



GEF SGP 7th Operational Phase - Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources mainly in LDCs and SIDs (Part 3)

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10655

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **No**

NGI **No**

Project Title

GEF SGP 7th Operational Phase - Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources mainly in LDCs and SIDs (Part 3)

Countries

Global, Afghanistan, Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo DR, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela, Togo, Tonga, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zimbabwe, China, Palau, Nepal, Albania, Armenia, Grenada, Marshall Islands, Lesotho

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

United Nations Office for Projects and Services

Executing Partner Type

Others

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Climate Change Mitigation, Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Renewable Energy, Climate Change Adaptation, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Climate resilience, International Waters, Fisheries, Coastal, Freshwater, River Basin, Acquaculture, Learning, Pollution, Plastics, Persistent toxic substances, Strategic Action Plan Implementation, Marine Protected Area, SIDS : Small Island Dev States, Biomes, Mangrove, Coral Reefs, Seagrasses, Land Degradation, Food Security, Sustainable Land Management, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Forest, Sustainable Agriculture, Sustainable Pasture Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Income Generating Activities, Forest, Drylands, Biodiversity, Grasslands, Desert, Lakes, Wetlands, Sea Grasses, Tropical Rain Forests, Tropical Dry Forests, Mangroves, Temperate Forests, Rivers, Species, Threatened Species, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Tourism, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Productive Landscapes, Productive Seascapes, Financial and Accounting, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Supplementary Protocol to the CBD, Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing, Chemicals and Waste, Ozone, Sound Management of chemicals and waste, Pesticides, Mercury, Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining, Persistent Organic Pollutants, Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices, Waste Management, Industrial Waste, eWaste, Hazardous Waste Management, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approach, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Participation, Private Sector, Capital providers, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Local Communities, Indigenous Peoples, Communications, Public Campaigns, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Education, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access to benefits and services, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Integrated Programs, Sustainable Cities, Green space, Energy efficiency, Urban Biodiversity, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Smallholder Farming, Integrated Landscapes, Food Value Chains, Commodity Supply Chains, Smallholder Farmers, Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Innovation, Targeted Research, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Knowledge Exchange

Sector

Small Grants Program

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

4/21/2022

Expected Implementation Start

6/1/2022

Expected Completion Date

5/31/2026

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

1,757,505.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-1		GET	7,822,310.33	8,115,000.00
BD-1-5		GET	7,822,310.33	8,115,000.00
BD-2-7		GET	7,822,310.34	8,115,000.00
CCM-1-1		GET	5,442,428.00	5,875,500.00
CCM-1-3		GET	5,442,428.00	5,875,500.00
LD-1-1		GET	3,195,278.67	3,287,000.00
LD-1-2		GET	3,195,278.67	3,287,000.00
LD-2-5		GET	3,195,278.66	3,287,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			43,937,623.00	45,957,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To promote and support innovative and scalable initiatives, and foster multistakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species	Technical Assistance	Community-based models and approaches promoted for conservation and sustainable use of threatened ecosystems and species in priority landscapes and seascapes.	<p>Community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, including improved management measures and strengthened governance of Indigenous Community-conserved areas (ICCAs) promoted covering at least 1,000,000 ha of landscapes/seascapes</p> <p>At least two community-based protected area/conserved area designations and/or networks strengthened in each country</p> <p>?Community-based measures for reducing pressures on threatened species including addressing human wildlife conflicts and promotion of sustainable livelihoods supported in all countries?</p>	GET	20,453,923.00	21,296,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security	Technical Assistance	Community-based climate resilient agriculture, sustainable land management, fisheries and food practices in production landscapes and seascapes that improve productivity and improve supply chain tested and scaled up	<p>At least 110,000 ha of production landscapes and 5000 ha of seascapes with improved management, including restored degraded areas, applying climate-smart agriculture, sustainable land management, fisheries and food practices for improved productivity, food security, and livelihoods of smallholder farmers and supports achievement of national LDN targets.</p> <p>A suite of integrated management practices, including community innovation and traditional knowledge related to natural resource management, are promoted in agriculture, rangeland, and fisheries and improves food security.</p> <p>Viable linkages and partnerships between communities and private sector (esp. SMEs) established in at least 15 countries for sustainable and improved food production practices (such as diversification and sustainable intensification) and supply chain management</p>	GET	8,359,976.00	8,626,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Low-carbon energy access co-benefits	Technical Assistance	Low carbon, viable and appropriate technologies and approaches demonstrated and scaled up in partnership with private sector and government that improves community energy access, in line with larger frameworks such as SDGs and NDCs	<p>Increased total installed renewable energy capacity from innovative and appropriate technologies</p> <p>At least 20 bottom-up, low-cost appropriate innovative low carbon energy solutions demonstrated and deployed leading to multiple benefits including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 6,000 ha of forest and non-forest lands restored and enhanced carbon stocks - at least 6,000 households achieving energy access 	GET	9,472,374.00	10,278,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
M&E and Knowledge management	Technical Assistance	<p>A common, robust M&E strategy is developed and implemented in all countries at all levels (project, country and global)</p> <p>Networking and knowledge sharing leverage local actions for global change to safeguard global environment</p>	<p>Project implementation is monitored, issues and challenges identified and documented, and lessons learnt shared widely and systematically integrated into design of new projects with active participation of CSOs and local communities.</p> <p>SGP database updated and maintained for effective collection, archive and management of M&E data and information/knowledge sharing.</p> <p>Citizen-based knowledge platform (digital library of community innovations) maintained and actively utilized by SGP stakeholders</p> <p>Global and regional knowledge transfer and replication of appropriate technology, tool, and approach on global environmental issues through at least 15 South-South community innovation exchanges</p>	GET	1,657,021.00	1,740,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
				Sub Total (\$)	39,943,294.00	41,940,000.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

	GET		3,994,329.00		4,017,000.00	
	Sub Total(\$)		3,994,329.00		4,017,000.00	
	Total Project Cost(\$)		43,937,623.00		45,957,000.00	

Please provide justification

PMC is agreed at 10% for SGP

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP (BMU/Germany)	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Various	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,649,000.00
Civil Society Organization	TBD	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	16,288,000.00
Private Sector	Various	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,119,000.00
Beneficiaries	Grantees and beneficiaries	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	17,901,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				45,957,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

As per the definition provided under the GEF Cofinancing Guidelines, SGP's cofinancing commitments are differentiated between those corresponding to recurrent costs e.g. salaries of NGO staff, costs of premises, etc., and Investment Mobilized, corresponding to new and additional funding either directly contributed to SGP for application to SGP project grants (as grantee contributions in kind and in cash), or mobilized investment to support project objectives. As far as possible "investment mobilized" were estimated based on discussions with the SGP national personnel and other sources identified at the country level and also based on past experience with co-financing efforts. It may be noted that the SGP global policy requests grant recipient CSOs to contribute to their projects in cash to the best of their abilities. In all countries, the National Steering Committee (NSC) will support the SGP National Coordinator to follow this policy as appropriate. These contributions however will only be confirmed during project implementation at the time of grant project approval. To the extent possible, co-financing commitments has been differentiated between those corresponding to recurrent costs e.g. salaries of NGO or government staff, costs of premises, etc., and Investment Mobilized, corresponding to new and additional funding either directly contributed to SGP for application to SGP project grants (as grantee contributions in kind and in cash), or mobilized investment to support project objectives, as parallel finance.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GE T	St. Kitts and Nevis	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	288,461	11,539	300,000.00
UNDP	GE T	St. Lucia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	96,153	3,847	100,000.00
UNDP	GE T	St. Lucia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	96,154	3,846	100,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,923,076	76,924	2,000,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation			0.00
UNDP	GE T	Togo	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	239,388	9,575	248,963.00
UNDP	GE T	Afghanistan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	288,462	11,538	300,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Togo	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	119,693	4,788	124,481.00
UNDP	GE T	Afghanistan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	425,962	17,038	443,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Togo	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	216,683	8,667	225,350.00
UNDP	GE T	Argentina	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	375,000	15,000	390,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Tonga	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	156,731	6,269	163,000.00

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GE T	Tonga	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	156,731	6,269	163,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Argentina	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	365,385	14,615	380,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Tonga	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	156,731	6,269	163,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Argentina	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	221,154	8,846	230,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Tunisia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	201,923	8,077	210,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Bahamas	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	288,462	11,538	300,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Tunisia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	192,308	7,692	200,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Bahamas	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	144,231	5,769	150,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Tunisia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	192,308	7,692	200,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Bahamas	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	96,154	3,846	100,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Turkey	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	288,462	11,538	300,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Belize	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	442,308	17,692	460,000.00

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Uganda	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	331,631	13,265	344,896.00
UNDP	GET	Bhutan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	230,769	9,231	240,000.00
UNDP	GET	Bhutan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	115,385	4,615	120,000.00
UNDP	GET	Uganda	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	378,431	15,137	393,568.00
UNDP	GET	Bhutan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	230,769	9,231	240,000.00
UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,022,219	40,889	1,063,108.00
UNDP	GET	Botswana	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	174,038	6,962	181,000.00
UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	400,323	16,013	416,336.00
UNDP	GET	Botswana	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	480,769	19,231	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Vanuatu	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	119,230	4,770	124,000.00
UNDP	GET	Botswana	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	48,077	1,923	50,000.00
UNDP	GET	Vanuatu	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	157,692	6,308	164,000.00

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GE T	Burkina Faso	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	240,385	9,615	250,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Vanuatu	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	118,269	4,731	123,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Venezuela	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	384,615	15,385	400,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Burkina Faso	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	96,154	3,846	100,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Venezuela	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,153,846	46,154	1,200,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Burkina Faso	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	712,928	28,517	741,445.00
UNDP	GE T	Venezuela	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	384,615	15,385	400,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Cabo Verde	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	288,462	11,538	300,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Yemen	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	144,231	5,769	150,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Cabo Verde	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	336,538	13,462	350,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Yemen	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	542,308	21,692	564,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Cabo Verde	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	191,346	7,654	199,000.00

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Yemen	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	210,577	8,423	219,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cameroon	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	673,077	26,923	700,000.00
UNDP	GET	Zimbabwe	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	360,565	14,424	374,989.00
UNDP	GET	Central African Republic	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	157,927	6,317	164,244.00
UNDP	GET	Zimbabwe	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	123,492	4,940	128,432.00
UNDP	GET	Central African Republic	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	157,926	6,318	164,244.00
UNDP	GET	Zimbabwe	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	381,326	15,253	396,579.00
UNDP	GET	Central African Republic	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	288,013	11,520	299,533.00
UNDP	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,923,077	76,923	2,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Congo DR	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,923,077	76,923	2,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	403,269	16,131	419,400.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	192,308	7,692	200,000.00

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GE T	Cote d'Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	268,846	10,754	279,600.00
UNDP	GE T	Cuba	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	144,231	5,769	150,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Cuba	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	144,231	5,769	150,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Cuba	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation			0.00
UNDP	GE T	Dominican Republic	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	317,308	12,692	330,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Dominican Republic	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	96,154	3,846	100,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Eritrea	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	288,462	11,538	300,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Eritrea	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	144,231	5,769	150,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Eritrea	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	359,615	14,385	374,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Eswatini	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	192,308	7,692	200,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	480,769	19,231	500,000.00
UNDP	GE T	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	192,308	7,692	200,000.00

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	288,462	11,538	300,000.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	524,038	20,962	545,000.00
UNDP	GET	Gambia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	945,192	37,808	983,000.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	288,462	11,538	300,000.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	175,962	7,038	183,000.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	144,231	5,769	150,000.00
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	349,000	13,960	362,960.00
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	160,000	6,400	166,400.00
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	160,000	6,400	166,400.00
UNDP	GET	Liberia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	300,606	12,024	312,630.00
UNDP	GET	Liberia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	147,356	5,894	153,250.00
UNDP	GET	Liberia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	141,462	5,658	147,120.00

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Madagascar	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,057,692	42,308	1,100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Madagascar	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	192,308	7,692	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Madagascar	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	192,308	7,692	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	192,308	7,692	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Micronesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	192,308	7,692	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Micronesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	240,385	9,615	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Micronesia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	144,231	5,769	150,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	192,308	7,692	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	144,231	5,769	150,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	144,231	5,769	150,000.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	96,154	3,846	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	96,154	3,846	100,000.00

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	96,154	3,846	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Niger	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	192,308	7,692	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Niger	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	96,154	3,846	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Niger	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	451,923	18,077	470,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	560,897	22,436	583,333.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	801,282	32,051	833,333.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	560,898	22,436	583,334.00
UNDP	GET	Panama	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,222,115	48,885	1,271,000.00
UNDP	GET	Senegal	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	961,537	38,463	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Seychelles	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	180,000	7,200	187,200.00
UNDP	GET	Seychelles	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	150,000	6,000	156,000.00
UNDP	GET	Seychelles	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	150,000	6,000	156,000.00

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	240,385	9,615	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	240,385	9,615	250,000.00
UNDP	GET	Somalia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	528,846	21,154	550,000.00
UNDP	GET	Somalia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	528,846	21,154	550,000.00
UNDP	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	961,537	38,463	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	China	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	961,537	38,463	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	China	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	961,537	38,463	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Palau	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	168,269	6,731	175,000.00
UNDP	GET	Palau	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	120,192	4,808	125,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nepal	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	480,769	19,231	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nepal	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	19,231	769	20,000.00
UNDP	GET	Albania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	96,154	3,846	100,000.00

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Albania	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	192,308	7,692	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Albania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	96,154	3,846	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Armenia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	48,076	1,924	50,000.00
UNDP	GET	Armenia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	96,154	3,846	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Armenia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	48,077	1,923	50,000.00
UNDP	GET	Grenada	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	192,308	7,692	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Grenada	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	288,462	11,538	300,000.00
UNDP	GET	Marshall Islands	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	96,153	3,847	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Marshall Islands	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	192,308	7,692	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Marshall Islands	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	96,154	3,846	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Palau	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	96,154	3,846	100,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lesotho	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	250,000	10,000	260,000.00

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Lesotho	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	126,923	5,077	132,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lesotho	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	200,000	8,000	208,000.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					43,937,623.00	1,757,505.00	45,695,128.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **false**

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
Total Project Costs(\$)					0.00	0.00	0.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
6000.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	3,000.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
6,000.00	3,000.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

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

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

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

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)
610000.00	610000.00	0.00	0.00

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)
500,000.00	500,000.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00			

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)
110,000.00	110,000.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

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

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

Title	Submitted

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

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

Indicator 5.1 Number of fisheries that meet national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
	20,000		

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Number of Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollutions and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (achieved at MTR)	Number (achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE
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Indicator 5.3 Amount of Marine Litter Avoided

Metric Tons (expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	60,000	60,000		
Male	60,000	60,000		
Total	120000	120000	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

There are no significant changes in alignment with the project design in the original PIF.

SGP is a corporate programme of the GEF and a funding modality for CSOs to access GEF resources, implemented by UNDP. As such, SGP receives an earmarked GEF resource allocation negotiated at the time of the overall GEF replenishment. The SGP has submitted two project proposals to access the total core resources of US\$ 128 million via two tranches. The current project proposes access to GEF STAR resources endorsed by 57 countries to the SGP, totalling around US\$ 46 million. The STAR resource will lead to a larger and effective portfolio of community-based projects that amplify and scale up the results supported and managed through SGP in the country.

The SGP approach and results including the Outcomes and Outputs have been slightly modified and strengthened to improve the design of the project. These are further detailed in **Section A.1.3 and the UNDP Project Document** that accompanies this document.

1) Global environmental problems, threats, root causes and barriers to be addressed.

There are no significant changes from the PIF, but since the time of PIF approval, the threats, impacts, barriers presented in the original PIF have been further refined and elaborated through consultations. Please refer to **Section I ? Development challenge (i) Global Environmental Problems and Root Causes** in the UNDP Project Document for details.

In addition the threats section has been updated to include additional information on the dual Nature and Climate crisis. The 2018 report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change^[1] laid bare the essential facts: that we were not on track to keep warming to 1.5 degrees, that the consequences for humanity and our planet are dire even under a 2-degree future, and that we were on track for a 3.5 degree future by the end of the century. Based on this evidence, there is general agreement among experts that we needed to increase climate ambition by more than fivefold to limit warming to 1.5 degrees.^[2] The dual crisis of biodiversity loss and climate change has profound consequences for humanity, already affecting billions of people around the world.

Moreover, the on-going coronavirus pandemic has upended people's lives, livelihoods, and their health and food systems. Given the strong links between the pandemic, environmental degradation, and the development challenges that SGP strives to address, relevant text has been included to explicitly describe how ?human pressure on nature and natural systems is exposing humans to grave health risks, with wide-ranging and lasting consequences for society and for the stability of national and global economies?^[1]³. In addition, the UNDP Project Document considered the guidance issued by both the GEF and UNDP respectively in relevant sections: (i) to promote measures that will ensure ?transition to lasting transformation can be achieved by the adoption of a sustainable, inclusive, resilient, low-carbon, low-polluting, nature positive and circular economy-based pathway for society, one that can withstand future shocks coming from climate change, natural and manmade disasters, and other global

challenges; (ii) and to join UNDP efforts to formulate a comprehensive 'Roadmap for Humanity' as part of the socio-economic recovery response -- including a detailed 'Nature Offer' within the context of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, including re-examining how the relationship between people and the planet must be at the heart of 'building forward better' from the pandemic -- just as it is at the heart of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this regard, SGP will contribute to green recovery efforts by integrating green recovery and resilience principles into SGP programming in line with the agreed strategy under GEF-7, while continuing to deliver Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs). Moreover, considering that local communities and indigenous peoples (SGP's primary partners) were hit the hardest by the impacts of the on-going pandemic, which laid bare their vulnerabilities exacerbated by poverty and adverse impacts of climate change, SGP must utilize its innovative, flexible, agile and community-oriented approaches to provide concrete on the ground support to local communities to cope with and recover from the devastating impacts of the pandemic.

2) Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

There are no significant changes from the PIF. However, **Section II ? Strategy, Part (iii) and Section III Results and Partnerships, Parts (ii) Partnerships and (iv) Stakeholder engagement of the UNDP Project Document** provide greater detail on the partner engagement strategy that the SGP will employ in the implementation of the SGP during the GEF-7 period.

To better illustrate the current baseline, the section also includes a brief description of how the SGP is proactively addressing both the immediate challenges posed by the pandemic and the long term recovery needs of local communities. The SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) has provided detailed guidance on impact assessment and adaptive management to the SGP Country Programme Teams. In accordance with this guidance the country teams have conducted impact assessments of their respective country programs, including using digital tools such as online surveys, WhatsApp, Facebook messenger and other mobile applications, as well as phone and community radio. These detailed assessments provided information on the impacts of the pandemic on SGP grant projects, including risks/impacts/immediate needs, adjustment/actions proposed to address impacts/needs within project objectives, budget implications, funds/support available (SGP, UNDP, Government and other sources), etc. The Country Programme Teams also considered gender impacts of the pandemic, evaluated overall relevance of the projects under the changed conditions and ensured that project implementation was supported through remote assistance to the extent possible, such as through the use of digital communication technologies. Following review of the assessments by the CPMT, several Country Teams implemented various adaptive management measures in line with overall goals and objectives of the projects, including adjustment of grant project activities and timelines and integration of recovery/mitigation measures. This was important because SGP is primarily a community-focused program, and it is incumbent on SGP to facilitate effective, immediate responses to the needs of SGP's vulnerable partners, particularly local communities and indigenous peoples^[2]⁴, and to support community solutions to build resiliency to the impacts of the planetary crisis^[3]⁵. Moreover, as a trusted partner working closely with the most affected populations at the ground level, SGP is well positioned to take a lead role in supporting community-focused green recovery with innovative solutions and develop strategic partnerships to help communities 'build forward better'.

In this respect, considering that Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) living in poverty in developing countries are often the most affected by the combined impacts of biodiversity loss, climate change and economic crises, including recent challenges presented by the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic. UNDP has proposed to update and extend Phase 1 of the current ICCA GSI in light of the on-going COVID-19 global pandemic, as well as to reconsider the relevance of the initiative to the contribution of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) under the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Accordingly, the German BMU approved additional

funds of 15 million Euros, a significant portion of which, will be delivered through the SGP. The proposed activities under the ICCA GSI : (a) utilizes the comparative advantages of UNDP in relation to an immediate COVID-19 emergency response working directly with IPLCs through the means of nature-based solutions (NBS) for climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration; and (b) leverages UNDP's integration role for the 2030 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Rio conventions, and other relevant biodiversity-related instruments at national and global levels.

3) Proposed alternative scenario with brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The relevance and feasibility of the proposed outcomes and outputs have been confirmed through additional expert review and consultative processes in the participating countries (**Refer Section III ? Results and Partnerships, Section II, Part (iv) Objective and Strategic Initiatives, of the UNDP Project Document**). Project indicators and targets have been adjusted and refined to reflect the total STAR resources that are available for the Part 3 project as well as SGP's unique demand driven grant making context and support to vulnerable groups. The text that follows provide the overall proposed scenario for the SGP.

The objective of the project is ?to promote and support community-based innovative, inclusive and impactful initiatives and foster multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes?.

This objective will be achieved through several strategic initiatives as described below. In alignment with the overall GEF-7 programming, the SGP will focus its efforts on targeted strategic initiatives that promote integrated approaches in addressing key global environmental issues. As an overarching strategy, the SGP will adopt and strengthen its landscape and seascape approach to focus and concentrate its programming on globally recognized important ecosystems (including Key Biodiversity Areas). It will seek synergies, implement multi-sectoral approaches by involving communities at the landscape/seascape levels, and facilitate community actions to effectively manage the complex mosaic land/seascapes.

Depending on country and stakeholder priorities under the updated SGP Country Programme Strategy, each SGP country programme may elect to focus on a subset of the strategic initiatives to further sharpen the scope of SGP grantmaking and achieve greater strategic impacts.

•Strategic Initiative 1 ? Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species: land and water

Under this Strategic Initiative, the SGP will demonstrate for conservation and sustainable use of threatened ecosystems and species in priority landscapes and seascapes through an integrated approach in alignment with GEF-7 biodiversity, land degradation, and international waters focal area strategies and the Impact Program on Sustainable Forest Management. The SGP grants under this strategic initiative will focus on both conservation and sustainable use: including management and governance of protected areas and corridors, integrated river-basins, and large marine ecosystems with active involvement of communities (e.g. Indigenous Peoples? and Community Conserved Territories and Areas - ICCAs - and private protected areas) as well as mainstreaming biodiversity in key production sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and infrastructure). Specifically, the SGP will support appropriate community-based measures that conserve biodiversity and support implementation of protected area/landscape governance in priority landscapes or seascapes bringing under improved management of terrestrial PAs and MPAs.

With the active involvement of civil society organizations (CSOs) and IPLCs, the project, under the threatened ecosystems and species strategic initiative, will focus on inter alia:

- a) Improved governance and management effectiveness of terrestrial and marine protected areas and corridors, including Indigenous Peoples and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs), private protected areas, KBAs and other effective conservation measures (OECMs);
- b) Improved community-led biodiversity-friendly natural resource use practices and approaches, including agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, and infrastructure;
- c) Freshwater and integrated river basin governance and management, especially prevention, reduction and management of land-based pollution that flows into rivers and other freshwater systems;
- d) Community solutions in blue economy, including promotion of sustainable fisheries, aquaculture, eco-tourism and conservation and management of coastal habitats for sustainable community livelihoods;
- e) Enhanced community-led actions for threatened species conservation, including addressing human-wildlife conflicts;
- f) Access and benefit sharing of genetic resources, particularly in support of indigenous peoples? traditional knowledge and customary rights.

During the project period, SGP will support projects that promote enhanced ecosystem services and ecosystem-based adaptation. The SGP will promote a 'polycentric governance' approach, involving coordinated actions and interventions from different actors, including the government, communities, and the private sector. Priority land/seascape areas will be identified taking into consideration partnerships with relevant GEF FSPs, as well as other projects and partners, to enhance local capacity to form regional networks of communities to deepen cooperation among stakeholders. Under this strategic initiative, the SGP will also address crosscutting issues such as: (i) improving knowledge and information collection and management systems to enhance awareness about best practices on conservation of land and seascapes and their associated biodiversity and ecosystems through communication, documentation and dissemination; (ii) support community-based efforts to improve policies that support conservation and sustainable use; and (iii) ensuring gender considerations mainstreamed into natural resource management. The strategic initiative will implement recommended actions under the SGP gender mainstreaming strategy, including, but not limited to, making sure that gender and socially inclusive perspectives are applied to all SGP grant making procedures and activities, while also making sure that at the national and project level information is collected and shared across gender and social divides.

As is now widely known, the root causes of the COVID-19 pandemic lie in the degradation of ecosystems, the loss of biodiversity and its unsustainable use. It is an undisputed fact that the coronavirus has a natural origin^[4]⁶; as such, if efforts to restore ecological balance are not made, the likelihood of new pandemics emerging in the future increases. Investment in natural capital, such as by slowing deforestation, expanding protected and conserved areas, enhancing rural ecosystems with sustainable farming approaches, are likely to both contribute to faster recovery^[5]⁷ and prevent future pandemics. Conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biodiversity on land and in oceanic and freshwater ecosystems could provide one-third of greenhouse gas reductions needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement; contribute to sustainable and regenerative agriculture and food systems to underpin food security; and reduce the risk of future pandemics caused by animal-to-human virus transmissions.

Sustainable management of production landscapes and measures to conserve ecosystem and biodiversity can prevent or reduce the likelihood of zoonotic diseases by both influencing the exposure and/or vulnerability of people (and domestic livestock) to contact with wildlife that serve as primary hosts of zoonotic pathogens like COVID-19. This can be achieved through several ways. First, sustainable management of a production landscape can prevent loss of biodiversity and ecosystem degradation. A sustainable landscape approach can balance various competing land uses, with the result that the landscape is composed of a mosaic of stable land units that increase the resilience and landscape level conservation status of ecosystems and biodiversity. Good governance approaches

promoted as part of sustainable landscape management - through enhanced capacities of national and local institutions and civil society to improve management of rural and urban lands and implement mechanisms to prevent and reduce degradation - can act as an important driver against emergence of zoonotic disease. Outreach measures can play a role in preventing zoonotic disease outbreaks, through education and training, to give people the practical knowledge needed to minimize exposure and transmission. SGP will therefore support interventions that promote integrated landscape management measures both through the focus on target landscapes and by promoting appropriate activities within the selected landscapes. In addition, SGP will continue to incorporate community focused health and disease prevention measures in its outreach activities, including consumer education focused on improving abilities to discern sustainable practices and sources. Such consumer education will emphasise raising the awareness among local communities on the risk of zoonotic outbreaks, including efforts to increase understanding of the potential health risks and ways to mitigate them. In promoting co-management of important biodiversity areas and landscapes, SGP will also support the development of measures to reduce the trade in and consumption of wildlife taxa that have high risk for transmitting zoonotic disease to reduce our exposure to zoonotic diseases.

In order to join such national and global efforts, SGP will support community-based initiatives related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources that could generate both environmental and economic benefits under this Strategic Initiative. Examples of support may include the following (a) support small and medium entrepreneurship development and enhancement linked to sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources, particularly focusing on vulnerable groups, such as women, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, at risk youth (training, seed funding, including bio-enterprises, energy access for productive use, etc.); (b) support conservation related initiatives implementing key protected area conservation measures, including forest protection and provision of critical ecosystem services such as carbon storage, preservation of water sources and water supply; (c) targeted support to recover and support sustainable nature-based tourism activities, in light of COVID-19 impacts, for both job creation and to promote wildlife/natural resource management; (d) and support community-based wildlife management, including expanding work to curb poaching and illegal wildlife trade (i.e. as the source/vector of zoonotic pathogens) and other appropriate community level actions and approaches.

•Strategic Initiative 2 ? Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, leading to food security

This strategic initiative will aim to test and promote community-based climate resilient agriculture, fisheries and food practices that improve productivity and increase ecological connectivity and deliver other benefits. The SGP will also promote community-based biodiversity friendly practices and approaches (agriculture, forestry, fisheries and infrastructure) through focusing the grant-making strategy on providing consolidated support to target sectors in previous SGP operational cycles. During the project period, four specific areas of work will be supported including:

- a) Increased efficiency and effectiveness of overall environmentally sound food production and value chains, including certification schemes of organic agriculture, fair trade, and others;
- b) Agrobiodiversity conservation, including extending support to producer networks, movements and value chains among small-holder farmers;
- c) Promotion of agroecological production methods, including diversification and improved livelihoods;
- d) Community-based sustainable fisheries, including promotion of traditional fisheries practices and knowledge; and
- e) Implementation of community-based actions to remove deforestation from supply chains and expand restoration of degraded lands.

Special attention will be given to agriculture in fragile ecosystems, including mountain communities to improve the livelihoods of mountain peoples. Land degradation is trapping millions of farmers on marginal and ever-degrading land, as pointed out by the Global Land Outlook and other studies, which

revealed that two out of five hectares of land are already degraded^[6]⁸. The SGP will as such work with local farmers and fishers to promote and shift to sustainable agricultural production, support transformation of consumer level production systems and re-focus attention to increasing efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain addition processes both on-farm and off farm. In addition, support will be provided for integrated projects that aim at restoring ecosystem services or reducing the negative environmental trends such as land degradation and deforestation, biodiversity loss and climate change emissions induced by anthropogenic activities. This strategic initiative will also aim at promoting diversification and improved livelihoods, such as through water harvesting, post-harvest management, and business skills development to empower communities to better manage their natural resources and lead to global environment benefits.

This outcome will develop and implement several community-based sustainable land management actions that integrate climate resilient sustainable practices and other standards (e.g. land tenure, community participation). These will be complemented by at least two CBOs/farmer leaders who adopt and demonstrate improved climate resilient sustainable land management (SLM) practices per landscape. In this way, more than 1 million ha of landscapes and over 50,000 ha of marine habitats will be brought under improved management and/or restored for multiple benefits while appropriate and improved SLM technologies will be applied to at least 140,000 ha. Beyond that the SGP will support community level measures to promote sustainable fisheries, including appropriate efforts to foster a ridge-to-reef approach by linking coastal zone management and land use activities in uplands with marine habitat use and management. Under this strategic initiative, the SGP will work with women entrepreneurs and women led organizations as well as farmers, focusing on agricultural production through improved yields, value addition processes and helping farmers (men/women) to better market their farm products at the right time and with f prices. Gender roles will be identified and integrated into training and other SGP interventions (e.g. on post-harvest technology to reduce loses in agriculture production).

As part of green recovery efforts under this strategic initiative SGP will provide support to relevant community level actions such as: (a) support and incentivize sustainable agricultural production and supply chain using innovative approaches related to circular economy and water, food, energy and ecosystems management to improve food security: provide targeted support to small farmers, water supply and irrigation support, including with renewable energy and water harvesting (agroforestry, agrobiodiversity, home and urban gardens, agroecology, information dissemination on healthy eating, water use and harvesting, etc.); (b) Promote indigenous crops and traditional practices to enhance sustainable land management and food security; support growing of medicinal plants and gathering ancestral knowledge related to health and epidemic response; and (c) support sustainable community management of marine resources including local sustainable fisheries focusing on food security and improved storage.

•Strategic Initiative 3 ? Low-carbon energy access co-benefits:

Under this initiative, the SGP will demonstrate and scale up low carbon, viable and appropriate technologies and approaches in partnership with the private sector and government to improve community energy access, in line with larger frameworks such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The focus will be on providing low-cost bottom-up energy solutions with high potential for carbon emissions reductions using integrated approaches going beyond the energy sector aiming at increasing climate resilience, reducing poverty, enhancing gender equality and achieving the SDGs. Such solutions will continue to form a crucial part of ?decarbonization? and transition to a low carbon economy, while laying the groundwork for new infrastructure at the community level, addressing the energy service needs of rural, urban and remote communities and entrepreneurs, who cannot be served by the central grid in case of electricity or centralized distribution systems for cooking and heating. SGP will continue to document community innovations, tracking typologies of new community technologies, particularly those emerging from South-South exchanges.

In supporting community-level actions for the implementation of the Paris Agreement with an increased focus on the NDCs, SGP will focus on the following:

- a) Promotion of renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods, including innovative and catalytic financing.
- b) Support off-grid energy service needs in rural and urban areas.

SGP will utilize its proven mechanisms such as the CSO-Government-Private Sector dialogues to galvanize a 'whole of society' effort to raise the ambition for climate action, hold local and national governments accountable to the NDC climate measures and ensure inclusion of community voices and priorities in any national and/or local efforts to implement the NDCs. To ensure this complementation, all SGP country programmes will be required to hold consultations to assess the status of NDCs development and implementation in a respective country and conduct at least one CSO-government-private sector dialogue focusing on NDCs during the project period. In countries where NDC implementation is at initial stages and/or facing challenges, the dialogue may serve, at a minimum, to familiarize stakeholders with key aspects of climate policies and create awareness.

Moreover, the focus on low-cost bottom up energy solutions will ensure that significant co-benefits are generated from supporting energy access that contribute towards the achievement of the SDGs. In continuation of efforts of the SGP to identify, describe, measure, and quantify the co-benefits of the decarbonization interventions, during the project period, the SGP will build on this knowledge and broaden its focus to document the links between the 2015 Paris Agreement and the 2030 SDG Agenda at the local level. Several recent studies have demonstrated that climate actions highlighted in the NDCs also have the potential to generate mutual benefits across the 17 SDGs. In this vein, SGP will conduct pilot studies in select countries using new tools and approaches developed by UNDP and partners to demonstrate these links at the local level.

SGP will support innovative technologies and approaches with initial catalytic financing and then encourage wider deployment and scaling up. The absence of effective local applications, tailored to the country and community context, often constitutes a barrier for adoption of low carbon technologies, even in developed countries, despite the availability of certain technologies at the global level. SGP will focus on capacity building, knowledge management and systematization, putting in place enabling frameworks and mechanisms at the community level and will partner with national and global initiatives to ensure that innovations are implemented based on a programmatic approach creating larger impacts. Continuing the efforts started previously, the SGP will focus on building partnerships with larger initiatives in order to scale up successful innovations to the national and global levels.

In line with the aims of this Strategic Initiative, in the context of green recovery response for the current pandemic, SGP can contribute to providing access to reliable and affordable low carbon energy, particularly to remote areas and vulnerable communities, that is essential to creating green jobs and entrepreneurship development, improved communication, sustainable agricultural production and supply chain, health care and more. Specifically SGP can support: (a) deployment of renewables and energy-efficient technologies for productive use, especially in rural and marginalized communities, including production, processing and storage of agricultural products; (b) renewable energy access and medical waste management for health facilities; (c) renewable energy access to promote community radio, mobile and internet technology in combination with energy access for education, information dissemination, market access and other purposes.

Cross cutting initiatives:

In addition to the above thematic strategic initiatives, SGP will deploy the following cross-cutting initiatives as Grantmakers Plus and social inclusion activities to further enhance innovation, inclusion, and impact. While programming directions and procedures are defined at the global level, the actual activities are identified, planned and implemented at the country level applying the same process as all SGP grants. As such all resources ear-marked as grant-maker plus will be delivered as grants to appropriate CSO/CBO grantees.

•CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms:

The aim of this Initiative will be to ensure that community voices and participation are promoted and enhanced in the global and national strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues. During the project period, the SGP will expand its innovative CSO-Government Dialogue Platforms towards a greater engagement of the private sector to leverage its potential to invest and support sustainability at the local level. These platforms will also provide opportunities to discuss possible shifts in relevant policies and practices to promote sustainability. At least one national-level CSO-Government targeted dialogue will be convened in each country to support policy and planning development involving government and key stakeholders. At the international level, around four global CSO-government and other stakeholder dialogues on the global environment will be organized to expand the dialogue platform for greater engagement of the private sector. At the national level, around 10 CSO-government private sector/business forums will be facilitated to foster CSO-Govt-private sector dialogue on the environment.

As countries develop medium- and long-term recovery plans in response to the coronavirus pandemic, it is important that community voices are heard and reflected in policy and strategy development processes. As governments, development partners and international organizations are rolling out economic aid and stimulus packages, the communities need to advocate for green and equitable recovery. Under the CSO-Government dialogue initiative, SGP is well positioned to facilitate such dialogues between decision makers and communities to: (a) support participation of local communities in multi-stakeholder dialogues at the landscape, local and national levels (including through remote and digital dialogues) to provide inputs to post-crisis recovery policies and measures, particularly related to environment and natural resources management, renewable energy, creation of green jobs, and infrastructure development; (b) respond to community capacity building needs using online and digital tools to engage in policy development process and facilitate enhanced access by communities to national stimulus and relief funds available through assistance and economic stimulus programs.

•Enhancing social inclusion

The SGP is well recognized for its inclusive approach that promotes social inclusion and equity by working and engaging with women, youth, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities. As part of green recovery efforts, and recognizing that the pandemic has particularly hit the most vulnerable populations hard and furthered inequalities in the society, the SGP will further enhance its approach to champion and advocate for the involvement and active participation of vulnerable groups as key stakeholders for environmental action and advocacy. This strategic initiative aims to ensure that social inclusion, particularly the empowerment of women, indigenous peoples, youth and persons with disabilities, is further enhanced both through specific initiatives that target these populations, as well as mainstreaming an inclusive approach throughout all SGP projects on environment and livelihood improvement.

The SGP Country Programmes will actively support actions to promote women's engagement and leadership role in the implementation of projects and promote gender equality and women's empowerment relevant to the local context. To this end, all SGP country programmes will ensure that gender mainstreaming considerations are applied consistently. SGP will contribute to the GEF gender strategy with the following: concrete contributions to close gender gaps in access to and control over resources in at least 30% of the new SGP portfolio; at least 30% of SGP projects are led by women or institute mechanisms for increased participation and decision-making by women; women and girls constitute at least 50% of beneficiaries of all SGP projects.

On Indigenous Peoples, SGP will expand the Indigenous Peoples' Fellowship Program, and further build capacity of IPs through targeted support to have an increased role in decision-making in relevant countries. Further, in alignment with the GEF-7 biodiversity focal area on inclusive conservation (i.e. role of ICCAs to the CBD Aichi and post-2020 Targets), and in complementarity with efforts to increase IP engagement with climate mitigation efforts (i.e. CBR+ and other REDD+ standards), the SGP IP Fellowship program will be expanded to include IPs across a range of SGP national-level activities including inter alia: (i) governance and membership of National Steering Committees

(NSCs); (ii) SGP country programme strategy (CPS) development, including a dedicated funding window and/or call for proposals from IP organizations as relevant; and (iii) monitoring and evaluation of SGP project outputs and outcomes, including culturally-appropriate formats and methodologies.

The SGP will continue to demonstrate the involvement of youth in SGP projects in at least 30 to 35 percent of its projects. Guidelines and best practices on engaging youth will be developed and widely shared with countries. SGP's youth approach will be realized through systematic piloting in participating countries. Grantmaking will include direct project level investments in priority landscapes and seascapes incorporating a youth theory of change for selected projects working with youth as individuals and as organizations/ networks/ councils tackling global environmental issues. Support to capacity development will include investments in skills trainings, mentorship programmes, and channeling youth perspectives in community, national and international discourses- this will usually be provided through a grantee organization with a focus on youth, as well as through global and regional partnerships such as with the UNDP Youth Co-Lab and the International Youth Day (IYD).

With regards to persons with disabilities (PwD), SGP programming will demonstrate and generate lessons and good practices on how environment related projects have the potential to actively promote participation of PwD in ensuring concrete results on both environment and socio-economic issues. Engagement with disabled persons organizations will enable integration of important perspectives from people with disabilities into SGP guidelines. SGP grant-making will entail support to community projects with PwD that bring together the cross-sectoral implementation of the SDGs as well as the consideration of the 'Sendai Framework' on Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery (DRR&R). Working with a disability focused organization, SGP will also support capacity development including training of proponents on appropriate project design and monitoring and evaluation. In the spirit of integration, SGP will invest in efforts to promote integrated approaches that address all social inclusion aspects 'gender, youth, indigenous peoples, PwD' wherever possible, feasible and appropriate.

•**Monitoring and Evaluation**

During the project period, SGP will develop a common, robust M&E and knowledge management strategy to be implemented in all countries. Efforts will be made to further improve existing M&E, design more streamlined and useful tools and activities that balance the need to measure and capacity of local CSOs and communities. SGP will revamp its Results Based Management Strategy, capturing key objectives, processes and responsibilities. An online database to support generation of both quantitative and qualitative analytics will be undertaken. The SGP will also monitor, measure and report on its contribution in alignment with five of the eleven most relevant GEF-7 results framework and indicators (please see section **UNDP Project Document Section V - Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and CEO Endorsment Request section 9** for further details), while continuing to use its comprehensive set of indicators to report on other socio-economic results that are not captured in the GEF-7 results framework.

•**Knowledge Management:**

This strategic initiative aims to ensure that all countries contribute to the knowledge management strategy, as knowledge management supports wider adoption of the innovative solutions in its portfolio at national and global levels. At the global level, knowledge exchanges and innovation will be promoted through SGP's revamped knowledge platforms: The Digital Library of Community Innovations and the South-South Exchange Initiative. The digital library is an effort to document and curate the innovative solutions developed by indigenous peoples and local communities to environment and sustainable development challenges. The SGP will partner with relevant organizations to expand the reach and use of these practices. The South-South Exchange initiative will continue to support knowledge transfer and exchange across countries and regions encouraging replication of good practices supported by the portfolio. These initiatives produce high impact and scaling up of the innovations and practices developed by SGP grantees, as well as other CSOs at the regional level. Another mechanism is *Communities Connect*^[7]⁹, a collaborative platform started in partnership with

the GEF CSO Network, to promote the solutions created by communities and civil society organizations to sustainable development issues which will be revamped and strengthened during the GEF-7 period (please see **Section II ? Part (iv) Objective and Strategic Initiatives of the UNDP Project Document and CEO Endorsment Request section 8** for details).

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies

As a GEF corporate programme, SGP has always aligned its operational phase strategies to those of the GEF with the expectation that its role is to translate these high-level strategies to community and local CSO actions and provide a testing ground and evidence base for further scaling up. SGP contributes to achieving the GEF's strategy outcomes by supporting innovative initiatives at the level of communities. The results framework for the GEF-7 SGP and associated targets for global environmental benefits will also align with the overall GEF-7 results architecture.

During GEF-7, the Impact Programs serve as a key vehicle for the GEF to help countries pursue holistic and integrated approaches for greater transformational change in key economic systems, and in line with their national development priorities. The Impact Programs collectively address major drivers of environmental degradation and/or deliver multiple benefits across the many thematic dimensions the GEF is mandated to deliver. The Impact Programs also contribute in significant ways to each of the Focal Area Strategies while at the same time delivering multiple benefits across several MEAs. As noted in the approved GEF Council paper "GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7", SGP will seek to coordinate and provide community-level inputs to the Food, Land Use, and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program through its activities under the Strategic Initiative on Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries, while the approaches under the Strategic Initiative on Catalyzing Sustainable Urban Solutions will be implemented and closely aligned with GEF-7 Impact Program on Sustainable Cities. The specific modality for coordination will be further explored as the Impact Programs are designed. Initial discussions on synergy with the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), FOLUR and Sustainable Cities impact programs are underway.

To enable strategic investments that are strongly aligned with the GEF-7 focal area and Impact Programs, SGP grantmaking at the country level will be implemented based on the respective Country Programme Strategy (CPS) for GEF-7 that further clarifies alignment based on each country's specific context. The new CPS will be prepared by each country programme to enable country-driven and integrated investments at the country and landscape/seascape levels. In all countries, the CPS development process will be undertaken in a consultative manner to identify SGP's value added within the priority global environmental issues in line with the concerned MEAs and national policies and plans to guide SGP grantmaking and ensure its complementarity with other donor and country supported initiatives. The CPS will ensure that the SGP grant-making strategy is consistent with the GEF-7 Programming Direction and specific focal area strategies. For example, in Biodiversity, the project will support the CBD's 2020 Aichi targets, those related to protected areas (11), ecosystem services (14) and traditional knowledge, innovations and practices (18), and contribute to the negotiations and development of the post-2020 targets to be agreed upon at CBD COP15 in China in October 2020. During the project, SGP will contribute directly to the relevant GEF core indicators such as the area of terrestrial and marine PAs under improved management and governance effectiveness, area of landscapes/seascapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity and ecosystems. Similarly, for Land Degradation, SGP initiatives will contribute to Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) and promote sustainable agriculture, fisheries and food systems at the community level through improving productivity, livelihoods diversification and improvement and promotion of technologies such as sustainable land management, harvesting, post-harvest management, business skills development to empower communities to better manage their natural resources. It will contribute directly to GEF-7 core indicators such as the area under SLM. Likewise, SGP programming at the country level will be in alignment with and contribute towards the achievement of the country's NDCs including, as appropriate, supporting community-level actions to enhance ambition and delivery of NDC measures at the local level.

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning

There are no changes from the PIF in the incremental reasoning. Baseline projects as well as other contributions to the project's baseline and co-financing are provided in the UNDP Project Document Section IV (Results and Partnerships) for the various project component, and Section IX (Financial Planning and Management).

The total GEF Core grant fund that has been approved by the GEF-7 Replenishment and Council is \$128 million, along with the provision to have additional STAR allocations as per the SGP implementation Arrangement for GEF-7. The Part 1 project of the 7th Operational Phase of the SGP is financed through a GEF grant of USD \$64 million with co-financing of US\$ 64 million as per the PIF that was approved by the GEF Council in Dec 2018. The Part 1 project covers the first two years of grant allocations to country programs, while the implementation duration of the community projects can go beyond, including budgets related to knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, and programme management. Part 2 of the GEF-7 SGP project was submitted with an additional \$64 million to cover the other half of the four years of implementation. In addition, 57 countries allocated an additional US\$ 45.9 million to the SGP from their GEF-7 STAR to support an expanded scope of SGP interventions in their respective countries. This includes the additional resources of around US\$ 1 million allocated by countries at the time of CEO endorsement while one country was removed due to the current political-security situation in the country.

The indicative co-financing for the project has been confirmed, reaching a total of USD \$45.9 million which is an increase of US\$ 1 million from that reported during the PIF targets. As can be seen from Table C, significant parallel co-financing investments have been proposed by the key actors (including participating governments, CSOs, private sector and UNDP) to all the areas covered by the project. These investments consist of both cash going through SGP and cash managed in parallel. Notwithstanding the form of co-financing, these resources will be allocated through complementary activities related to SGP's grant making at the community level to address key global environmental challenges. In addition, in-kind costs have been assigned to costs of staff from various partners and local community organisations.

6) Global Environmental Benefits.

The global benefits that will be delivered have been captured under the contribution to the GEF core indicators in Table F. However, as the core indicators does not fully capture the gamut of results delivered by the SGP through its decentralized community-based operations, the following details may be referred to (please see **SECTION III ? Results and Partnership, Part (i) Expected Results**).

In summary, under this project, SGP's initiatives are planed to deliver the following global environmental benefits:

? On biodiversity, the grant-making approach will target the improvement of management and governance effectiveness of 1,000,000 hectares of protected areas and indigenous peoples' and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs). Community level biodiversity compatible practices will also be promoted in around 20,000 hectares of marine habitats and MPAs.

? On climate change mitigation, the SGP portfolio will apply low carbon technologies that will target around 7,500 households and increase installed total renewable energy (RE) capacity of 100 KW from around 15 technologies that will be demonstrated. SGP interventions will also support 3,000 hectares of forest restoration/avoided deforestation. Likewise, for sustainable urban solutions, SGP will identify, test and demonstrate around 25 innovative integrated urban energy solutions.

? On land degradation, around 100,000 hectares of land (forest, agricultural and other production sector lands) will be brought under improved management practices, including through the application of improved SLM technologies at the farm level while several CBO/farmer leaders will be established to promote and demonstrate climate resilient SLM approach.

The SGP priorities are aligned to that of the GEF-7 Programming Directions Paper and its outcomes to meet the GEF-7 targets. To capture global environmental benefits, in GEF-7 SGP is aligned with four of the eleven GEF-7 core indicators. Guided by [Updated Results Architecture for GEF-7, 2018](#), only direct outputs and outcomes will be captured through the above indicators, i.e. only results that are attributable to SGP interventions, while SGP will utilize its comprehensive suite of socio-economic indicators to capture and report other results and contributions.

6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovation is a cross-cutting thread across all SGP's interventions. Innovation is not just as an integrated approach for project execution but is also a key result. The micro and local nature of SGP projects provides an ability to take on more risk to experiment as well as flexibility to develop effective and efficient community led solutions tailored to the local context. Through its demand-driven approach, combined with flexibility, accessibility, and risk taking, SGP represents an incubator of innovation. The SGP is developing a new standardized measure to assess innovation during project implementation. These include: (a) a distinct way to discern the problem; (b) reorganized (and often better) use of available resources; (c) unique ways to connect; (d) incremental revolutionary conception; (e) original creation; (f) and powering local innovators. Thus, SGP's approach encourages local innovation and creativity through its bottom-up and participatory practice in the design of projects, in the recognition of the relevance and value of local or traditional knowledge, and in allowing greater flexibility and adaptive management of projects.

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

To encourage innovation within the portfolio, and to explore the full potential of the SGP as an incubator, during the GEF-7 period, SGP will track such innovation results in terms of the invention of product, service or process, leveraging local assets and resources, relevance to local unmet needs, and potential of scaling up/ replication. Building on recommendations to collect and aggregate common standardized measures across SGP projects, there will be an initial piloting of a measurement called the 'SGP Innovation Meter'. This measure will cover different types of innovations, including disruptive and sustaining/incremental innovations that SGP is involved in supporting. The approach will measure innovation both from the standpoint of the coverage of the portfolio and also the depth of innovation in the portfolio. In addition, SGP will continue with the design and implementation of Innovation

Programs through interested and engaged SGP Country Programmes on specific thematic issues. Knowledge management and leveraging resources will retain prominence in the Innovation Programs.

Achieving sustainability of project outcomes is central to the SGP. According to the IEO Joint Evaluation in 2015, the SGP has secured a high success rate in sustaining project results. This was further confirmed by the third Joint Evaluation Report^[8]¹⁰, 2021, pointing out that while there are challenges related to SGP grantee's capacities and difficulties in securing long term financing, SGP projects approached other GEF projects level in terms of sustainability of results. This is noteworthy given that SGP is expected to be innovative and its work and partnerships are delicate and hence not all SGP grants can be expected to be sustainable. In addition to the direct impacts from the projects, SGP also contributes to broader impacts at local, regional, and country scales. Broader adoption occurs when SGP achievements are mainstreamed, up-scaled, or otherwise replicated and the associated costs covered by another source. The evaluation found that there is an increasing trend toward broader adoption in the SGP. Accordingly, project proponents are required to build measures into their project design that increase the likelihood of outcome sustainability, including through the development of an appropriate exit strategy. The screening of project proposals by the National Steering Committee (NSC) includes a systematic assessment of whether such measures are sound and based on realistic assumptions. Project logical frameworks include outcome indicators that are monitored periodically. Project monitoring activities are designed to verify that initial assumptions hold, and that the required elements for outcome sustainability are in place. Most grants include a capacity development component and a sustainable livelihoods component to ensure that achievements will be sustained at the smallholder and resource-user level. Proactive adaptive management is applied throughout the life of the projects by the National Coordinator (NC) who works with SGP grantees to take corrective action whenever there are indications that project outcomes may be compromised or may not be sustained after the project ends. SGP does not generally support the creation of new organizations, but rather strengthens existing CBOs, NGOs, coalitions and networks.

Although most communities continue applying acquired skills in their day-to-day work, SGP ensures retention of new skills through various means including: (i) inviting leaders or members of former grantee organizations to new training; (ii) using former SGP grantees as trainers for other communities and projects; (iii) continuing to monitor and engage with former grantees and trouble-shooting as much as possible; and (iv) establishing mentoring and peer-to-peer support among communities. Ultimately, the sustainability of SGP projects results from the strong ownership by the community or CSO grantee-partners to the actions taken and resulting outcomes, including the empowerment built in the process of implementation, and the fact that SGP projects are often meeting communities' most important basic needs particularly for sustainable livelihoods. SGP's Grantmakers Plus initiatives are specifically geared towards sustainability and will promote an enabling environment to scale up the impacts of SGP Strategic Initiatives, nationally and globally, through networking and knowledge exchange.

With regard to scaling up, the majority of SGP innovations have scaling up potential. This is emblematic in the fact that among the 60 cases ^[9]¹¹ assessed by the GEF IEO^[10]¹² in 2019 regarding scaling up in the GEF, 14 consisted of SGP projects. This is because successful SGP projects are solutions that are relevant to a thousand-fold more communities under similar situations within the country of implementation, and across other countries. Community-based approaches are inherently more cost-effective in their utilization of existing resources and hitherto untapped resources thereby providing a good model for larger projects concerned with efficiency and sustainability. The highly consultative and participatory processes, including the direct access to funds, practiced in SGP projects, can provide valuable lessons for larger government and donor programs. Notable too is the global reach of SGP ? 128 participating countries ? which combined with good systems for sharing, can scale up, mainstream, and replicate successful community projects. Moreover, as pointed out by the GEF IEO

study, the UNDP-implemented SGP structure is particularly conducive for interactions? [frequent interactions to exchange knowledge and information] due to its decentralized structure at the country level, long term and local presence, and commitment to building multi-stakeholder networks, which represent crucial factors for scaling up success.

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

During GEF-7 SGP will encourage strong partnerships with the private sector to commercialize successful projects with the aim of shifting renewable energy projects from pilot innovations to the mainstream. This will be achieved through, but not limited to, the CSO-Government-Private Sector dialogue platforms. The Grant Maker Plus funds that support such CSO-government dialogues were recognized by the IEO study as enabling SGP country programs to provide a platform for stakeholders to reflect on issues such as how implementation at the higher scale could be adapted to improve outcomes.

[1] <https://www.ipcc.ch/2018/10/08/summary-for-policymakers-of-ipcc-special-report-on-global-warming-of-1-5c-approved-by-governments/>

[2] <https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/video/brink-emissions-gap-report-findings-60-seconds>

[1] GEF's Response to COVID-19. GEF Council Document (GEF/C.58/Inf.07):
<https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/gefs-response-covid-19>

[2] <https://sgp.undp.org/resources-155/our-stories/633-covid-19-and-indigenous-peoples-adapting-support-mechanisms-to-help-indigenous-peoples-cope-with-covid-19.html>

[3] <https://sgp.undp.org/resources-155/our-stories/633-covid-19-and-indigenous-peoples-adapting-support-mechanisms-to-help-indigenous-peoples-cope-with-covid-19.html>

[4] <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/03/200317175442.htm>

[5] Cameron Hepburn, Brian O'Callaghan, Nicholas Stern, Joseph Stiglitz, Dimitri Zenghelis, Will COVID-19 fiscal recovery packages accelerate or retard progress on climate change?, *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, Volume 36, Issue Supplement_1, 2020, Pages S359-S381, <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxrep/graa015>

[6] <https://www.unccd.int/actions/global-land-outlook-glo>

[7] <http://data.communitiesconnect.net/>

[8] <https://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/documents/reports/sgp-2021.pdf>

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

[10] GEF IEO (2019). Evaluation of GEF Support to Scaling up Impact. 56th GEF Council Meeting Document. Washington, DC

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

A global overview of the SGP operations in the existing SGP (112) core programme countries, including two new countries is provided. This will be updated further during GEF-7 when new eligible countries join the SGP. Specific landscape and seascape as well as individual project coordinates will be provided once the country program strategies are developed and during project implementation. Details of the projects supported will be reported to the GEF during periodic annual reports.

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

No

2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

SGP operates through a multi-stakeholder approach engaging a range of stakeholders including NGOs, CBOs, indigenous peoples, the private sector, government, academia, and donor partners.

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

(Please also see Section III ? Results and Partnership, Part (ii) Partnerships and Part (iv) Stakeholder Engagement Plan of the UNDP Project Document).

SGP grants are never implemented in isolation but are rather embedded in a web of partnerships that extend from the local to the national to the global. SGP partnerships have increased broad-based support for global environmental and sustainable development approaches and policies. They have enabled capacity development and learning at different levels; leveraged both financial and technical resources to strengthen programmatic approaches as well as individual projects; and helped to ensure the sustainability of initiatives. SGP synergies with partners have allowed them access to SGP staff, resources, methodologies, tools, knowledge, and experience, making the partnerships mutually beneficial.

Partnerships with local and national governments, other donor programs and projects, the private sector, and NGOs and CBOs contribute in-kind or financial resources that allow GEF SGP projects to fully cover sustainable development objectives that are critical for their success. They have also provided financial resources for essential programmatic activities that cannot be undertaken with GEF funds alone. SGP dedicates efforts to build strong partnerships with specific national level organisations, including Indigenous Peoples organisations as a successful targeting strategy to not only raise awareness about SGP project opportunities but to also coordinate strategic efforts in resource mobilization and policy impact.

In line with the partnership-based approach, SGP will work particularly with international partners in the biodiversity area such as: (i) voluntary IUCN Commissions, including the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM), and Species Survival Commission (SSC) which has a number of specialist sub-groups working on particular species; (ii) Global ICCA Consortium, a membership-based coalition of grass-roots CSOs working to support the objectives of the CBD; (iii) Birdlife International's network of site support groups (SSGs); (iv) Fauna and Flora International (FFI), active in supporting locally-managed marine areas; (v) The Nature Conservancy (TNC), including with respect to private protected areas and marine conservation area spatial planning; as well as (vi) the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), who has a strong comparative advantage in relation to baseline scientific assessments and wildlife monitoring techniques.

Within UNDP, collaboration will be explored with the 'Lion's Share Fund' working with private sector companies that use threatened species as part of their logos and/or marketing campaigns. Partnerships may also be established with Medium or Full-Size GEF projects, either through UNDP and/or other accredited GEF agencies, in support of GEF-7 Impact programmes, including for example with respect to the Sustainable Forest Management, Sustainable Cities, and the Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration impact programs. In this partnership approach, SGP will continue exploring opportunities to serve as a delivery mechanism for GEF full-sized projects as well as large projects and programs of other donors, funding facilities, and national governments. SGP achieves greater impact in GEF's focal areas by incorporating and expanding the community-based approach into the design and implementation of medium-sized or full-sized projects.

SGP will continue to build synergies and align interventions with development partners including the World Bank, regional development banks, bilateral agencies and GEF full size projects to scale up successful innovative initiatives. In the climate change area, the alignment with NDCs will help bring SGP interventions to scale and integrate them into national energy and climate policies. Wider application of the CSO-Government-private sector dialogue instrument will also help initiate new partnerships and inform national policies. These larger initiatives will provide a platform for scaling up SGP work as well as possible co-financing and joint efforts in national and global planning and policy advocacy. SGP will also encourage strong partnerships with the private sector to co-finance and eventually commercialize successful projects with the aim to shift renewable energy interventions from pilot innovations to the mainstream. SGP is also collaborating with global and regional organisations to leverage resources to implement and scale up community-based actions in specific geographic regions and/or thematic areas. Many such collaborations are underway, including inter alia with SOS-Sahel;

Slow Food International and the FAO Mountain Partnership on sustainable mountain products; and the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF). In implementing these collaborations, SGP and partner organizations commit resources in parallel that are utilized to fund joint initiatives in the target countries, thereby achieving increased efficiency and synergy in scaling up successful community driven and innovative activities.

At a global level, CPMT is developing partnerships with leading research institutions to inform the design and outcomes of small-scale energy investments to maximize impacts and sustainability, as well as measure results effectively. Likewise, in sustainable chemicals management, the SGP will seek to work with the GEF GOLD program, UNEP, UNDP and others to ensure linkages and synergies of project activities in the field and facilitate sharing and learning. SGP will continue working with IPEN and the Zero Mercury Working Group to promote local-to-global coalitions. CPMT is also investing in exploring partnership for potential funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for Indigenous Peoples. Building on the UNDP collaboration with Climate Justice Resilience Fund (CJRF) and Tebtebba on IPs engagement with GCF, CPMT led a global consultation workshop at COP22, Marrakech (UNDP, Tebtebba, CJRF, partners) followed by several national level engagement with GCF National Designated Authorities (NDAs) in target countries. The aim is to motivate a dedicated call for proposals for IPs while building capacity for IP organisations to access such funds. Partnerships among GEF SGP grantees and CSO partners over time yield networks that enable improved natural resource management, capacity development, knowledge exchange, policy advocacy, and sustainability of SGP and related initiatives. These networks expand SGP's reach, involving greater numbers of organizations and communities in activities related to SGP objectives and lead to greater impacts through replication and policy influence. This has been highlighted as a key factor by the GEF IEO study on scaling up.

Beyond that, SGP operates through a multi-stakeholder approach engaging a range of stakeholders including NGOs, CBOs, Indigenous Peoples, the private sector, government, academia, and donor partners. Civil society organizations (CSOs) will be primary partners while they will be directly represented on the SGP decision-making through their representatives being included in NSCs; non-governmental members must be in the majority. Besides CSOs play critical roles by taking on the role of National Host Institutions (NHIs) and playing other important key roles related to knowledge sharing and policy advocacy. Although grants are targeted towards CSOs, particularly community-based and non-governmental organizations, a broad range of stakeholders are crowded in and engaged as active partners in program management and during grant implementation, including inter alia research institutes, local and municipal governments, international NGOs, as well as national and international volunteers.

Regarding indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities (PwD), SGP has developed a guideline document on each and follows a set of principles that advocate for a flexible, time sensitive, and simple project cycle to allow these groups to access SGP support. The programme has pioneered numerous user-friendly, accessible modalities to work with poor and marginalized groups including alternative proposal formats such as participatory video (PV), Almanario, photo stories, and community theatre, and allowances are made for concept and project submission in local and vernacular languages so long as these concepts and proposals adhere to basic project design and eligibility criteria. SGP also allows for flexible disbursement terms in response to indigenous peoples' culture, customs and seasonal movements. SGP makes extra efforts to reach out to people and groups that are often marginalized or disadvantaged, including through the use of planning grants that facilitate development of full proposals and through the use of alternative proposal formats (e.g. video, photo stories) to improve access to SGP projects from these groups. Empowering women and engaging youth are two important initiatives of SGP. SGP NSCs at the country program level designate focal points for gender and youth to ensure their voices are heard, and that appropriate engagement in project design and implementation is ensured. Additionally, through stakeholder workshops, communication through mass media and targeted outreach by the NC in respective countries, CSOs can learn of SGP projects and activities and

provide inputs on how to improve them. An independent consultant review^[1] has confirmed that support to indigenous peoples constitutes at least 30 percent of the SGP portfolio in the 90 participating countries with Indigenous Peoples. The review reports that SGP support to IPs has remained relatively stable or growing over time, with projects by IPs and their organisations in some instances representing over half of the SGP portfolio.

As for the private sector, SGP will include mechanisms for engaging with the private sector through both targeted platforms such as the CSO-Government-Private Sector dialogues and through regular grant projects by fostering the enhanced involvement of the private sector through public-private partnership and other means. The SGP will continue to explore opportunities to engage with the private sector by developing a private sector strategy, reviewing past and existing portfolios and analyzing potential ways to enhance engagement with the private sectors, including engagement at the local/national level to influence businesses toward sustainable practices and options that generate multiple environmental benefits and explore potential opportunities for finance and technical support that can help scale up SGP innovations. Please see section 4 below for a detailed description of how SGP will engage with the private sector.

In GEF 7, SGP-financed projects will give more attention to the promotion and support of innovative and scalable initiatives at the local level to address global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes. It also will support those projects that could serve as incubators of innovation, with the potential for broader replication of successful approaches through larger projects supported by the GEF and/or other partners. In this context, the SGP will strengthen its partnership approach as a CSO-led multi-stakeholder platform by working closely with the private sector and with governments. With this aim, the SGP will expand its innovative CSO-Government Dialogue Platform toward greater engagement of the private sector to leverage its potential to invest and support sustainability at the local level, including businesses relating to tourism, agriculture, forest and other relevant sectors. These platforms will provide opportunities to discuss possible shifts in relevant policies and practices to promote sustainability.

[1] Laura Ledwith (2019). Strengthening GEF SP support to Indigenous Peoples: A review of SGP's 25-year portfolio

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

The SGP has been widely recognized for the efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. A large proportion of SGP projects are assessed as gender-responsive, while several proactive measures were implemented to mainstream gender during the OP 6 period. During the project period, the SGP will build on the strong results to deliver concrete gender outcomes by reviewing and enhancing its gender strategy and guideline for programme and project operations. This could include reviewing the strategy to enhance gender equality in SGP governance (e.g. National Steering Committee and Country Program team composition), grant selection and management. The SGP will also fully roll out the GEF Gender Implementation Strategy in the grant-making process. At the portfolio level, the SGP will measure and report on the GEF gender tags such as: (i) contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources; (ii) improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance; and (iii) targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women. The current project has established targets for these gender tags (see table B). At the corporate level, SGP will continue to be an active member of the GEF Gender Partnership, contributing to the review of gender indicators and the gender policy.

In the implementation of the project, as per the screening of the UNDP social and environmental screening (SESP) at CEO Endorsement stage, which revealed a potential risk related to gender, the Project may potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender?. To address this risk during implementation of SGP grant making operations at the country level, the SGP will fully apply the SGP gender mainstreaming guide such that SGP grant making considers the differentiated roles of women and men in environmental protection and natural resources management at the local level, the impacts of environmental decline and degradation on women, and their critical role in reversing these trends. SGP will employ a gender-responsive focus using the Gender Action Plan and gender disaggregated indicators, which will become the basis for monitoring and evaluation of the SGP's impact on promoting gender equity and empowerment of women.

Accordingly, SGP will ensure that gender is one of the main criteria considered for the approval of grants and that promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment are given attention from the design of the SGP grant projects. SGP will make sure that women and men participate equally in the initial stages of project conception, approval and implementation. Moreover, SGP will support initiatives to document the contribution of women to project activities in key areas where women already figure prominently (e.g., biodiversity management, in situ conservation of agrobiodiversity, conservation of medicinal plants, etc.). National Steering Committees (NSC) are the key governance and decision-making bodies at the country level. As such, the NSC is encouraged to have a gender focal point who is supported with gender mainstreaming checklists and criteria to assess and screen projects for how they integrate gender. Beyond that, the nature of SGP as a demand-driven grant making mechanism means that there is high likelihood of receiving proposals from women and marginalized groups. In this regard, SGP employs initiatives to increase access and participation by women from Indigenous Peoples organizations by accepting proposals in local language or other formats including oral and video through participatory video proposals. As for monitoring and

evaluation, SGP will employ various strategies including participatory appraisals, incorporation of gender-based indicators to track the status of integration of gender into SGP projects and will support horizontal and vertical exchange of information and knowledge. Regular trainings and other capacity building efforts will be deployed to build the capacity of National Coordinators (NC). In addition, SGP will also find opportunities to pilot targeted grant making efforts such as the focused innovation programme on women entrepreneurship^[1] with the objective to upgrade and expand existing green women-led enterprises for wider replication and scale up. This programme will provide women-led enterprises with business management training, technical training, product development and design, business counselling, marketing assistance, finance facilitation and business networking and business linkages. (Please also see **Section III ? Results and Partnership, Part (v) Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment of the UNDP Project Document** for details)

[1] According to the ILO (2009), enterprise development can make a significant contribution to women's empowerment and gender equality and has a key role in gender strategies.

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

Yes

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

In line with the GEF-7 Programming Directions, as well as the Guidance Note on SGP Private Sector Engagement as part of the SGP Resource Mobilization and Partnership Strategy, SGP will enhance its engagement with the private sector through a number of ways, notably by: (i) developing a private sector strategy; (ii) reviewing the past and existing portfolio for successful examples of SGP engagement with the private sector; (iii) analyzing potential ways to enhance engagement and influence businesses toward sustainable practices and options that generate multiple environmental benefits; and (iv) exploring potential opportunities for financial and technical support that can help scale up SGP innovations. SGP projects at the local and national levels are designed to provide community-based solutions to complex environmental problems. Given the inter-related and integrated nature of such environmental problems, engagement with and partnership with a wide variety of stakeholders and actors, including the private sector, will be important if the programme is to effect meaningful and transformative change ? be this through transforming policies and regulatory frameworks or through building capacities at the community level.

During GEF-7, SGP-financed projects will provide further attention to the promotion and support of innovative and scalable initiatives at the local level to address global environment issues in priority

landscapes and seascapes. It also will support those projects that could serve as incubators of innovation, with the potential for broader replication of successful approaches through larger projects supported by the GEF and/or other partners. In this context, the SGP will strengthen its partnership approach as a CSO-led multi-stakeholder platform by working closely with civil society networks, the private sector and with governments. With this aim, in GEF 7, the SGP will expand its innovative CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue Platform toward greater engagement of the private sector to leverage its potential to invest and support sustainability at the local level, including businesses relating to tourism, agriculture, forestry and other relevant sectors. These platforms will provide opportunities to discuss possible shifts in relevant policies and practices to promote sustainability. **Building on the SGP Resource Mobilization and Partnership Strategy (2020) which aims to expand and diversify SGP's funding sources by leveraging existing partnerships and building new ones to enhance its strategic programming and approach under its 7th Operational Phase (OP7). In 2021, SGP also developed a private sector guidance note. This private sector guidance note has the objective to provide the SGP country programmes with additional guidance and information on engaging and developing partnerships with the private sector. The guidance note is aligned to the GEF's Private Sector Engagement Strategy and the UNDP's Private Sector Development and Partnerships Strategy (2018-2022).**

Engagement with civil society networks and the private sector will be explored across all the thematic areas. For instance, in terms of agriculture and food, the SGP will foster partnerships with the private sector and other CSOs to explore innovative, affordable, and practical solutions to chemicals and waste management while also seeking to establish systems of local producer and/or product certification as an initial step toward expanding to producer-consumer agreements ? a process in which the private sector should be fully engaged. Likewise, in the climate change thematic area, the role of the private sector and CSOs is critical in ensuring the sustainability and affordability of low carbon technologies promoted at the community-level, and similarly, private sector partnership and support will be crucial to delivering the GEF-7 SGP Strategic Initiative on catalyzing sustainable urban solutions. In biodiversity, SGP projects will explore opportunities to engage with civil society networks and the private sector in supporting community-based eco-tourism activities to generate incentives to local communities for managing and conserving biodiversity. SGP country programs will explore opportunities to link smallholder producers and pastoralists to markets and technologies. Finally, under the chemicals thematic area, SGP country programs will work with other national and local stakeholders to identify and support exploration of incentives for civil society involvement to sustainably eliminate chemicals. To this end, the SGP will strive to share information on its operations in respective countries widely with CSOs and the private sector to explore opportunities for cooperation. (Please also see **Section III ? Results and Partnership, Part (iv) Stakeholder Engagement Plan of the UNDP Project Document**)

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

The main risks and mitigation measures have been further elaborated from the PIF. Please refer to **Section X ? Risk Management and Section III ? Results and Partnership, Part (iii) Risks, of the UNDP Project Document**. As per standard UNDP requirements, UNOPS as the Executing Agency will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to UNDP. UNDP will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e. 5). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported in the Annual Monitoring Reports.

Risk analysis for COVID-19 impacts for SGP has been undertaken at two levels. At the global level, the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) has been applied to identify relevant

COVID-19 related risks and impacts. In tandem, at the local level, the SGP COVID impact assessment guidelines were applied to all SGP programme countries to assess both existing grant projects and ascertain risks and impacts to future grant-making operations. Thus, at the global level, the Project Document assesses the growing threats and risks of COVID-19 as significant. In this regard, the UNDP SESP has identified risks and risk management requirements under Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions. The growing COVID-19 crisis is a threat, that will disproportionately hit developing countries and poor communities within developing countries, not only as a health crisis in the short term but as a devastating social and economic crisis over the months and years to come. In the short term, SGP will respect all national guidance and international best practices so that SGP activities do not inadvertently contribute to spreading the virus. In the medium term, SGP support, while remaining fully aligned to the programming directions as set forth under the SGP Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7 and as per the Project Document for the OP7, will seek to join national and local initiatives, where appropriate, to build back green and better. SGP will employ the standardized review criteria to screen any potential specific COVID-related risks at individual project level and as required will bring in additional expertise to guide national teams. The CPMT has also developed detailed guidance on assessing impact, responding to COVID-related needs, alignment with recovery efforts and long-term prevention-related measures.

At the local level, several risks were identified, including delays with implementation of grant projects, changes in overall project relevance and sustainability due to delay and changed economic and social situations, and requirements to meet the immediate needs of affected communities, particularly remote and vulnerable communities, including indigenous peoples and women. Country Programs also reported significant opportunities to support vulnerable remote communities to protect themselves better through dissemination of scientific and reliable medical information related to COVID-19 (in local languages if possible) as part of SGP training and capacity-building initiatives. In summary, Country Programs also identified operational impacts of the pandemic such as: changes to working arrangements of SGP staff, NSC members and grantees due to travel and other restrictions; reduced stakeholder interactions, including with NSC members and other stakeholders; limited opportunities for field visits for validation or hand-holding support.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The details of the institutional arrangements and coordination are provided in **Section VI - Governance and Management Arrangements of the UNDP Project Document**. The SGP's governance and management arrangements are guided by the SGP Operational Guidelines, slightly revised for each phase, and can be summarized as below:

At the global level, the ***SGP Steering Committee (SC)***, provides the strategic corporate programme vision and long-term strategy for the SGP and enables linkages with the GEF, its agencies and CSO stakeholders. The SGP Steering Committee is composed of the GEF Secretariat as Chair, the UNDP Nature Climate and Energy unit, and the GEF CSO Network. The SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) acts as secretariat to the committee. The Committee is tasked to: (1) provide overall strategic direction to the SGP corporate programme vision and long-term strategy; (2) provide guidance and enable linkages with the GEF technical teams, its partner agencies and CSO stakeholders; (3) establish country participation policy to include start-up of new Country Programmes, as well as upgrading of existing ones; (4) strongly support SGP's resource mobilization efforts and facilitate establishment of strategic partnerships, where useful; (5) promote strengthened linkages between SGP and GEF projects and programmes; (6) review, strengthen, and endorse the SGP Operational Phase Strategy, and; (7) engage in periodic strategic review of the SGP programme status, including information provided by UNDP in the SGP Annual Monitoring Report.

Additionally, the **SGP Project Board** - chaired by UNDP-GEF on behalf of UNDP as the 'Project Executive' member of the Board, with participation of UNOPS as the Implementing Partner, and SGP CPMT as the project management team - provides overall guidance, direction and oversight to the project, including its management, and is accountable for project success. The SGP Project Board usually meets twice annually to review strategic matters concerning programme implementation and oversight.

UNDP is the GEF Agency that implements the SGP as a global GEF corporate programme for both GEF-funded activities and co-financed projects delivered through SGP. In this way, UNDP provides value-added benefits as programme implementation proceeds in synergy with overall UNDP and UNDP CO programming. Moreover, UNDP provides quality assurance and oversight services for the SGP through its headquarters, regional and country offices. As defined by the GEF Council, these services cover: (a) project cycle management services, which entail quality assurance and oversight across the full project cycle of project identification, preparation of the project concept for the Operational Phase, preparation of a detailed project document, project approval and start-up, project implementation and supervision, and project completion and evaluation; and (b) corporate services in relation to the formulation of policy and strategy for the GEF. UNDP is represented on the SGP Steering Committee, as well as the Project Board as described below.

As the **Executing Agency**, **UNOPS** is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in the signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in the document. UNOPS provides programme execution services, including administrative, financial, legal, operational, and procurement for the SGP as described in detail in the UNOPS SGP Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The UNOPS SGP Cluster works closely with CPMT and Upgraded Country Programme (UCP) teams. The relationship between UNOPS and UNDP (including COs) is guided by the umbrella MOU[1] signed by both agencies. These include the arrangements covering UNDP CO support to SGP local administration and activities. To facilitate global coherence in execution of services, organizational policies, and operating procedures, UNOPS maintains a small grants cluster team[2], which coordinates with SGP CPMT and UNDP/GEF HQ respectively. This UNOPS small grants cluster also represents UNOPS on the Project Board, which is coordinated by UNDP/GEF HQ, and includes the SGP CPMT.

Other GEF agencies, including international NGOs such as Conservation International, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and World Wildlife Fund (WWF), have been closely involved with SGP operations in many countries. Representatives of international NGO country offices are frequently involved as NSC members. Local CSO partners of these GEF Agencies have been mobilized to apply for and access SGP grants. These GEF Agencies are often engaged in cofinancing SGP projects, knowledge sharing, and collaboration on related events and workshops at the country level. Under GEF-7, the SGP will continue to proactively pursue collaboration with other GEF Agencies for relevant activities and events to enable mutual learning and knowledge exchange, as well as explore strategic partnerships at the global and country levels. There is also potential for an SGP Country Programme to act as a community-based granting mechanism for GEF and non-GEF funded projects of other GEF Agencies, as has occurred with several projects with the UN Environment Programme.

The **SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT)** at UNDP manages the SGP global programme and has overall responsibility for supervising the SGP Country Programmes and for the technical and substantive quality of SGP country portfolios. CPMT develops global strategies, guidelines and standards for the development of SGP projects with the objective of ensuring quality, while also facilitating the design of proposals. CPMT supervises SGP National Coordinators and facilitates the start-up of new Country Programmes. CPMT is supported by and coordinates the work of UNOPS, which provides execution services. The CPMT consists of a Global Manager, a Deputy Global Manager, Programme Specialists responsible for matrixed country support and focal area guidance, Programme Specialists for Knowledge Management and for M&E, and Programme Associates.

At the country level, **UNDP Country Offices** play a key role in providing the necessary support to SGP at the national level. UNDP provides oversight functions of the programme at the global and national levels. In particular, with UNDP's nearly universal presence, its Country Offices have supported the start-up of SGP Country Programmes, recruitment of national coordinators and programme assistants, local supervision, and resource mobilization. The UNDP Country Offices provide, as per request by and as agreed with UNOPS, any needed operational oversight for the SGP Country Programmes. The UNDP Resident Representative or delegated staff member is a member of the SGP National Steering Committee. While the SGP NC reports to the Global Manager and CPMT as the primary supervisor for global technical and substantive matters, the NC has the UNDP RR as secondary supervisor, in particular on assuring that he/she performs according to the high professional and ethical standards of the UN. In a limited number of countries, a National Host Institution (NHI), contracted through UNOPS, supports the administration of the programme.

Importantly the **SGP National Steering Committee (NSC)** in each country is composed of government representatives and a majority of nongovernmental members to reflect the programme's mandated focus for CSO capacity building. The NSC provides overall country guidance and direct linkages to national policy-making, development planning, knowledge dissemination, and leveraging of SGP's catalytic role. The NSC is responsible for developing the Country Programme Strategy (CPS) for the Operational Phase, selecting and approving projects, and for ensuring their technical and substantive quality with support from a Technical Advisory Group (TAG). In addition, NSC members are expected to support the Country Programme in resource mobilization and in mainstreaming SGP lessons learned and successes in other national contexts. The primary functions of the SGP Country Programme office and NSC are the identification, review, and approval of eligible grant proposals.

Finally the SGP Country Programme Office, typically consisting of the **National Coordinator (NC)** and Programme Assistant (PA), runs the SGP Country Programme on a day-to-day basis. The NC is responsible for all aspects of country programme operations and management, including implementation, management, partnership development, knowledge management and M&E of the programme. When fulfilling his/her functions, and in adherence to the country-driven nature of the programme, the NC seeks guidance and support from the National Steering Committee (NSC) on progress in programme implementation. The NC acts as secretary to the NSC. Most SGP Country Programme Offices are hosted by the UNDP Country Office, providing required local supervision and oversight of the program. In a limited number of countries, a National Host Institution (NHI) is selected among the national CSO institutions with appropriate capacity. The SGP Country Programme Strategy is developed in each country to guide SGP operations, enabling the strategic use of resources and articulating how the SGP supports national and GEF strategic priorities. The SGP Country Programme Office is responsible for all aspects of SGP management in the country, in particular in coordination with the NSC, while also facilitating global coherence in SGP implementation through its reporting to the CPMT.

The SGP will proactively coordinate with several GEF-7 Impact Programs and multi-agency initiatives, including inter alia the Congo Basin Initiative, Dryland Landscape initiatives, and the Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI). Specifically, about the ICI, SGP has been in close communication with the GEF Secretariat, the GEF Indigenous Peoples' Advisory Group (IPAG), and relevant GEF agencies since the early formulation stage of the GEF-7 Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI). For example, during the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in 2019, SGP worked with the GEF Secretariat to convene a group of concerned GEF agencies to discuss comparative advantages and possibilities for synergies and lessons learned for implementation pertinent to the ICI. As articulated in the ICI PIF approved by the GEF Council in Dec 2019, SGP will continue to work with the ICI to leverage the experience, networks and lessons from the SGP in the following ways, to: (i) seek recommendations from IPLC partners, who are SGP partners and graduate organizations that may be potential candidates for ICI investments in selected geographies and territories; (ii) engage with the SGP during the formation of the Interim Steering Committee as part of the PPG consultation phase of the ICI over the course of 2020; (iii) build on and learn from SGP collaboration and consultation experiences with IPLCs in target ICI

geographies and territories; (iv) engage in policy initiatives with SGP in ICI countries, including appropriate recognition of indigenous peoples' and community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs), as recognized by the CBD Aichi targets, 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress, and post-2020 CBD negotiations; (v) collaborate on CSO-Government dialogues in ICI countries with respect to IPLC land, territories and resources; and (vi) develop and collaborate on learning and capacity building initiatives between and among SGP and ICI, including with respect to the design of Indigenous Peoples fellowship programmes.

Of special relevance to the GEF7 Inclusive Conservation Initiative will be the Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI), supported by the Government of Germany (BMU), and implemented by the SGP in 26 countries at the global level. The ICCA GSI has supported the networking and creation of CSO coalitions in support of protected and conserved areas at national, regional and global levels. Notable results relevant to the ICI may include: (i) analysis of threats and opportunities for ICCAs in target geographies; (ii) assessment of legal and policy frameworks required to enhance ICCA recognition; and (iii) development and field-testing of tracking tools including the ICCA Security Index, self-strengthening methodology for territories of life^[3], and protected area governance scorecards. In addition, IUCN and Conservation International may engage and learn from SGP OP6 innovation programmes and their outputs for areas of thematic investment under ICI including work on youth and climate change, indigenous peoples' access to energy, artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM), and the blue economy.

[1] Memorandum of Understanding For a Strategic Partnership Between the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), signed by Ad Melkert, UNDP Associate Administrator and Jan Mattson, UNOPS Executive Director, June 5, 2009

[2] This UNOPS central management team or small grants cluster with fully dedicated staff and based in New York is for fast and efficient delivery as well as regular face-to-face meeting on admin and finance matters with CPMT.

[3] Territories of life, also known in some contexts as ICCAs (TICCA in Spanish; APAC in French), are territories and areas conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities. They are as diverse as the peoples and communities who shape and sustain them through their unique cultures, governance systems and practices.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The project is consistent with the Rio Conventions and a large number other environmental agreements including inter alia NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIA, NBSAPs, and NC. The SGP is a country-driven programme and operates in countries where specific requests to initiate the programme have been received from the appropriate national authorities, represented by the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP). By first requesting and subsequently supporting implementation of the SGP, a country demonstrates that the SGP will be a country-driven and owned initiative, supporting community-level and civil society environmental projects.

As mentioned above, SGP grant-making for an operational phase proceeds based on a Country Programme Strategy (CPS) developed by each participating SGP country. While the GEF Council-approved PIF and the CEO Endorsement Document provide the global strategic framework, the CPS lays down country priorities and directions of community and civil society action to be supported with grants. The CPS will identify the landscape/seascape the country programme will focus on for greater impact and complementation with other national efforts. The process requires review of national strategies and action plans, such as NBSAPs, NAPs, NIPs, TNAs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc., to also include those related to sustainable development objectives and goals. To ensure consistency with such national strategies and plans, the CPS template includes a specific section in which a table details the SGP country programme's alignment with such strategies and plans. CPS development is facilitated by the SGP country team and involves iterative consultations with key national stakeholders from government, civil society, academia, and other sectors.

SGP country-drivenness and alignment with key national strategies and plans is continually reinforced both by the National Steering Committee (NSC) and/or the National Focal Group (NFG) for countries under an SGP Sub-regional Programme modality. The NSC is composed of key government officials and leading representatives of the non-governmental community. The GEF OFP is a core member of this NSC. The NSC conducts review and endorsement of the SGP CPS, as well as the review and approval of grant projects. NSC members also provide support in resource mobilization and in linking programme successes and lessons learned to national planning and policy-making, thus necessitating their taking on the task of strategically positioning the country programme and its projects to complement other related national efforts. As mentioned above, SGP has also established TAGs to broaden the pool of experts in support of the proper design or review of submitted grant proposals. To further assure that SGP projects will fully support Convention-related priority action in the country, experts from the country's Convention focal point agencies are invited to be members of the TAG. UNDP, as the implementing agency, also contributes to ensuring SGP's consistency with national priorities, especially sustainable development objectives shared with the UNDP GEF as a core member of the SGP NSC. As such, critical information from national assessments and programming that the UNDP Country Office (UNDP CO) is often asked to facilitate flows to inform the SGP country programme through NSC meetings, or also directly when the SGP Team participates in UNDP CO strategy workshops and related meetings. In certain cases, the SGP serves as a delivery mechanism for UNDP CO programs and projects linked to the implementation of national strategies and plans that require the meaningful participation of communities and civil society.

Finally, the SGP Country Teams are increasingly asked to actively participate in GEF National Portfolio Formulation Exercises (NPFES) by presenting the accomplishment and progress of its past operational phase and the strategic direction and plans for an upcoming phase. Whenever invited, the SGP also makes the same presentations during GEF's Extended Constituency Workshops (ECWs). In both cases, SGP acquires valuable information and feedback to ensure higher level alignment while it plans very local community level grant-making.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Knowledge Management is crucial to SGP as it supports wider adoption of the innovative solutions in its portfolio at national and global levels. All SGP projects incorporate training and capacity building components that help improve the capacities and skills of the CSOs and communities. All SGP CPS documents integrate knowledge management as an important component. At the portfolio level, SGP provides support through strategic training on key areas for successful implementation such as through stakeholder workshops and knowledge dissemination means (such as knowledge fairs and network aggregation of grantee networks). For instance, in OP6, SGP supported 214 projects that strengthened the capacities of 3,490 organizations and 2,793 community-based organizations, improving the capacities of

95,174 people to address global environmental issues at the community level. SGP also supported 2,547 peer-to-peer exchanges and 3,754 training sessions and produced 4,270 project fact sheets, case studies, brochures, publications, videos and how-to toolkits to capture good practices.

Knowledge management is a key aspect of SGP that positions it as a 'knowledge leader', capturing and sharing the work of communities and CSOs towards sustainable development and global environmental benefits. SGP's Knowledge Management System outlines the different levels at which SGP's knowledge is being captured and shared. At the global level, SGP provides guidance on how to capture and disseminate knowledge and conduct knowledge exchange at the local level so that it can be aggregated at the global level; shares technical publications and provides guidance for each focal and cross cutting area of work; organizes regional workshops to exchange knowledge and provide training to its staff; shares good practices emerging from the portfolio at global conferences and events; and establishes partnerships to upscale best practices in environmental conservation and disseminate lessons learned widely. Costs of knowledge management and communications efforts at this level are decided on an annual basis, aligned to the editorial calendar and annual work plan. In 2021, some of the deliverables planned include a new corporate brochure, a publication about wildlife conservation, a set of factsheets introducing SGP's Innovation Programmes, a review of SGP's climate change portfolio, the Annual Monitoring Report, a collection of case studies from the International Waters management work, and also a publication describing SGP's experience in engaging with the youth. SGP's KM budgeting and workplanning is undertaken on a yearly basis as part of the approval of the Country Operating Budgets (COB) process.

In addition to these, SGP uses several strategies to support knowledge exchange and networking of its grantees and partners. During OP6, around 78% of SGP country programmes strengthened grantee networks, 74% connected grantees with higher capacity NGOs, 80% promoted peer-to-peer exchanges, 72% organized training on different subjects, 72% connected grantees with government extension services. These will be strengthened during the GEF-7 period through three inter-related initiatives namely: (a) the Digital Library of Community Innovations for the Global Environment as an expanding section of the SGP website that curates tested methods and technologies, many of them original innovations, developed by SGP and its partner CSOs to facilitate knowledge transfer and technology from a community in one country to other communities, CSOs, policymakers and development practitioners; (b) 'Communities Connect' as a collaborative platform started in partnership with the GEF CSO Network, to promote the solutions created by communities and civil society organization to sustainable development issues; and (c) the 'South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform' that promotes knowledge exchange between SGP countries to encourage cross country/region replication of good practices.

Beyond this, SGP is also contributing to UNDP's work in South-South cooperation and has collaborated with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation. A total of four case studies were contributed to the second volume of the 'Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development', a publication that features more than 100 notable solutions at the national, sub-regional, regional and global levels to crucial challenges faced by developing countries ranging from efforts to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality, support climate change action and create peaceful and cohesive societies. These will be continued during the project period. **(Please see section Knowledge Management of the UNDP Project Document for details)**

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The details of the monitoring and evaluation plan are included in **Section V ? Monitoring and Evaluation of the UNDP Project Document**. Briefly, the GEF SGP developed a Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy (2019) which builds a model/theory of change for SGP results that facilitates an understanding of how the programme creates change, and defines SGP results in GEF-7 as follows: (i) global environmental benefits; (ii) socio-economic benefits; (iii) innovation; (iv) capacity development; and (v) broader adoption

of SGP (scaling up, replication, mainstreaming and policy influence). With the above results in focus, a measurement system has been developed, which is compliant with [GEF Results Guidelines](#), other [GEF Policies](#) and [UNDP Strategic Plan Results Framework](#).

The broad categories for SGP's M&E budget are as below and the M&E work plan is presented in the table that follows:

Field based monitoring (including travel)	USD (\$)
Country level (110 countries)	947,561
Global level (CPMT)	211,150
Impact reviews / evaluations	223,833
SGP database	149,222
Quality assurance / technical assistance	134,748
Total	1,666,514

Building on a solid foundation from the previous operational phases, the development of a multi-year SGP Results-Based Management (RBM) Strategy, capturing key objectives, processes and responsibilities, is an immediate step going forward. An agile RBM system integrated across project, country and global levels, will address needs for accountability, adaptive management with informed decisions and actions, and learning from both success and failure. Principally, across the three levels, there will be: (i) a focus on developing normative frameworks; (ii) development of an enhanced online database as a mechanism to manage and report on the varied needs of grantees, country programmes and global portfolio; (iii) build robust capacities of people, processes, and systems and institutionalize a programme-wide RBM culture; (iv) enhance data quality and assurance mechanisms; and (v) introduce M&E innovations to capture non-linear and long term developmental change and impact. The details of the M&E plan at both the global level and country level is given in the table below.

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
GRANT PROJECT LEVEL				
Project M&E plan	Ensure compliance with minimum project design standards and norms	Grantee and NC	NC staff time	At project commitment stage

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
Participatory Project Monitoring	Monitoring; learning; adaptive management	Grantee	Covered under project grant amount	Ongoing throughout project implementation
Project Evaluation <i>(as necessary / cost effective)</i>	Assess project effectiveness	Grantee, NC, NSC, third party	Covered under project grant amount	Upon completion of project activities, as appropriate
Project Progress Reports <i>(Midterm progress report, final progress report)</i>	Reporting of results; adaptive management	Grantee	Covered under project grant amount	At mid-term and final tranche
Financial Reports <i>(usually two, per agreed disbursement schedule)</i>	Financial accountability and assessment of cost-effectiveness	Grantee	Covered under project grant amount	At each disbursement request
Project monitoring <i>(as necessary / cost effective[1])</i>	Monitoring, adaptive management	NC, NSC	Country Operating Budget	At least once per project cycle
Enter project description/results in global project database	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT, GEF, donors, others	PA and NC	Staff time	At start of project, on ongoing basis, and at project completion
COUNTRY PROGRAMME LEVEL				
M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for action including identification of community projects.	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantees	SGP planning grant	At start of new period
As part of NSC meetings, ongoing review of project results and analysis. This includes an Annual CPS Review.	Assess effectiveness of projects, country portfolio; learning; adaptive management.	NC, NSC, UNDP Country Office. Final deliberations shared/ analyzed with CPMT colleagues.	Staff time, Country Operating Budget	Minimum twice per year to ensure new CPS is on track to achieve its results and make timely and evidence-based modifications to CPS as may be needed[2].

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
Annual Monitoring Report Survey[3]	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF. It serves as the primary tools to record and analytically present results to donors.	NC/PA in close collaboration with NSC. CPMT supports the process.	Staff time	Once per year in June- July
Country Portfolio Review	Methodological results captured for impact level change. Supports reporting to stakeholders, learning, and strategic development/ implementation of CPS.	NC, Global M&E staff	SGP planning grant	Once per operational phase
SGP Database	Ensure recording of all Project and Country Programme inputs in SGP database.	NCs, PAs	Staff time	Throughout the operational phase.
Financial and operational review/assessment of Country Programmes	Ensure compliance with project implementation/management standards and norms.	UNOPS/ External	Global M&E Budget	Annually for selected countries on risk-assessment basis
GLOBAL PROGRAMME LEVEL				
Implementation of new SGP M&E strategy	Strengthened results management across the three levels.	CPMT	Global M&E budget and staff time	Ongoing
Revamping and maintenance of SGP Database	Streamlining, alignment with other systems (such as one UNOPS), serve as an instrument to implement new strategy	CPMT	Global M&E budget and staff time	Ongoing
SGP Annual Monitoring Report	Accountability, learning, presentation of results to donor	CPMT with inputs from NCs	Global M&E budget and staff time	Annually
Production of annual data analytics - by regions, typologies	Availability of data for decision making and presentation of results	CPMT	Global M&E budget and staff time	Annually
Administration of Impact Reviews across countries and themes	Assess change due to SGP at meta level; support generation of methodologically sound evidence	CPMT working to support NCs	Global M&E budget and staff time	Ongoing

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
Programme Delivery Reports (GEF Financial Reporting)	Assessment of implementation efficiency	UNOPS to UNDP-GEF	Covered under UNOPS operating costs	Quarterly
SGP Reporting for GEF APMR	Presentation of results to donor as financial mechanism for Conventions	CPMT to GEF Secretariat	Global operating budget and M&E budget and staff time	At least one month prior to deadline for GEF Secretariat reporting
Inputs to UNDP and GEF country and thematic evaluations	Provide lessons; assess effectiveness, relevance, results and impact	CPMT, SGP country teams, UNDP and /or GEF Evaluation Offices	Covered under budgeted staff time	<i>Ad Hoc</i>
SGP Independent Evaluation	Assess effectiveness, continued relevance, cost-efficiency; learning; adaptive management	CPMT, UNDP and GEF Independent Evaluation Offices	Global operating budget and M&E budget and staff time	Once per Operational Phase

[1] To ensure cost-effectiveness, project level monitoring and evaluation activities, including project site visits, are conducted on a discretionary basis, based on internally assessed criteria including (but not limited to) project size and complexity, potential and realized risks, and security parameters.

[2] Please note OP7 CPS will be regarded as a dynamic document and can be updated by the SGP country team and NSC on a periodic basis to reflect any necessary adjustments to ensure maximum impact. This CPS update process should be part of the Annual CPS Review.

[3] Timely and quality country level submissions to Annual Monitoring Process are mandatory. As a Global Programme, it enables aggregated reporting by CPMT to GEF, UNDP and other stakeholders.

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)?

During the project period, the SGP will deliver the following important socio-economic results:

- ? SGP interventions will directly impact 120,000 beneficiaries/community partners, of which 50% are female through enhanced capacities and improved livelihoods and lives;
- ? SGP will support CSO-Government-Private Sector dialogues in at least 10 countries to have scaled up policy impact
- ? Under social inclusion, the SGP will ensure that 30% of its projects are led by women and that at least 50% of all SGP beneficiaries are women;
- ? At least 20% of relevant SGP country programs integrate appropriate models to engage youth and 15% of countries have targeted support for indigenous peoples;
- ? At least 15 countries will undertake South-South exchanges such that cross-fertilization and learnings between communities, CSOs and other partners are promoted;

The interventions from the SGP contribute to global environmental benefits at multiple levels, starting from the global level, prioritized at the national level through the CPS, and translated into small grant actions in the field. Firstly, SGP priorities will be fully aligned to that of the GEF-7 Programming Directions Paper and its outcomes to meet the GEF-7 targets. Secondly, greater attention will be focused on creating synergy among individual projects using landscape or seascape approaches, as well as taking all opportunities for complementation with larger projects of the GEF and other donor agencies. Thirdly, SGP local initiatives will link to global initiatives and platforms, as well as fostering joint efforts with global networks. Finally, the implementation of 'Grantmaker+' has been designed to support scaling up, mainstreaming and replication that will provide higher level capacity development (i.e. IP Fellowships), networking and institutional support, knowledge sharing (e.g. through South-South exchanges), and advocacy mechanisms at national levels (i.e. CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue Platforms), and where relevant, all of these to extend to regional and global levels. Insofar as the SGP interventions promote local socio-economic benefits such as improvement of local livelihoods and strengthening capacities of local communities, these will take into consideration the underlying aim to reduce threats from the local level to globally important environmental assets, raising awareness and mobilizing civil society and the wider public towards supporting environmentally friendly practices and approaches. In this way, the delivery of the socio-economic and other local benefits contribute towards the delivery of global environmental benefits.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

<p>Risk 1: Project may potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Note: SGP places strong emphasis on gender mainstreaming in its operations and programming.</p> <p>Gender issues will be considered throughout the design and implementation of activities per the gender mainstreaming guidance that were issued. In addition, gender checklists will be used by NSCs for project approval.</p>	<p>Project will prioritize work with women's groups, particularly poorer and more vulnerable women, as well as girls' groups; team will formulate strategy to engage women/girl's groups as primary actors in landscape and resource management and micro and small enterprise development.</p> <p>All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including a gender focal point.</p> <p>The CPMT will issue and continue to provide updated guidance on gender mainstreaming, including reviewing all national Country Programme Strategies (CPS) for gender integration, such that, all SGP grant making operations pay adequate attention to gender issues.</p>
<p>Risk 2: Project activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas</p>	<p>I = 1 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Note: the scale of each projects under the GEF Small Grants Programme is small with the average funding around USD 22,000. A small number of projects taking place within or adjacent to critical habitats or sensitive areas will be designed and implemented based on successful experience and lessons learned from previous SGP phases.</p>	<p>All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee (NSC) comprised of experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem service, sustainable resource management, and others. Project implementation is monitored by the SGP Country programme team, as well as NSC members who often accompany monitoring visits.</p> <p>In addition, the CPMT consists of thematic advisors including an experienced Biodiversity Conservation Specialist with extensive years of experience in biodiversity conservation, working with Indigenous Communities and on Indigenous and Community Conservation issues, thereby providing an additional layer of technical oversight and support.</p>

<p>Risk 3: Harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Note: the scale of GEF Small Grants projects is small with the average funding around USD 22,000. A small number of sustainable forest management projects will be financed based on successful experience and lessons learned from previous SGP phases.</p>	<p>All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee (NSC) comprised of experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem service, sustainable resource management, and others. Project implementation is monitored by the Country programme team, as well as NSC members who often accompany monitoring visits. In addition, expert NGOs may be contracted to provide an additional layer of technical assistance and support. Where SGP activities involve sustainable harvest of natural products, the SGP will employ best practices in participatory management approaches and will set out clear standards for sustainable harvesting regimes.</p>
<p>Risk 4: Production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?</p>	<p>I = 1 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Note: the scale of GEF Small Grants projects is small with the average funding around USD 22,000. A small number of aquaculture projects will be financed based on successful experience and lessons learned from previous SGP phases.</p>	<p>All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee (NSC) comprised of experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem service, sustainable resource management, and others. Project implementation is monitored by the Country programme team, as well as NSC members who often accompany monitoring visits. Expert NGOs may be contracted to provide an additional layer of technical assistance and support.</p>

<p>Risk 5: Significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water</p>	<p>I = 1 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Note: the scale of GEF Small Grants projects is small with the average funding around USD 22,000. A small number of land and water management projects will be designed and implemented based on successful experience and lessons learned from previous SGP phases.</p>	<p>All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee (NSC) comprised of experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem service, sustainable resource management, and others. Project implementation is monitored by the Country programme team, as well as NSC members who often accompany monitoring visits. Expert NGOs may be contracted to provide an additional layer of technical assistance and support.</p>
<p>Risk 6: Utilization of genetic resources (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)</p>	<p>I = 1 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Note: the scale of GEF Small Grants projects is small with the average funding around USD 22,000. A small number of plant genetic resources projects will be designed and implemented based on successful experience and lessons learned from previous SGP phases.</p>	<p>All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee (NSC) comprised of experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem service, sustainable resource management, and others. Project implementation is monitored by the Country programme team, as well as NSC members who often accompany monitoring visits. Expert NGOs may be contracted to provide an additional layer of technical assistance and support. In doing so, sustainable utilization protocols for collection and harvesting together with ensuring equitable sharing of benefits will be promoted.</p>

<p>Risk 7: IPs may not be sufficiently consulted on or involved in activities that impact their lands, territories and/or culture</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 1</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate risk due to potential effects on IP rights, lands, territories and traditional livelihoods</p> <p>No proposals are accepted or approved without thorough review by the NC and NSC of consultations and participation of proponent organizations and communities.</p>	<p>In depth consultations with IPs will be carried out as they develop their proposals and prepare their projects. All project concepts and proposals are subject to review and approval by the National Steering Committee (NSC), including the NSC IPs focal point, and expert members of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG), where relevant. Potential social impacts of projects are assessed by the National Coordinator and the NSC as part of proposal development, and actions to mitigate risk are incorporated into each proposal prior to approval.</p> <p>The SGP will organize training and other targeted programs to enhance the capacity of vulnerable groups including IPs to take an active part in the planning and decision-making process at the local level in natural resource management and be able to access SGP support. In addition, a comprehensive guidance note for SGP Country Programmes will be prepared on how to apply the SESP at the country level during the Country Programme Strategy (CPS) implementation, small grant project design and formulation, and community level monitoring during implementation.</p>
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<p>Risk 8: A progressively drier and warmer climate may enhance the possibility of catastrophic weather events in part due to potentially increased frequency and intensity of rainfall in mountain ecosystems.</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The risk of climate change is one of several reasons that the project has chosen to emphasize landscape-level management and coordination in productive landscapes. The project will promote a variety of adaptive biodiversity and land resource planning and management actions in forests, pastures and other agroecosystems, thereby ensuring that climate change considerations are integrated into the SGP grant making operations and, in the design, and implementation of SGP grant activities. Moreover, the SGP project through the community-based measures supported will enhance capacities of ecosystems and communities? to adapt to adverse impacts of climate change in particular by improving connectivity and enhancing the protective and provisioning functions of the natural environment.</p> <p>The project will also build on SGP's experience with the Community Based Adaptation (CBA) project which has piloted and tested approaches to enable communities to adapt to climate impacts and to build resilience and enhance food security. These lessons will be assessed and more broadly adopted within SGP programming during the OP7.</p>
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[1] SGP by its design provides small grant funding directly to communities to undertake priority actions for environment and sustainable development. As such the potential for environmental or social risks is low. However, each Country Programme Strategy will include identification of risks, including potential social and environmental risks as well as identification of possible mitigation measures.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title

Module

Submitted

UNDP SESP for SGP PIF Part 3

Project PIF ESS

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): Goals 7, 13, 14, 15, 17				
This project will contribute to the following UNDP SP Outputs: 1.4.1; 2.1.1; 1.5.1; 2.5.1; 3.4.1				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	End of Project Target	Verification Means	Assumptions
Project Objective:	Mandatory Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	60,000 (male) 60,000 (female)	Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	All countries are incorporating social inclusion areas as part of CPS design and implementation
	Mandatory Indicator 2: # indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	100,000		
Project component 1	Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species			
Outcome 1 - Community-based models and biodiversity friendly practices and approaches promoted for conservation and sustainable use of threatened ecosystems and species in important terrestrial and coastal/ marine ecosystems	Indicator 3: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares) (GEF core indicator 4.1)	610,000 ha	AMR Grantee Monitoring Report	Mobilized multi-stakeholder support for the landscape/seascape approach (including the government, local CSOs/CBOs, NSCs) Technical support provided, along with capacities, to facilitate the landscape/ seascape approach
	Indicator 5: Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (hectares; excluding protected areas) (GEF core indicator 5)	20,000 ha	Impact reviews SGP database	

Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	<p>Output 1.1: Community-based NRM measures that integrate biodiversity and sustainable community use including management and governance of PAs and ICCAs developed</p> <p>Output 1.2: Sustainable biodiversity friendly community oriented natural resources-based enterprises and sustainable livelihood activities supported</p> <p>Output 1.3: Community-based measures supporting improved management of PAs including ICCAs promoted among PA adjacent communities and within ICCAs</p>			
Project component 2	Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security			
Outcome 2 - Climate-smart integrated practices improve productivity, food security, and livelihoods of smallholder farmers and supports achievement of national LDN targets.	Indicator 6: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (hectares) including fisheries (GEF core indicator 4.3)	100,000 ha	AMR Grantee Monitoring Report Impact reviews	Landscapes address a production system Collaboration with full-sized projects to support vertical linkages for sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security
	Indicator 7: Area of degraded agricultural lands restored (hectares) (GEF core indicator 3.1)	3,000 ha	SGP database	
	Indicator 8: Number of SGP countries supporting linkages and partnerships for sustainable food production practices (such as diversification and sustainable intensification) and supply chain management including in sustainable fisheries management	50 countries		
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	<p>Output 2.1: Community level SLM actions that reduce land degradation, support restoration and aligned with national LDN targets</p> <p>Output 2.2: Climate-resilient SLM technologies adapted to local conditions implemented</p> <p>Output 2.3: Guidelines and best practices on SLM technologies developed and disseminated</p> <p>Output 2.4: Viable linkages and value-chain improvement initiatives that enhance production and enhance income supported</p>			
Project component 3	Low-carbon energy access co-benefits			

<p>Outcome 3 - Low carbon, viable and appropriate technologies and approaches demonstrated and deployed across sectors. Initiatives scaled up that improve community energy access and build a low carbon infrastructure in line with larger national frameworks such as SDGs and NDCs.</p>	<p>Indicator 9: Increase in installed renewable energy capacity from local technologies (e.g. on types of renewable energy technology biomass, small hydro, solar).</p>	<p>100 KW</p>	<p>AMR Grantee Monitoring Report Impact reviews</p>	<p>Communities and CSOs have innovative and implementation capacity</p>
	<p>Indicator 10: Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication</p>	<p>15 local energy access solutions</p>	<p>SGP database</p>	
	<p>Indicator 11: Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated.</p>	<p>3,000 hectares</p>		
<p>Outputs to achieve Outcome 3</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Low-cost bottom-up energy solutions promoted including measures to reduce forest degradation and deforestation</p> <p>Output 3.2: Community innovations, including technologies for low carbon energy options including financing opportunities documented</p> <p>Output 3.3: Capacity building and transfer of knowledge for effective deployment of low carbon, sustainable energy solutions at community level</p>			
<p>Project component 4</p>	<p>Supporting broader adoption of community impact and innovation</p>			
<p>Outcome 4 - CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms promote community voices and participation in global, national and sub-national policy/strategy development on global environment and sustainable development issues.</p>	<p>Indicator 12: Number of high-level policy changes attributed to increased community representation through the CSO-government-private sector dialogues.</p>	<p>At least 50% of countries reporting significant policy outcomes</p>	<p>AMR, Annual Country Monitoring Report, Country impact reviews</p>	<p>Government responds to consultative processes</p> <p>Dialogues/ Exchanges undertaken in mature SGP country programmes/ countries with advanced community results</p>
	<p>Indicator 13: Number of representatives from social inclusion group (indigenous people, women, youth, persons with disability, farmers, other marginalized groups) supported with meaningful participation in dialogue platforms.</p>	<p>2 representatives from social inclusion groups per dialogue platform</p>		

Outcome 5 - South-South Exchange promoted to broker knowledge, build capacities and facilitate partnerships between communities, CSOs and other partners across countries on global environmental issues.	Indicator 14: Number of countries reporting adoption of improved practices or approaches as a result of South-South exchanges between communities, CSOs and other partners across countries.	10 countries		
	Indicator 15: Number of South-South exchanges at global and regional levels to transfer knowledge, replicate technology, tools and approaches on global environmental issues.	15 South-South exchanges		
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4 and 5	Output 4.1: National-level targeted CSO-Government dialogues Output 4.2: Global CSO-government and other stakeholder dialogues Output 5.1: South-South exchanges identified, supported and documented			
Project component 5	Promoting social inclusion			
Outcome 6: Social inclusion, particularly empowerment of women, indigenous peoples, youth and people with disabilities, is mainstreamed and enhanced in SGP programming on environment and livelihood improvement	Indicator 16a: Number of SGP projects led by women	30% of SGP portfolio	AMR Annual Country Monitoring Report SGP database	Social and Environmental Standards are incorporated at country and project levels; Country programme level management, in particular National Steering Committees, reflect a socially inclusive model. Marginalized groups such as the youth and the disabled people are aware of and interested in working with SGP
	Indicator 16b.: Number of projects contributing to closing gender gaps related to access to and control over natural resources	20% SGP portfolio		
	Indicator 16c: Number of projects that improve the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance	30% SGP portfolio		
	Indicator 16d: Number of projects that target socio-economic benefits and services for women	70% SGP portfolio		

	Indicator 17: Number of SGP countries that have targeted support for Indigenous Peoples in terms of country level programming and management.	20% of SGP country programmes		
	Indicator 18: Number of SGP countries that demonstrate appropriate models of engaging youth and for persons with disability.	15% of SGP country programmes for each group		
Outputs to achieve Outcome 6	<p>Output 6.1: Increased involvement and active participation and empowerment of women, indigenous peoples, youth and persons with disabilities mainstreamed in SGP initiatives</p> <p>Output 6.2: Expanded Indigenous Peoples? Fellowship Program implemented</p> <p>Output 6.3: Guidelines and best practices on engaging youth and persons with disabilities will be developed and widely shared</p>			
Project Component 6	Monitoring & evaluation			
Outcome 7 - A common, robust M&E strategy is developed and implemented in all countries at all levels (project, country and global)-establishing transparency, coherence and evidence-based decision making.	Indicator 19: Number of SGP country teams administering results management modalities in programme design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms.	All SGP countries	AMR Annual Country Monitoring Report SGP database	Adequate availability of resources. M&E capacities built across global, country and project levels. Mechanisms of quality assurance and methodologically-sound thought production in place.
	Indicator 20: Number of country/cross-country impact reviews undertaken that generate evidence of SGP impact and lessons learnt.	3 impact reviews		
Project Component 7	Knowledge management			

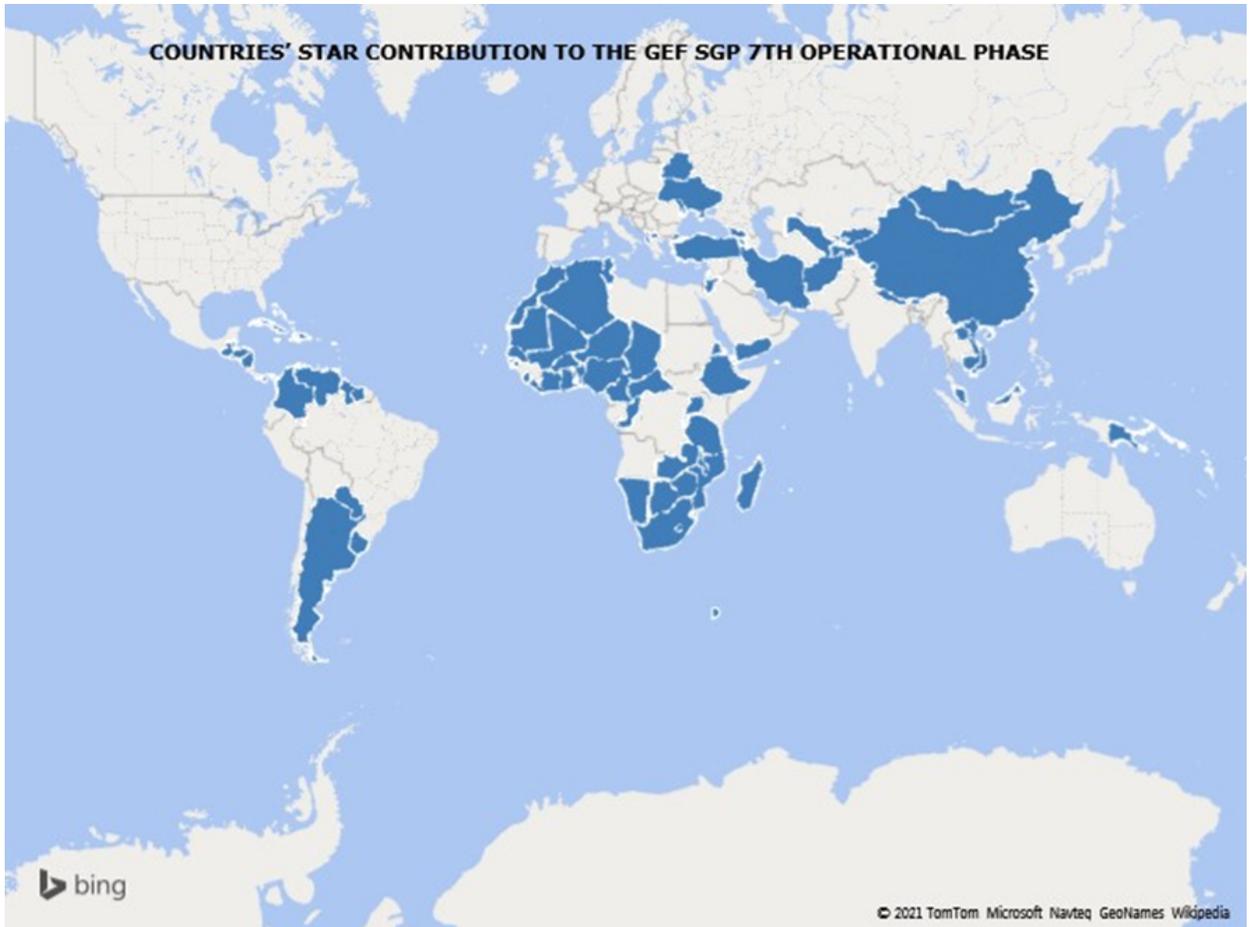
Outcome 8 - Networking and knowledge sharing leverage local actions for global change to safeguard global environment	Indicator 21: Number of SGP countries using citizen-based knowledge platform (digital library of community innovations) to document and curate community-based solutions to environment issues. Indicator 22: Number of knowledge fairs	All SGP countries	SGP intranet AMR	Access to internet connectivity is available. Communities and CSOs have capacity to curate their knowledge.
Outputs to achieve outcome 7 and 8	Output 7.1: SGP M&E system deployed at global, country and project levels Output 7.2: Selected country level impacts reviews conducted Output 8.1: Citizen-based knowledge platform supported generating thematic and geographic specific knowledge products			

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

I. Total Budget and Work Plan

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00121215	Atlas Output Project ID:	00117051
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	7th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme ? Part 3	Atlas Business Unit	UNDP1
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	GEF-SGP Operational Phase 7-Country Projects		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6509		

Implementing Partner

UNOPS

BUDGET PART 1 A-GEF GRANT						
Expenditure Category	Details/Notes	GRANT COMPONENT	NON-GRANT COMPONENT			
			M&E	TA	PMC	Total
Grants	Grants to CSOs/CBOs.	\$36,556,102				
Sub-total Grant		\$36,556,102				
Non Grants						
International Consultants	Consultants include experts for M&E, KM & communication and capacity development activities					
Local Consultants	Consultants include experts for M&E, KM & communication and capacity development activities				\$0	\$0
Salary and benefits	Salaries of CPMT and some NCs and PAs on fixed term contracts (note - NCs and PAs on FTA contracts are pre-2008; those recruited after 2008 hold Service Contracts). CPMT and national staff provide thematic experience (e.g. in GEF focal areas) and technical inputs into program implementation & oversight.				\$1,557,593	\$1,557,593
Contractual Services	NCs, PAs and others providing technical assistance and programme management at the country level.				\$659,185	\$659,185

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Training/workshops on capacity development for (grantee and country stakeholders), project development, and CSO dialogues and events at the country level. Organization of National Steering Committees and other coordination meetings.		\$495,208	\$564,263	\$0	\$1,059,471
Travel	Travel costs related to monitoring of grantee projects and country programme. Start up missions for new countries. Participation in GEF events, MEA COPs, etc.		\$828,511	\$830,779	\$347,803	\$2,007,093
Premises (Office rental)	Office rent and maintainance at countries and global levels				\$772,896	\$772,896
Audit					\$185,495	\$185,495
Office Supplies	Cost of supplies for day to day operation of SGP global and country offices (e.g. stationaries)		\$166,651	\$164,173	\$77,290	\$408,114
Other Operating Costs	Miscellaneous Costs including bank charges, cost of equipment and vehicle maintenace, purchase of office equipment and furniture, payments for printing services, other communication costs such as internet etc.		\$166,652	\$170,952	\$394,071	\$731,675
Sub-total non-Grant			\$1,657,021	\$1,730,167	\$3,994,333	\$7,381,521
Grand Total		\$36,556,102	\$1,657,021	\$1,730,167	\$3,994,333	\$7,381,521

Grand Total Budget Part 1 A		\$43,937,623
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Grand Total Budget Part 1 B Agency Fee 4%	\$1,757,505
Grand Total Budget Part 1 A+ B	\$45,695,128

BUDGET PART 3- CO-FINANCING										
<i>UNDP</i>		<i>Government</i>		<i>CSO</i>		<i>Private Sector</i>		<i>Beneficiaries</i>		Grand Total - Co-financing
<i>Cash Co-financing</i>	<i>In-kind Co-financing</i>	<i>Cash Co-financing</i>	<i>In-kind Co-financing</i>	<i>Cash Co-financing</i>	<i>In-kind Co-financing</i>	<i>Cash Co-financing</i>	<i>In-kind Co-financing</i>	<i>Cash Co-financing</i>	<i>In-kind Co-financing</i>	
\$4,000,000			\$5,649,000		\$16,288,000		\$2,119,000		\$17,901,000	\$45,957,000

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencies is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as

established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy,
GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).