technical resources. This will be further updated and implemented under SGP OP8 in relevant countries.

In line with the GEF 8 Programming Directions and the GEF's Private Sector Engagement Strategy, the proposed SGP OP8 is grounded on the principle that an important characteristic of a well-functioning state is synergy between government, civil society and the private sector. SGP OP8 will boost its engagement with the private sector through different ways, including engagement at the national level but most importantly through the participatory multi-stakeholder landscape-seascape platforms that each Country Programme will help facilitate strengthened dialogue and influence businesses toward sustainable practices; and explore entry points at landscape-seascape, national and global levels for private sector engagement and engagement with micro, small and medium enterprises in the landscape-seascapes that can help scale up innovations.

Engagement with the private sector will be important throughout programme implementation, reaching out to companies that are buyers of community products, as well as companies that can support product development or market research. To attract investment by the private sector, engagement with financial institutions and establishment of public-private partnerships to facilitate increased access to credit schemes is necessary. Furthermore, the engagement with both private sector and financial institutions will allow local communities to access processing technology.

Such engagement is expected to take place across all GEF thematic areas. For instance, in terms of sustainable agriculture, fisheries and food security, the programme will strengthen partnerships with the private sector by reaching out to companies that are buyers of non-timber forest products, fish and other marine resources or other local community products, as well as companies that have skills for product development or market research; and innovative, affordable, and practical solutions to chemicals and waste management. Similarly, the role of the private sector in low-carbon energy is critical in promoting community-level technologies. The programme will also explore opportunities to engage with the private sector in supporting community-based management of threatened ecosystems and species, including through the generation of incentives for local communities to sustainably manage and conserve biodiversity. The programme will work with other national and local private sector stakeholders to identify and support exploration of incentives to sustainably manage waste and chemicals.

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

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

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

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNDP	GET	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
Total GEF Resources (\$)						126,186,603.00	11,356,794.00	137,543,397.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

false

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

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

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	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
Total GEF Resources					70,043,397.00

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
SGP	GET	61,926,606.00	61927000
BD-1-1	GET	39,811,479.00	39811000
CCM-1-4	GET	9,832,386.00	9832000
LD-1	GET	14,616,132.00	14617000
Total Project Cost		126,186,603.00	126,187,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	30000000
Recipient Country Government	Various	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	12984000
Civil Society Organization	TBD	Grant	Investment mobilized	37523000
Private Sector	Various	Grant	Investment mobilized	4851000
Beneficiaries	Grantees and beneficiaries	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	30622000
Beneficiaries	Grantees and beneficiaries	Grant	Investment mobilized	10207000
Total Co-financing				126,187,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Indicative investment mobilized contributions include public investments from recipient country governments, as well as grant contributions from UNDP, 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 only be confirmed during project implementation as grant projects are approved.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Mr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya Executive Coordinator and Director - Environmental Finance Nature, Climate and Energy Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS)/Global Policy Network United Nations Development Programme		304 E45th Street, New York, NY 10010, USA		pradeep.kurukulasuriya@undp.org
Project Coordinator	Diana Salvemini Lead and Senior Technical Advisor, NCE Local Action Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS)/Global Policy Network United Nations Development Programme		304 E45th Street, New York, NY 10010, USA		diana.salvemini@undp.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mr. Karim Baba	Director of Urban Environment Policy	Environment (ALGERIA)	3/3/2023
Her Excellency Diann Black Layne	Ambassador and GEF NOFP	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ANTIGUA & BARBUDA)	3/2/2023
Mr. Martin Manuel Illescas	General Director of Projects with External Financing and International Cooperation	Environment and Sustainable Development (ARGENTINA)	2/24/2023
Mr. Hakob Simidyan	Minister	Environment (ARMENIA)	3/10/2023
Dr. Rhianna Neely-Murphy	Director	Department of Environmental Planning and Protection (BAHAMAS)	5/8/2023
Dr. Kenrick Williams	Chief Executive Officer	Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (BELIZE)	5/5/2023
Mr. Mémanton Boni Yalla	Director of Planning, Administration and Finance	Cadre de Vie et des Transports en Charge du Développement Durable (BENIN)	5/4/2023
Ms. Livia Farias Ferreira de Oliveira	General Coordinator for Sustainable Finance	Finance (BRAZIL)	5/12/2023
Mr. Pamoussa Ouedraogo	Secrétaire Permanent du Conseil National pour le Développement Durable	De L'Eau Et De L'Assainissement (BURKINA FASO)	5/5/2023
Mr. Prosper Dodiko	Permanent Secretary	Environment, Agriculture and Livestock (BURUNDI)	5/4/2023

Mr. Alexandre Nevsky Rodrigues	Special Advisor to Minister	Agriculture and Environment (CABO VERDE)	3/3/2023
H.E. Mr. Tin Ponlok	Secretary of State	Environment, National Council for Sustainable Development (CAMBODIA)	3/31/2023
Dr. Unusa Haman	Sub-Director for Environmental Planning	Environment, Protection of Nature and Sust. Development (MINEPDED) (CAMEROON)	5/4/2023
Mr. Lambert Gnapelet	Meteorological Engineer and Environment Manager	Environment and Sustainable Development (CENTRAL AFRIQUE)	5/5/2023
Ms. Maria Teresa Becerra Ramirez	Head of the International Affairs Office	Environment and Sustainable Development (COLOMBIA)	3/13/2023
Mr. Youssouf Elamine Mbechezi	National Director of Forest and Environment	Agriculture, Fishing, Environment and City Planning (COMOROS)	5/16/2023
Ms. Arlette Soudan-Nonault	Minister of Tourism and Environment	Tourism and Environment (CONGO, REPUBLIC)	1/25/2023
Mr. Benjamin Toirambe Bamoninga	Secrétaire Général	Environnement et Développement Durable (CONGO, DR)	5/16/2023
Ms. Enid Chaverri Tapia	Director of International Cooperation	Environment and Energy (COSTA RICA)	3/9/2023
Mrs. Alimata Kone	Permanent Secretary	CNFEM (GEF NATIONAL COMMISSION) (COTE D'IVOIRE)	3/3/2023
Mr. Ulises Fernandez Gomez	Director Relaciones Internacionales	Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnologia y Medio Ambiente (CUBA)	3/6/2023
Mr. Dini Abdallah Omar	Secretary General	Habitat and Environment (DJIBOUTI)	2/23/2023
Ms. Milagros De Camps	Viceministra de Cambio Climático Y Sostenibilidad	Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)	2/6/2023
Dr. Ali Abo Sena	CEO	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EGYPT)	2/27/2023
Mr. Kibrom Asmerom	Acting Director General -Dept of Environment	Land, Water and Environment (ERITREA)	5/8/2023
Mr. Abas Mohammed Ali	Director	Planning and Development (ETHIOPIA)	3/27/2023
Ms. Mere Lakeba Siqila	Permanent Secretary	Waterways and Environment (FIJI)	2/23/2023

Mr. Stanislas Stephen Mouba	Directeur General	Direction General de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature (GABON)	3/9/2023
Dr. Badgie Dawda	Executive Director	National Environment Agency (GAMBIA)	3/1/2023
Ms. Nino Tkhlava	Head of Department	Environmental Protection and Agriculture (GEORGIA)	3/9/2023
Mr. Mervyn Haynes	Director	Department of Economic and Sustainable (GRENADA)	3/16/2023
Mr. Fodé Toure	General Director of Environment and Natural Capital Fund	Environment and Sustainable Development (GUINEA)	1/3/2023
Mr. Lourenco Antonio Vaz	General Secretary	Environment and Biodiversity (GUINEA-BISSAU)	2/2/2023
Mr. Joseph Astrel	Directeur General	Environment (HAITI)	3/14/2023
Mr. Malcolm Stufkens	Deputy Minister of Environment	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (HONDURAS)	3/18/2023
Mr. Marwan Al-Refai	Secretary General	Planning and International Cooperation (JORDAN)	3/14/2023
Ms. Dinara Kutmanova	Minister	The State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry of the (KYRGYZ REPUBLIC)	2/17/2023
Ms. Phakkavanh Phissamay	Director General, Department of Planning and Finance	Natural Resources and Environment (LAO PDR)	2/28/2023
Dr. Yassin Naser	Minister	Environment (LEBANON)	3/14/2023
Prof. Wilson K. Tarpeh	Executive Director/CEO	Environmental Protection Agency of (LIBERIA)	10/20/2023
Mr. Amidou Goita	Chef Section	Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (MALI)	3/14/2023
Mr. Petru Tataru	Secretary General	Environment (MOLDOVA)	3/1/2023
Ms. Tserendulam Shagdarsuren	Director General of Climate Change Department	Environment and Tourism (MONGOLIA)	3/30/2023
Mr. Rachid Firadi	Director of Partnership, Communication and Cooperation	Secretariat of State in Charge of Sustainable Development (MOROCCO)	3/2/2023
Mr. Teofilus Nghitila	Executive Director	Environment and Tourism (NAMIBIA)	2/20/2023
Mrs. Berilyn Jeremiah	Secretary for Environment Management and Agriculture	Environment Management and Agriculture (NAURU)	3/7/2023

Mr. Shreekrishna Nepal	Joint Secretary	Finance, International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division (IECCD) (NEPAL)	2/17/2023
Mr. Yakoubou Mahaman Sani	Directeur General	Direction General de la Programmation du Développement (NIGER)	3/21/2023
Mr. Jonah Stanley	Director, Planning, Research & Statistics	Federal Ministry of Environment (NIGERIA)	1/9/2023
Ms. Charlene Mersai	National Environment Coordinator	National Environmental Protection Council (PALAU)	3/16/2023
Mr. Raul Pinedo	Planning Analyst	Environment (PANAMA)	2/23/2023
Ms. Analiza Rebuella - Teh	Undersecretary	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (PHILIPPINES)	3/30/2023
Ms. Juliet Kabera	Director General	Rwanda Environment Management Authority (RWANDA)	3/14/2023
Ms. Lealaisalanoa Frances Brown-Reupena	Chief Executive Officer	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (SAMOA)	3/7/2023
Ms. Samantha Justin	Chief Technical Officer	Department of Sustainable Development (ST. LUCIA)	2/10/2023
Mr. Baba Drame	Directeur de l'Environnement et des Etablissements classes	Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (SENEGAL)	3/2/2023
Mr. Wills Agricole	Technical Advisor For Energy and Climate Change	Agriculture, Climate Change And Environment (SEYCHELLES)	2/20/2023
Mr. Sheku Mark Kanneh	Director	Environment Protection Agency (SIERRA LEONE)	2/8/2023
Mr. Chanel Iroi	Deputy Secretary	Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (SOLOMON ISLANDS)	3/2/2023
Ms. Shahkira Parker	Senior Policy Advisor: International Governance Management	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (SOUTH AFRICA)	3/1/2023
Ms. Ivette Patterzon	Legal and Policy Advisor	Spatial Planning and Environment (SURINAME)	3/21/2023
Dr. Andre M. Komba	Director of Environment	Vice President's Office (TANZANIA)	3/15/2023
Mr. Joao Carlos Soares	General Director of Environment	Secretariat of State for Environment (TIMOR-LESTE)	5/3/2023

Mr. Comlamm Awougnon	Directeur affaires administratives et financières	Environnement et Ressources Forestières (TOGO)	3/9/2023
Mr. Paula Ma'u	Chief Secretary	Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Envirom., Climate Change and Communicat.(TONGA)	3/10/2023
Ms. Sabria Bnoui	Director General for External Relations	Local Affairs and Environment (TUNISIA)	3/23/2023
Mr. Ebubekir Gizligider	Deputy Minister	Agriculture and Forestry (TURKEY)	2/1/2023
Mr. Yevhenii Fedorenko	Deputy Minister	Environmental Protection and Natural Resources (UKRAINE)	3/1/2023
Mr. Robert Bouvier	Minister	Environment (URUGUAY)	3/13/2023
Mrs. Esline Garaebiti Bule	Director General	Climate Change (VANUATU)	2/6/2023
Mr. Miguel Alberto Serrano Orta	Director de Integracion y Asuntos Internacionales	Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ecosocialismo (VENEZUELA)	3/10/2023
Mr. Godwin F. Gondwe	Director, Environment Management Department	Green Economy and Environment (ZAMBIA)	1/30/2023
Mr. Tanyaradzwa Mundoga	Operational Focal Point	Environment, Water and Climate (ZIMBABWE)	2/22/2023
Mr. Eduardo Baixo	Head of Department of Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	Land and Environment (MOZAMBIQUE)	2/27/2023
Mr. Sofjan Jaupaj	General Director	Tourism and Environment (ALBANIA)	4/7/2023
Mr. Loday Tsheten (Lol)	Director	Finance (BHUTAN)	3/14/2023
Mr. Khulekani Mpfu (Lol)	Chief Natural Resources Officer	Department of Environmental Affairs (BOTSWANA)	3/14/2023
Ms. Eva Maria Colorado Panameño (Lol)	Director of International Cooperation and Climate Change	Environment and Natural Resources (EL SALVADOR)	3/9/2023
Mr. Isaac Charles Acquah Jnr. (Lol)	Chief Programme Officer	Environmental Protection Agency (GHANA)	3/8/2023
Ing.. Gerson Elías Barrios Garrido (Lol)	Minister	Environment and Natural Resources (GUATEMALA)	3/20/2023

Ms. Qongqong Hoohlo (LoI)	Acting Director - Department of Environment	Tourism, Environment and Culture (LESOTHO)	3/7/2023
Honorable Mr. Andrew Yatilman (LoI)	Secretary/Minister	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Emergency Management (FEDERATED STATES MICRONESIA)	4/5/2023
Mr. Hery A. Rakotondravony (LoI)	Operational Focal Point	Environnement et du Développement Durable (MADAGASCAR)	3/23/2023
Ms. Miruza Mohamed (LoI)	Director	Environment and Energy (MALDIVES)	3/14/2023
Ms. Lalya Aly Kamara (LoI)	Minister	Environment and Sustainable Development (MAURITANIA)	3/31/2023
Ms. Usha Beegun-Ramduny (LoI)	Financial Secretary	Finance and Economic Development (MAURITIUS)	1/17/2023
Ms. Vesna Indova (LoI)	Head of IPA Department	Environment and Physical Planning (NORTH MACEDONIA)	1/17/2023
Mr. Ahmad Abu Thaher (LoI)	D.G of Projects and International Relations	Environment Quality Authority (PALESTINE)	3/22/2023
Ms. Graciela Miret (LoI)	Director of Strategic Planning	Environment and Sustainable Development (PARAGUAY)	2/28/2023
H.E. Penelope Beckles (LoI)	Minister	Planning and Development (TRINIDAD & TOBAGO)	3/9/2023
Mr. Patrick Ocaïlap (LoI)	Deputy Secretary	Finance, Planning and Economic Development (UGANDA)	3/29/2023
Mr. Charley Browne (LOI)	Permanent Secretary	Environment and National Beautification (BARBADOS)	4/4/2023
Ms. Nenenteiti Teariki Ruatu (LoI)	Director	Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development (KIRIBATI)	4/11/2023
Mr. Jatuporn Buruspat (LoI)	Permanent Secretary	Natural Resources and Environment (THAILAND)	4/10/2023
Dr. Farhina Ahmed	Secretary	Environment, Forest and Climate Change (BANGLADESH)	5/14/2023
Mr. José Luis Naula	Director of International Cooperation	Ambiente y Agua (ECUADOR)	4/11/2023
Mr. Neelesh Kumar Sah	Joint Secretary	Environment, Forest and Climate Change (INDIA)	4/12/2023

Ms. Gillian Guthrie	Senior Director	Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change (JAMAICA)	5/16/2023
Ms. Kimisha Thomas (Lol)	Senior Policy Advisor	Environment, Rural Modernization and Kalinago Upliftment (DOMINICA)	4/11/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

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

The priority landscapes-seascapes in each participating country will be identified through participatory processes during the inception period of the SGP OP8. All SGP OP8 landscapes-seascapes will be geo-located in participating countries, and landscape-seascape strategy component initiatives will also be geo-located.

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

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

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

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

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Please see attached file Annex F SGP Taxonomy