CEO Endorsement (CEO) entry – Full Sized Project – GEF - 7

Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Indonesia

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10510

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **No**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Indonesia

Countries
Indonesia

Agency(ies)
UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)
Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan (YBUL)

Executing Partner Type
CSO

GEF Focal Area
Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Species, Threatened Species, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Crop Wild Relatives, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Productive Seascapes, Productive Landscapes, Mainstreaming, Tourism, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Fisheries, Biomes, Tropical Rain Forests, Coral Reefs, Rivers, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate resilience, Innovation, Community-based

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

Sector
Small Grants Program

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation
Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date
1/24/2022

Expected Implementation Start
6/1/2022

Expected Completion Date
5/31/2026

Duration
48In Months

Agency Fee($)
338,356.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
BD-1-1	BD 1-1 Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	1,365,109.00	2,058,965.00
BD-1-4	BD-1-4 Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through Sustainable Use of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources	GET	860,918.00	841,869.00
CCM-1-1	CCM 1-4 - Promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs for cleantech innovation	GET	890,411.00	958,582.00
LD-1-1	LD-1-1 Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	GET	222,603.00	264,480.00
LD-1-2	LD 1-2 Maintain or improve flow of ecosystem services, including sustaining livelihoods of forest-dependent people through Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)	GET	222,603.00	264,480.00
		Total Project Cost($)	3,561,644.00	4,388,376.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To build social, economic, and socio-ecological resilience through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development in the following landscapes within the Wallacea biogeographical region in Indonesia: 1) Sabu Raijua District, East Nusa Tenggara Province; 2) Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve buffer zone; Gorontalo Province; 3) Balantieng Watershed, South Sulawesi Province; and (4) Bodri Watershed, Central Java Province

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	Investment	Outcome 1.1: Ecosystem services and biodiversity within targeted landscapes and seascapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems that improve resilience and ecological connectivity Outcome 1.2: Sustainability and productivity of agro-ecosystems is strengthened through community-based initiatives promoting agro-ecological practices, landscape strategies developed by this project Outcome 1.3 Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access Outcome 1.4: Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficient technologies	Output 1.1.1: Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes/ seascapes that restore degraded land, improve connectivity, support innovation in biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services, including sustainable use of biodiversity, recovery of native vegetation, integrated fire management, water catchment protection, etc. Output 1.2.1: Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that promote widespread adoption of sustainable agro-ecological practices and systems by small and marginal farmers, including agroforestry, integrated crop-livestock-tree systems, etc. Output 1.2.2: Targeted community projects documenting and reviving traditional agro-biodiversity knowledge through in-situ and on-farm crop	GET	2,224,000.00	2,740,000.00

	and climate mitigation options at community level	genetic resource conservation, including seed selection and exchanges, participatory plant breeding, linked to food security, markets and relevant government schemes and programmes Output 1.3.1: Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods (i.e., activities that promote market access, organic and green products as well as microfinance opportunities) Output 1.4.1: Community level small grant projects to build the capacities of community organizations to plan strategically and implement projects that increase energy efficiency and reduce impact on climate through use of renewable energy (fuel-efficient stoves, micro hydro, etc.) and waste management

Component 2: Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 2.1:** Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency **Outcome 2.2**: Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network	**Output 2.1.1**: A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder agreements for execution of adaptive landscape/seascape management plans and policies and enhanced community participation in land-use decision making and management **Output 2.1.2**: Landscape strategies developed with the participation of community stakeholders to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects **Output 2.1.3**: Partnerships between communities and relevant government or other organizations or private company programmes and schemes at different levels established and resources leveraged for scale up and replication of good models/practices **Output 2.2.1**: Knowledge from community project innovations is identified, codified and disseminated to multiple audiences, for replication and upscaling	GET	1,004,942.00	1,240,000.00

Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 3.1**: Sustainability of project results enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation	**Output 3.1.1**: Project implementation effectively monitored and evaluated	GET	163,100.00	200,000.00
				Sub Total ($)	**3,392,042.00**	**4,180,000.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	169,602.00	208,376.00
				Sub Total($)	**169,602.00**	**208,376.00**
				Total Project Cost($)	**3,561,644.00**	**4,388,376.00**

Please provide justification

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($)
Recipient Country Government	Gorontalo Province	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	160,015.00
Recipient Country Government	Gorontalo District	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	209,790.00
Recipient Country Government	Sabu Raijua District	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Bulukumba District	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Kendal District	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Wonosobo District	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	250,000.00
Civil Society Organization	CSO grantees	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,100,000.00
Civil Society Organization	CSO grantees	Grant	Investment mobilized	250,000.00
GEF Agency	United Nations Development Programme	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	40,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan	Grant	Investment mobilized	778,571.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	4,388,376.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Civil society: SGP global policy requests grant recipient CSOs to contribute to their projects in cash to the best of their abilities. The National Steering Committee will foster compliance with this policy as appropriate. These contributions will only be confirmed during project implementation, as grant projects are approved. Investment mobilized by CSOs corresponds to new and additional funding for the approved interventions. The in-kind contributions from Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan (YBUL), the Executing Agency, correspond to salaries of YBUL staff supporting the SGP OP7 project but who are not part of the Country Program Management Unit, a share of the rental and maintenance expenses, and logistical support. The grant (investment mobilized) contributions are associated with complementary YBUL projects in the locations of and focused on the thematic areas of the SGP OP7 project over the period of 2022 through 2025. Recipient Country Government: Contributions from the Recipient Country Government include one provincial government and five district governments where the project landscapes are located. The Gorontalo Provincial Government has confirmed USD 160,015 in public investments (investment mobilized), for complementary investments related to forest restoration and flood plain rehabilitation. The in-kind contributions from the five district governments correspond to staff time and logistical support, helping to facilitate synergies with ongoing and planned complementary initiatives. UNDP: The confirmed in-kind (recurrent expenditures) co-financing from UNDP corresponds to staff salaries, logistical services and other support to the OP 7 project, particularly related to the Social Innovation Platform(SPF) that aims to strengthen the capacities of local stakeholders in close coordination with the Gorontalo Provincial Government. The difference between confirmed co-financing at CEO Endorsement Request and the indicative co-financing in the PIF: The total committed co-financing of USD 4,388,376 is USD 92,407 lower than the indicative amount included in the PIF. The PIF included a USD 100,000 indicative contribution from the private sector, including the company Kendal Agro Atsiri (USD 50,000) and PT Martine Berto (50,000). Consultations with these two enterprises and other ones in the project landscapes were conducted. Considering the types of support that could be delivered by private sector partners, including capacity building, partnership building for insertion into green value chains, etc., it was decided that private sector co-financing would be best served through direct co-funding of individual SGP grants. Specific opportunities will be further explored and advocated during project implementation, as the grant proposals are developed. The indicative in-kind contribution listed in the PIF from the CSO grantees was USD 2,315,067, compared to USD 2,100,000 in the secured co-financing letter. Co-financing from the CSO grantees also include USD 250,000 of grant (investment mobilized) contributions. The co-financing letter representing the CSO grantees was more closely aligned with the budgeted grant allocation for the project. The contribution from the Gorontalo Provincial Government was not included in the PIF; this commitment was secured during stakeholder consultations carried out in the project preparation phase.

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($)
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,226,027	211,473	2,437,500.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	890,411	84,589	975,000.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	445,206	42,294	487,500.00
				Total Grant Resources($)	**3,561,644.00**	**338,356.00**	**3,900,000.00**

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 **true**

PPG Amount ($)	PPG Agency Fee ($)
91,324	8,676

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	57,078	5,422	**62,500.00**
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	22,831	2,169	**25,000.00**
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	11,415	1,085	**12,500.00**
				Total Project Costs($)	**91,324.00**	**8,676.00**	**100,000.00**

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)
2050.00	2050.00	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)
1,750.00	1,750.00		

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)

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)
300.00	300.00		

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
33950.00	33950.00	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)
31,500.00	31,500.00		

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)

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)
2,450.00	2,450.00		

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 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	11471	513264	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (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_2e (direct)		499,606		

Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	
Anticipated start year of accounting	2022
Duration of accounting	20

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_2e (direct)	11,471	13,658		
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2022	2022		
Duration of accounting	20	20		

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)		179,700,000		

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

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

Small Hydropower	0.30	0.15	
Solar Photovoltaic	0.11	0.12	
Biomass	0.02	0.01	

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

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	2,500	2,500		
Male	2,500	2,500		
Total	5000	5000	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

DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF

1a. *Project Description*.

There are no significant changes in alignment with the project design of the original PIF. Project monitoring and evaluation was separated out into a dedicated component (Component 3).

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

The seventh Operational Phase (OP7) of the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) in Indonesia has been conceived to engage non-governmental organisations and community organisations in selected landscapes to take collective actions for adaptive landscape management through participatory landscape planning and project management by communities aimed at enhancing socio-ecological resilience producing local and global environmental benefits.

The SGP has extensive experience and is broadly recognized in Indonesia, with respect to strengthening the capacities of local communities to deliver mutually beneficial conservation and socioeconomic outcomes. The SGP has developed strong multi-stakeholder partnerships with local governments, national agencies and ministries, NGOs, the private sector and others. SGP interventions have been implemented in alignment with government priorities and programmes and supporting Indonesia in meeting international commitments. The view of national stakeholders shared during PPG phase consultations is that the SGP is a successful and visible programme that continues to generate positive environmental and development benefits, with strong buy-in and ownership at local and national levels.

The OP7 project in Indonesia, to be financed through this project, aims to enable communities and organizations in ***Sabu Raijua District*** (part of the Savu Sea National Park in East Nusa Tenggara Province); ***Nantu Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve buffer zone*** (Gorontalo Province); and ***Balantieng Watershed*** (South Sulawesi Province)***;*** and ***Bodri Watershed*** (Central Java Province) of Indonesia to take collective action through a participatory landscape planning and management approach aimed at enhancing socio-ecological resilience producing local and global environmental benefits. SGP Indonesia will support specific community-based actions in each landscape by financing small-scale projects implemented by local community organizations and coordinating them within the priority landscapes to achieve landscape-scale impacts.

Selection of project landscapes:

The four OP7 landscapes were selected in consultation with government and civil society partners with reference to consolidation of experiences and lessons learned from the on-going and previously supported community initiatives of the sixth Operational Phase (OP6) for forthcoming replication, upscaling and mainstreaming. The proposed OP7 target landscapes-seascapes were selected based on the following criteria:

1) High biodiversity, including presence of endangered species of flora and/or fauna, species richness, rare habitats;
2) The role of ecosystem services in the landscape/seascape for communities and the surrounding areas and potential for enhancing resilience to climate change;
3) Presence of indigenous peoples and/or marginalized local communities living in the area and using land, water and biodiversity resources;
4) Increasing vulnerability to climate change
5) Cooking and lighting deficiencies that can translate to potential for renewable energy or energy efficiency approaches;
6) Processes of progressive land degradation (forest degradation, soil degradation, unsustainable harvesting of biodiversity in production land/seascapes, etc.).
7) Potential contribution to addressing poverty and improving community livelihoods;
8) Community readiness to take action or capabilities to implement SGP projects;
9) Availability of NGO partners capable of providing capacity building and guidance to the local communities in the selected landscapes;
10) Site-level local governance openness to community and CSO participation;
11) Potential replication and scaling up of SGP Projects implemented in previous Operational Phases;
12) Potential for government and private sector partnerships;
13) Presence of similarly oriented programmes and initiatives in the project areas by government, NGOs, private sector and foundations;
14) Sufficient information and understanding of the selected site (geography, people, economic activities, poverty, threats and biodiversity, livelihoods, governance);
15) Political situation conducive to project/program completion;
16) Site accessibility and security.

During the PPG phase the demarcations of the landscapes-seascapes were defined through stakeholder consultations, analysis of threats, and review of existing initiatives. In Sabu Raijua, the landscapes-seascape was defined on a jurisdictional basis, including the entire district. As a small island district, a jurisdictional delineation was agreed as the most appropriate approach for OP7. The landscape in Gorontalo Province is defined as the utilization and rehabilitation blocks of the Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve, particularly those areas where local communities are situated, as that is where threats to biodiversity and ecosystems and human-wildlife conflicts are the most pronounced. The landscapes-seascapes in the provinces of South Sulawesi and Central Java are delineated as watersheds, namely the Balantieng and Bodri River watersheds, respectively. The watershed-based landscapes-seascapes represent natural ecological systems, and moreover, these align with the existing watershed program managed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

Landscape-seascape 1: Sabu Raijua District, East Nusa Tenggara Province

The geographic midpoint of Sabu Raijua District lies at 121°16'10,78"–122°0'30,26" East Longitude and 10°25'07,12"–10°49'45,83" South Latitude.

The boundaries of the district include the Savu Sea to the north, east and west and Indian Ocean to the south. Sabu Raijua harbors diverse marine and terrestrial biodiversity. The Savu Sea Marine National Park has about 532 species of coral reefs with 11 endemic and sub-endemic species which are habitat of approximately 350 species of coral fish and contains important migratory corridors for marine mammals.

The terrestrial area of Sabu Raijua District is dominated by mixed dryland agriculture and savanna. The Sabu Raijua savanna is a natural ecosystem dominated by *Borrasus flabellifer* and *Corypha utan Lamarck*, an open type with a mixture of grassland and trees and are habitats of ruminant mammals like the Timor deer (*Rusa timorensis*), Brown Quail (*Synoicus ypsilophorus*), Great Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bergii*), etc. The savannah grassland is utilized for grazing livestock, particularly horse and cattle. Meanwhile, the flora of the savanna that is utilized by most of the Sabu people are Lontar Palm/Palmyra (*Borrasus flabellifer*), Gewang (*Corypha utan Lamarck)*, Sandalwood (*Santalum album*), Candlenut (*Aleurites moluccanus*) and other flora for food staples. The Lontar Palm is the economic backbone of the people of Sabu Raijua District. People on the island have depended on these trees for centuries. Lontar palm has been called the "tree of life" by these people. The lontar has hundreds of uses; the wood of the trunk is used for tools and housing, the leaves are used for thatch, buckets, baskets and fertilizer, hats and musical instruments. Most importantly the Lontar palm produces edible sugary sap for people and animals. Lontar sap, called *tuak* in Indonesian is 10-15% sucrose. Apart from being a staple food, *tuak* is processed as liquor/local alcohol called Sopi (palm wine) with 30% alcohol content. While Gewang is a wild or semi-wild palm species distributed widely in Nusa Tenggara savanna with great potential (as building materials, drink and food), traditionally, it has been exploited and utilized by local villagers for ages. Another important species that grows in the savanna of Sabu is sandalwood (*Santalum album Linn.*). This species has been known as a commodity (essential oils) which has contributed greatly to the development of East Nusa Tenggara. The sandalwood population has declined and currently classified as Vulnerable (VU) on IUCN's Red List.

In 2018, an area of 23,189 ha (50%) of the total area of Sabu Raijua District was classified as Critical Land[1] (i.e., degraded land), having decreased functionality as a medium for production and/or water catchment provisioning services. Moreover, all of the sub-districts in Sabu Raijua are prone to drought. Since the majority of the agriculture in Sabu Raijua District is mix dryland rainfed agriculture, drought adversely affects crops such as rice, corn, sorghum and even legumes. According to Statistics Indonesia (BPS) 2020, the number of Sabu Raijua people who were displaced due to the impact of the drought were 13,733 in 2018 and 94,509 in 2019. Drought also impacts on livestock productivity due to lack of fodder.

Illegal logging still occurs in the forest areas in the district, largely due to the need for firewood as the main source of energy for households. Approximately 95% of the households depend on firewood for their daily lives, increasing land degradation in Sabu Raijua.

Destructive fishing still occurs in the marine and coastal areas of Sabu Raijua District, both in the Sustainable Traditional Fishing Sub-zone and General Sustainable Fishing Sub-zone. Based on a survey conducted by the Kupang National Water Conservation Area Center (BKKPN), coral reef bleaching was found at several points in Sabu Raijua. This damage was attributed to destructive fishing using fish bombs and chemicals. Furthermore, protected marine species including whales, dolphins, dugongs and turtles are often stranded ashore after being caught in fishing nets. In addition, BKKPN has placed a strong emphasis on curbing illegal sand mining as part of broader ecosystem mitigation efforts in the Savu Sea Marine National Park, as sand mining has highly adverse impacts on the coastal ecosystems.

Ancestral traditions and knowledge in Sabu Raijua promote a "natural balance", for example, in preparing agricultural land in specific seasons and months to achieve a good impact on the ecosystem. At present, this practice has been largely abandoned, and if there is no initiative to continue this practice through the next generation, the technique and knowledge will be lost. One particular change in Raijua is the shift from tapping lontar palm to seaweed production as it is more lucrative. The seaweed business has developed massively in Raijua since 2006, and many people have stopped lontar-palm tapping especially in the coastal areas, even though lontar-palm sugar is a product that can be marketed to Europe and the USA.

In April 2021, Sabu Raijua District was hit by the Seroja Tropical Cyclone, which triggered catastrophic flash floods and landslides, damaging the terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems, including agricultural land, mangrove forests and new coral reef transplants.

With respect to low-carbon development in the district, in 2021, the ratio of electrified villages in Sabu Raijua (56 of 63 / 89%) and electrification ratio was 83%. There is only one solar power plant in Sabu Raijua that is operated by the Energy office of the Sabu Raijua District Government.

Landscape 2: Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve buffer zone, Gorontalo Province

The geographic midpoint of the Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve is located at 125°01'00"-125°15'00" East Longitude dan 01°03'00"-01°34'00" North Latitude. There are six sub-districts from three districts immediately bordering the reserve having a cumulative total population of approximately 85,000 inhabitants. The OP7 landscape is focused on the "buffer zone" of the reserve, consisting of the utilization and rehabilitation blocks of the reserve and the villages surrounding the perimeter

Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve is located within the Paguyaman forest in Gorontalo Province, situated at the north edge of the island of Sulawesi. Sulawesi belongs to the Wallacea biogeographical region, a global biodiversity hotspot and characterized by high species endemism, e.g., 62% of Sulawesi's mammals and 34% of its bird species are endemic. The Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve was gazetted as a 31,215-ha nature reserve through the Decree of the Minister of Forestry (SK Menhut) Number 573/Kpts-II/1999 dated 27 July 1999 and expanded to 51,639.17 hectares in 2004 by the Gorontalonese government, although this is yet to be ratified by the National

Government. Through Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number 3029/Menhut-II/KUH/2014 dated April 17, 2014, the protected forest area of Mount Boliyohuto was added, and the reserve has been since widely known as the Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve. The Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve is designated as one of the Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in Indonesia.

The protection block of the reserve is intended to maintain the water resources, protect areas that are vulnerable to damage such as erosion and landslides, and protect the habitat and home range of key species. In general, activities that can be carried out in protection block focus research, education, and conservation. The utilization block is intended to provide environmental services such as nature tourism, education, research and development that supports utilization, cultivation that support the habitat of wildlife. The Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve has the ecotourism potential in the form of development of natural tourism such as waterfalls, birdwatching, animal observation and fishing. The rehabilitation block is earmarked for rehabilitation of degraded forest areas in the reserve.

The Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve is one of few remaining pristine forests in Indonesia, a last stronghold globally of the Sulawesi Babirusa (*Babyrousa celebensis*), a wild pig listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List. Other endangered endemics include the lowland anoa (*Bubalus depressicornis*), crested black macaques (*Macaca nigra*), red-knobbed hornbills (*Aceros cassidix*) and maleo birds (*Macrocephalon maleo*) and the spectral tarsier (*Tarsius spectrum*) as endemic of Sulawesi. The Adudu salt lick makes Nantu unique; it is the only remaining site where babirusa congregations can be observed. Salt licks are well-defined landscape elements that are present in both temperate and tropical ecosystems. In these locations, species with diets based on plant materials, particularly birds and mammals, exhibit geophagic behaviors.

The flora in the Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve area is dominated by tree species, including Rao (*Dracontomelon dao*), Nantu (*Palaquium obovatum EngL*), banyan (*Ficus nervosa Heyne*), Matoa (*Pometian pinnata*), Kayu Bunga (*Madhuca phillippinensis Merr*), Mollilipota/sengon (*Albizzia lebbeck Benth*), and Cempaka (*Elmerrillia ovalis Dandy*). Habitats that make up the main vegetation are strongly influenced by abiotic factors, such as temperatures ranging from 20°C – 25°C, average humidity 80.5%, average monthly rainfall <100 mm, light intensity.

The Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve is an important part of the upstream water catchment of the Paguyaman Watershed. The rivers flowing from Nantu include the Nantu River and Paguyaman River. The Paguyam River has high water productivity, contributing to the water needs for agriculture, potable purposes, and other needs for communities along the Paguyaman River. Fish that found at rivers consist of Ikan gabus (*Channa striata*), Ikan Nike (*Awaous melanocephalus*), eel, and other river biota such snail, shrimp, and crab.

The primary agriculture activity in the areas surrounding the reserve include paddy field (rice cultivation), corn, sugar cane production. Less than 10% depend on fishing, dry-land agriculture, small plantation and collection of timber and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as rattan, fruits and wild meat.

In addition to the problem of illegal logging and illegal mining, there are other threats to the forests of reserve, including land clearing for agriculture and other activities that disrupt wildlife. Conversion of forest areas into agricultural land, coupled with the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides is cause for concern. And the area of agricultural land turned into corn monoculture plantations threatens the sustainability of local biodiversity.

The Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve is prone to landslides, caused by slope factors, rock types, textures as well as being triggered by high rainfall and land use change. Land conversion to agricultural area often ignore land conservation practices, and therefore can lead to increased erosion and landslide risks. Climate change is significant factor.

Human and wildlife conflicts (HWCs) are prevalent in the landscape, especially associated with the black monkey (*Macaca hecki*), which often destroys agricultural land that is about to be harvested, such as corn plants which are located directly adjacent to the border of the reserve. Black monkeys also destroy industrial timber plantations (Hutan Tanaman Industri- HTI) by eating the bark of Jabon or Burflower-tree (*Neolamarckia cadamba*) plants. The monkeys often roam in groups of 30-40, presenting formidable threats to agricultural systems.

With respect to low-carbon development, based on stakeholder consultations and landscape profiling conducted during the project preparation phase, the Gorontalo District Government has plans to expand electric power and transmission infrastructure, as well as increase the share of renewable energy, including solar, hydroelectric, and geothermal. There are reportedly two pico-hydro units (2.5-kW) are installed in Tumba and operated by local communities.

Landscape 3: Balantieng Watershed, South Sulawesi Province

The geographic midpoint of the Balantieng Watershed is located at 121° East Longitude and $5^0$25' South Latitude. The 202.35 km^2 watershed extends across six sub-districts of the Bulukumba District in South Sulawesi Province, and is also partly situated in parts of the districts of Bantaeng, Gowa, and Sinjai.

The Balantieng watershed includes the customary land of Ammatoa Kajang traditional People (*Masyarakat Adat Ammatoa Kajang*) in the Kajang Sub-District. The Ammatoa Kajang was recognized 313.99 ha of customary land based on Ministry of Environment and Forestry Decree No. 6746/KLHK-PSKL/KUM.1/12/2016.

The Balantieng watershed has the longest main river in Bulukumba District, extends from west to east towards the Flores Sea. The headwaters of the Balantieng river originate in the eastern part of the forest area of Mount Lompobattang (Kindang), and the mouth of the river is at the estuary in the sub-district of Ujung Loe, situated along the Flores Sea.

The upstream reaches of the watershed, namely Kidang Sub-district is the corridor of Lompobattang Mountain, which contains high biodiversity values, including many endemic species, such as the Anoa (*Bubalus depressicornis*) categorized as Endangered on the IUCN Red List; the moor macaque or Kera Hitam Sulawesi (*Macaca Maura*; Endangered EN). The Sulawesi palm civet (Macrogalidia musschenbroekii; Vulnerable VU), also known as Sulawesi civet in Indonesia called musang is another endemic species in Sulawesi. The Kuskus kerdil (*Strigocuscus celebensis*; Near Threatened NT) is a nocturnal marsupial; The black eagle (*Ictinaetus malayensis;* Least Concern LC) and Nuri bayan (*Eclectus roratus*; Least Concern LC) are also found in the landscape.

Flora in Balantieng Watershed include *Vitex cofassus* (local name is Bitti or Gofasa) Bitti wood is widely used as to make tools, house construction and as a material for making phinisi boats (boats typical of South Sulawesi). Currently, Biti saplings are rare to be found in the Bulukumba forest. The other wood is Santigi (*Pemphis acidula*) one of the mangrove species used in bonsai. There are also types of epiphytes including black orchids, moon orchids, scorpion orchids and other fruit trees such as guava, Malay apple, orange, coconut, walnuts, river tamarind, mango, noni, cashew, jackfruit, rambutan, Spatodea, breadfruit, and passion fruit.

The watershed is well known as fertile agricultural area, but the massive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides by farmers both in rice fields and plantations is a threat to this area particularly on soils and plant productivity. Another threat results from sand mining activities, which cause serious damage to the watershed and agricultural land as well as the coastal area in the downstream reaches. Threats to biodiversity in downstream include land clearing for tourism activities and conversion of land into fishponds. Typical crops cultivated in the watershed include with rice, horticultural crops, plantation commodities, in particular cocoa, cloves, coffee, and coconut. Agroforestry systems are commonly operated by local communities in the watershed. The potential for agroforestry in increasing, due to income-generating opportunities. Typical agroforestry systems include, cocoa, coffee, coconut, cashew, clove, randu, gmelina and mixed horticulture crops. Local communities utilize forest resources for food, building materials, medicine and household utensils.

The Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry has chosen Bulukumba District as one of the social forest areas, named "Exploration of the Enchantment of Bulukumba". This program is intended to accelerate economic growth through the implementation of social forests.

Balantieng Watershed has faced illegal sand mining for long time. In 2017, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry identified more than 80 illegal sand mines within the watershed, with 42 sites located in Ujung Loe Sub-District. Although the local government has not extended sand mining permits, illegal sand mining continues, resulting in damage to ecosystem services (e.g., increasing rates of erosion) and deterioration of terrestrial and aquatic habitats. Land conversion from agricultural land to settlement areas, conversion of mangrove forests into tourism developments, and encroachment into forest areas by plantation commodities, e.g., rubber, are also affecting the ecological integrity and diminishing ecosystem services within the landscape.

Based on stakeholder consultations and landscape profiling conducted during the project preparation phase, there has been some advances with respect to low-carbon development. The Bulukumba District is producing electricity from methane generated in municipal landfills. There is a district government programme focused on funding micro-hydro units. Two micro-hydro units are reportedly operating in Boron Rapoa and Pambungbunga. And there is livestock waste available from the abundant number of livestock in the landscape.

Landscape 4: Bodri Watershed, Central Java Province

The geographic midpoint of the Bodri Watershed is located at 109°15'31" East and 06°51'47"-07°04'29" South in the northern part of Central Java Province. The 652.49 km^2 watershed extends into four districts, including Kendal District (319.39 km^2), Temanggung District (293.65 km^2), Semarang District (38.98 km^2), and Wonosobo District (0.47 km^2).

The Bodri Watershed is one of the critical watersheds in Java among 108 watersheds. The upstream reaches of the watershed are rich in biodiversity, especially in the Dieng Mountains which is categorized as a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA). The forest ecosystems in Dieng Mountain represents one of the last remaining lowland forests in Java with some flora such as Puspa (*Schima walicii*), Kaliandra Merah (*Calliandra calothyrsus*), Wuru Ketek (*Myrica javanic)*, Cemara Gunung (*Casuarinaceae Casuarina*), Kayu Suren (*Toona sureni*), Kemlandingan Gunung (*Paraserianthes lophantha*), Arum dalu (*Cestrum nocturnum L.*) In the upstream area there are invasive such as Soga (*Acacia decurrens Willd.*), Eukaliptus/Ampupu (*Eucalyptus cf.urophylla Blume.*) and Pinus (*Pinus merkusii Jungh. & de Vriese*) and Sonokeling (*Dalbergia latifolia*; Vulnerable VU*)*.

The Dieng Mountains are also home tomore than 35 species of birds where eight bird species are protected under the Indonesia Regulation, including Black Eagle (*Ictinaetus malayensis*), Spotted kestrel or Alap alap sapi (*Falco moluccensis*), Kipasan Belang (*Rhipidura javanica*), Olive backed sunbird or Burung Madu Sriganti (*Cinnyris (Nectarinia jugularis*), Collared kingfisher or Cekakak Sungai (*Todirhamphus chloris*), Cekakak Belukar (*Halcyon smyrnensis*), Javan kingfisher or Cekakak Jawa (*Halcyon cyanoventris*), Black-banded barbet or Takur Tulung tumpuk (*Psilopogon (Megalaima) javensis*), and the Javan myna or Jalak kebo (*Acridotheres javanicus*; Vulnerable VU). The upstream area of watershed contain important habitats for migratory birds including the Oriental Honeybuzzards (*Pernis ptilorhynchus*), Chinese Sparrow Hawks (*Accipiter gularis*) and Japanese Sparrow hawk. The Dieng Mountains have been identified as an Important Bird Area (IBA), primarily owing to globally-significant concentrations of migratory birds of prey.

The fauna of the Dieng Mountains include the Small Asian Mongoose or Garangan (*Herpestes javanicus*), Plantain Squirrel or Bajing Kelapa (*Callosciurus notatus*), Wild boar or Babi hutan (*Sus scrofa*), Common Palm Civet or Musang Luwak (*Paradoxus hermaphroditus*), even Sunda Procupine or Landak (*Hystrix javanica*) also is categorized Protected by Indonesia Decree of Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) Number P.92/2018. For amphibians class there are Palmated chorus frog (*Mycrohyla palmipes*), Schlegel's frog or Kongkang kolam (*Chalcorana chalconota*).

The midstream section of the Bodri Watershed is situated primarily in the Kendal District, where the main river called Kali Bodri flows. Local fish species used to be abundant but are decreasing in numbers, including eels (*Anguillidae bicolor*); Tawes /Java barb (*Barbonymus gonionotus*); Uceng (*Nemacheilus fasciatus*); Bokol/Wader Fish (*Barbodes binotatus*) Tamba/Semah Fish (*Tor s*pp). People along Kali Bodri utilize the river for fishing and irrigation for paddy field. While the flora in the midstream area in particular in Gemuh and Patean Sub-district are Kantil (*Michelia alba*), Waru (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*), Nagasari (*Messua Ferrea*), Kayu Manis (*Cinnamommum cassia*), Sonokeling (*Dalbergia latifolia*), Klerak (*Sapindus rarak DC*), Kepundung (*Baccaurea racemose*). There are also ecotourism interest points in this part of the watershed, including Curug Sewu waterfalls located in Patean Sub-District.

The middle part of the watershed is prone to natural disasters, including droughts, landslides, floods, and erosion. The downstream reaches are faced with increasing rates of sedimentation, abrasion, conversion of mangrove forests into fish ponds which threated the sustainability of marine biota, sea birds and other terrestrial fauna and flora.

The mangrove ecosystem in downstream Bodri Watershed is a tropical coastal vegetation community dominated by several species of mangrove trees that can grow and develop in muddy coastal tidal areas especial Brayo (*Avicennia marina), (Avicenia alba*), Bakau (*Rhizophora mucronata*), and Tancang (*Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*), there are also Waru (*Hibiscus tiliaceus L.*), *Cemara Laut* (Casuarina equisetifolia L.) Kerokot (*Sesuvium portulacastrum* (L.) L.), Jeruju (*Acanthus ilicifolius L.*) grow in the coastal area. The mangrove forest also support the coastal biota which have important value economic value such as Mangrove crab (Scrylla sp.). Mangrove crab has a high nutritional value. Encouraging people in Kendal to consume a large amount of mangrove crab and reach the local market demand. This led to the occurrence of a lot of mangrove crab catching regardless of the size of the catch.

The Bodri Watershed faces the threat land degradation from deforestation and agricultural cultivation patterns that do not heed conservation techniques. Mono-culture agriculture has become predominant in some parts of the watershed, resulting in reduced soil fertility, as well as conversion of forest land for agricultural use. The land conversion from forest to mono-culture farms, as well as the illegal logging and other agricultural activities have led to severe land degradation. Illegal logging has also deteriorated the quality and quantity of river water – and increased the potency of natural disasters, including landslides.

Other threats in the Bodri Watershed include illegal sand mining which causes of river quality deterioration, as well as a sedimentation in the estuarine where the river carries sedimentary material from upstream and along the watershed which will be deposited in the estuary area. Conversion of coastal ecosystems to aquacultural purposes has caused the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem provisioning services, including those related to mangrove forests. In downstream area, the development of Kendal Industry Park that located along Kendal coastal with the total area 2,200 ha is other threat to the biodiversity conservation.

Under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 84 of 2016 (Permen LHK No. 84/2016) on Climate Villages Program (ProKlim), 25 ProKlim programs are being implemented in villages in Wonosobo District and 9 in Kendal District. Based on stakeholder consultations and landscape profiling conducted during the project preparation phase, there is potential for micro-hydro community-based installations, and the high number of livestock within the watershed renders biogas options potentially feasible.

Summary of environmental threats in the four project landscapes

A summary of the environmental threats in the four OP7 landscapes is presented below in *Table 1* of the *Project Document*.

Project Document Table 1: Summary of environmental threats in the four project landscapes

Environmental threats	Sabu-Raijua Distsrict	Nantu-Boliyohuto Reserve buffer zone	Balantieng Watershed	Bodri Watershed
Poor agricultural practices	P	P	P	P
Critical Land	P	P	P	P
Pollution resulting from improper waste management	P		P	P
Mining Excavation	P	P	P	P
The forest and land fire disaster	P		P	P
Wildlife hunting		P	P	P
Unsustainable farming practices	P	P	P	P
Unsustainable fishing/ destructive fishing / overharvesting	P		P	
Siltation				P
Water Scarcity	P		P	P
Lack of environmental awareness of community	P	P	P	P
Land and mangrove conversion	P			P
Poor governance · *Weak enforcement of laws;* · *Unorganised and not updated data sets* · *Weak local law on protection* · *Land Use plans not harmonised with protection targets*	P	P	P	P
Climate change vulnerability · *Coral bleaching*	P			
· Drought	P	P	P	P
· Sea Flood	P			P

Problems to be addressed:

The four OP7 landscapes face similar challenges of biodiversity loss and degradation of ecosystem services due to the weaknesses in organizational capacities of communities and community organizations to collectively take action in building and maintaining resilience of these socio-ecological landscapes. Population growth is a key driver behind expansion of agricultural areas for food and feed production, but there are limited options for further extension. Sustaining and improving productivity of existing agricultural and grazing land is essential. Land degradation reduces the capacity of the soil to produce goods and services, such as providing nutrients for crops and livestock, safeguarding biodiversity, supporting water and nutrient cycles, and sequestering and storing carbon. Severely degraded land ultimately becomes unproductive, and the economic cost of restoring such lands is often prohibitive. As a result, new areas are continuously opened up for agriculture and grazing to meet overall demand. This dynamic increases the vulnerability of local people, particularly the poor and women, to the impacts of climate change.

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

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

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

In summary, the essential problem to be addressed by this project is that the necessary community collective action in the target landscapes for adaptive management of resources and ecosystem services for sustainable development and global environmental benefits is hindered by unsustainable livelihood practices, lack of know-how in alternative sustainable livelihoods, and the organizational weaknesses of the communities living and working in the affected rural landscapes to act strategically and collectively in building social and ecological resilience.

The solution to the problem is for community organisations and civil society support groups in the target landscapes to develop and implement adaptive landscape management strategies that build social, economic and ecological resilience based on the production of global environmental and local sustainable development benefits, including health and well-being. To pursue the outcomes of these adaptive landscape management strategies, community organizations will implement grant projects reviewed and approved by the SGP NSC, framed and supported by multi-stakeholder agreements, which involve local government, private sector, NGOs and other partners, and evaluated as part of the broader collective process of adjusting management strategies to new information, knowledge, capacities and conditions.

To ensure long-term conservation of ecosystem services, sequestration of carbon, sustainable natural resource management and human well-being, there is an obvious need to involve local communities and provide them with appropriate incentives. One critical long-term solution for this is, therefore, to ensure that sufficient institutional and local capacities are available to harness innovative financing opportunities as incentives to local land users to conserve ecosystem function and resources and sustainably manage landscapes/seascapes. However, a great deal of coordinated and concerted effort is required in community capacity building to overcome the barriers, below. Involvement of the private sector and community-based entrepreneurship institutions (such as Teras Mitra) as buyers *(off-takers)* of community products or services from the beginning of project implementation will motivate the community to carry out OP7 activities such as accessing new market for their products or services.

Long-term vision of the project:

The long-term vision of the OP7 project is to generate multiple benefits for biodiversity, climate change, land degradation, and the well-being of local communities through participatory, integrated management approaches implemented across socio-ecological production landscapes-seascapes.

Barrier analysis:

Barriers to communities' contributions to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and low-carbon development in the OP7 landscapes are described below:

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

Barrier 2: Local and Adat communities in the target landscapes lack technical know-how to improve productivity and sustainability of their agroecosystems, install and apply renewable energy technologies, and manage land and resources to optimize ecosystem services. The baseline in terms of community access to energy, energy efficiency applications, access to low-carbon technologies, etc., is, for all intents and purposes, negligible for most communities given the remote locations of these communities in the buffer zones of protected areas and the priority of government programs to reach easier-to-access communities.

Integrated low-carbon rural systems have not yet been widely developed in Indonesia. Scattered sectoral initiatives exist to address water management, land use planning, renewable energy generation and application and other issues, but they are not aimed at the development of synergistic systemic impacts in a specific district or at community level. These initiatives are primarily implemented by government institutions as part of official plans and programmes, and communities are generally seen solely as relatively passive beneficiaries and not as organized actors, who are capable of proposing, designing, implementing or adapting initiatives and technologies of their own in support of government policies.

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

Barrier 4: Local and *Adat* communities in the target landscapes lack sufficient financial resources, and where funds are available, they unable to manage and access microfinance schemes to improve their livelihoods and production landscapes and lack technical knowledge to link with the private sector to lower the risks associated with innovating land and resource management practices and sustaining or scaling up successful experiences. The target landscapes are predominantly inhabited by poor and marginalized communities. Introducing changes in livelihoods and production systems requires resources that are not present in the communities. There is a need for communities and their organizations to generate the necessary financial resources. However, they generally lack access to financing and mainstream markets to realize more viable sustainable livelihood approaches. Communities also currently have low knowledge and capacity to relate to and partner with the private sector who could support the building of their livelihoods into social enterprises.

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

Barrier 6: Peer-to-peer training mechanisms and networks and partnership platforms for collaborative capacity building are not well developed to pursue collective action for global environmental and landscape management outcomes at scale. Sustainable forest management practices, ecotourism alternatives and other income generating activities are underdeveloped. Local producers and community-based organizations are typically poorly developed with limited opportunities for training through systematic capacity building in sustainable resource management.

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

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

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

Baseline scenario

The results achieved during earlier SGP operational phases and from investments of the Government of Indonesia and funding from other donors provide a solid foundation upon which the OP7 project will build. The Government of Indonesia is committed to improving biodiversity conservation, restoring degraded lands, and mainstreaming low-emissions development. These environmental objectives are underpinned by the government's priority to increase the well-being of citizens across the country, particularly those in marginalized and under-developed communities. The SGP has a strong track record in Indonesia, developing capacities among the civil society sector for genuine participation in sustainable development initiatives throughout the country.

Through the focused investment of GEF resources, together with strong cofinancing, the OP7 project will bring together and build on baseline investments, demonstrating the multiple benefits associated with integrated landscape approaches, where landscape management is based on consensus among multiple stakeholders. Driven by bottom-up approaches in accordance with the SGP mandate of empowering local communities, the project will bring together multiple actors to collectively generate global environmental benefits and strengthen socio-ecological resilience.

Baseline - SGP in Indonesia:

Since 1992, the GEF SGP Indonesia Country Program has provided support to grassroots movements in conserving biodiversity, mitigating the impacts of climate change, halting land degradation and reducing pollution of international waters. Over the years, GEF SGP Indonesia has successfully supported a total of 584 projects for an overall disbursement of close to USD 12 million, which have built stakeholders' capacities and generated significant impacts in sustainable environmental management, livelihoods, and poverty reduction. Community projects supported by SGP Indonesia have primarily focused on community-based sustainable forest management for timber and non-timber forest products; conservation of traditional medicinal plants; management of mangroves and wetlands for sustainable artisanal fisheries and aquaculture; ecotourism; agroforestry and the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices and systems aimed at maintaining soil productivity and conserving plant genetic resources for food and agriculture; support to micro-hydro, solar, biogas, and other renewable energy forms; and support to development of community-based financial institutions. Through these projects, SGP Indonesia has delivered substantial global environmental benefits through implementation of a strategy that has continually evolved to reflect lessons learnt and to take advantage of emerging opportunities. Initially, Country Programme coverage was national, with a majority of grants addressing biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods. Over the years the number of climate change and land degradation projects has increased along with a smaller number of chemicals projects.

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

Over the course of the earlier Operational Phases, GEF SGP Indonesia prioritized its support to community activities in national hot spots and protected areas in Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Bali, Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, and other small islands, assisting community efforts in sustainable management of critical ecosystems. After accumulating 20 years of experience and investing USD 12 million in small grant projects, in 2017, a GEF-6 full-sized project under the SGP Upgraded Country Programme was approved as part of the SGP Upgraded Country Programme, to finance the Sixth Operational Phase (OP6) of the Small Grants Programme in Indonesia. The project was executed by Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan (YBUL) through the UNDP Country Office, supporting communities on projects in the Biodiversity, Climate Change and Land Degradation focal areas.

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

GEF SGP Indonesia also participated in the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Programme (2011-2016), a unique global effort implemented by UNDP, in partnership with the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOEJ), the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), and the United Nations University (UNU-IAS). SGP Indonesia supported community organizations and networks to formulate and implement an adaptive seascape management strategy aimed at strengthening ecological and social resilience on Semau Island, East Nusa Tengara, located in the Savu Sea in Kupang District. The island hosts a monsoon forest and a diversity of habitats and species, with the surrounding sea home to one of the worlds' richest coral reef systems. The communities living on the island depend primarily on agriculture and fishing for survival. Unfortunately, climate change and extreme weather variability pose significant risks to agricultural practices on which local communities depend, and to the island's rich biodiversity. The island faces growing threats from diminishing fresh water supply, as well as threats from excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in farming which affects soil fertility and pollutes the surrounding oceans. Through a community-based landscape approach, the COMDEKS Programme in Indonesia focuses on the most pressing needs of this habitat: insufficient freshwater access, overuse of chemicals, the need for greater ecosystem protection, and a desire by the community for greater agricultural and aquacultural innovation as a basis for food security and agroecosystem sustainability. The SGP Indonesia-implemented COMDEKS Programme in Indonesia promoted a strategic approach supporting a wide range of synergistic or complementary activities, including coral reef planting, conservation and sustainable use of coastal resources and maintenance of protected state forest, coastal and marine ecosystems, community conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plant species, tree nurseries for mangrove and monsoon forest replanting, and improved water resource management and construction of new water canals and wells. The integrated approaches and the results achieved under the COMDEKS Programme in Indonesia informed the development and implementation of the OP6 project, as well as the development of the OP7 project strategy.

The establishment of a multi-stakeholder platform in each landscape-seascape has been another key activity driven by the strategic partner, in collaboration with the SGP Indonesia Country Programme team. SGP Indonesia also takes the issue of gender equality and empowering women seriously, and SGP Indonesia required that each project must have steps to ensure equality in participation between women and men, as well as the involvement of marginalized groups. In terms of beneficiary selection, all of the projects must use gender criteria to select beneficiaries. Criteria generally include: at least 30% representation of women in project activities, and within this, prioritization of marginalized or particularly vulnerable women (for example, people with disabilities, poor and very poor, female-headed households, ethnic minorities, elderly, land poor, households that have lost assets, pregnant and lactating mothers). For committee/group selection, there is generally equality between women and men. SGP Indonesia recognizes that promoting women's leadership and equal decision-making requires changes in multiple areas: women's own sense of entitlement and confidence; expectations about women's and men's roles and relationships; and the existing social and political structures. This includes: enabling women to become leading figures within climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction; empowering women to have both the confidence and skills to contribute to disaster preparedness and response; and reducing the risk for men, women and children from the impacts of extreme weather.

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

Climate Change. The SGP portfolio has supported 16 micro-hydro projects, 200 Unit Solar Home Systems, Solar Tunnel Dryer and 100 Solar Lanterns for Fishers plus biogas projects under the Climate Change focal area for over 5,000 communities that are without access to electrical grid. These projects reduce reliance on fossil fuels for lighting and reduce the burden to buy petrol to run generators with a cost saving of USD 50 – 100 per month per household. More 1,000 units of Biogas and Energy Efficient Cook Stoves saved 30% on the use of fuel wood. The reduced fossil fuel usage also contributes to the reduction of GHG emissions as well as generating alternative income. With this activities, women have more free time for other income generating activities.

Land Degradation. Within the focal area of land degradation, SGP Indonesia supports more than 150 community projects that aim at increasing capacities, improving community based agricultural management, and implementing integrated approaches that bring integrated approached for food security and poverty reduction.

The OP6 of the Small Grants Programme in Indonesia focused on three seascapes – Semau Island, East Nusa Tenggara, Nusa Penida Island, Bali, and Wakatobi Isles, South Sulawesi- ; and one forest landscape – Nantu Worldwide Reserve, Gorontalo- in the country. The program supported 70 projects and involved more than 6,000 direct beneficiaries. The programme exceeded its target area under resilient production landscape and seascape management reaching 88,509 hectares (188% of the target, 47,000 ha), covering 18,711 hectares of forested area and 69,798 hectares of coastal area. These areas are managed by local communities independently or in partnership with their local government units, other civil society organizations and other stakeholders.

A wide range of management actions include law enforcement, rehabilitation, reforestation, awareness-raising and education, capability-building, biodiversity monitoring, policy development, and revenue generation. The projects funded under OP6 have successfully involved 6,133 producers in community-based landscape planning and management (245% of the targets), with participation of women of over 47 percent. Additionally, a total of 2,468 producers (247% of the targets) have been trained in agro-ecological practices and systems (including 55% women producers).

Baseline programmes and projects:

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

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

In addition to the analysis above, several project initiatives have been carried out, are under implementation, and others under development in the OP7 landscapes-seascapes, including the following:

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

· UNIDO-GEF project “Maintaining and Enhancing Water Yield through Land and Forest Rehabilitation (MEWLAFOR)” (GEF ID 10757). The objective of this GEF-7 project is to demonstrate an innovative approach to how a proactive multi-stakeholder private sector-catalyzed partnership for water stewardship can be upscaled to achieve transformational changes in the restoration of degraded terrestrial ecosystems. The geographic scope of this project covers the Brantas River watershed in East Java Province, which is adjacent to the OP7 landscape-seascape in Central Java Province (Bodri River watershed). There are opportunities for the two projects to collaborate on multi-stakeholder landscape approaches, innovative forest restoration methodologies, engagement of local communities, and knowledge management.

· FAO-GEF project “Crop Diversity Conservation for Sustainable Use in Indonesia” (GEF ID 10511). The objective of this GEF-7 project is to strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of globally significant Indonesian crop diversity, in the wild and on-farm, through sustainable practices and improved capacities, as well as strengthened enabling environment for development over the long-term. The project sites include three districts in Central Java Province, where one of the OP7 landscapes-seascapes is located (Bodri River watershed). There are opportunities for collaborating on capacity building activities associated with good agricultural practices in conservation and sustainable use of native crops, and helping to build long-term technical assistance partnerships, with local extension services, for community-based organizations involved in agrobiodiversity interventions.

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

· In 2016, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry developed the Social Forestry Programme to promote a system of forest management enforced inside or around state forests or rights/customary forests by local community/customary people as main actors. The aim is to improve prosperity, environmental balance, and social-culture dynamics through Community Forest (HKm), Village Forest (HD), Forest People Plantation (HTR), Customary Forest (HA), Private Forest (HR), and Forestry Partnership (Ministerial Decree of Forestry Number 83, year 2016). Two districts within the OP7 targeted landscapes (Bulukumba District, South Sulawesi Province and Boalemo District, Gorontalo) are targeted Social Forestry areas.

· The German development cooperation in Indonesia provides extensive technical and financial assistance to the Government of Indonesia. The Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME) is a technical cooperation focused on supporting the government on sustainable management of forests, with the overall objective to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the forest sector and improving the livelihoods of poor rural communities. The geographic focus includes the provinces of Central Sulawesi, Papua, and West Papua. The OP7 project will explore opportunities to link with FORCLIME-sponsored capacity building initiatives, e.g., aimed at strengthening marketing and sustainable use of NTFPs. Other projects under the German development cooperation include the Peatland Management and Rehabilitation (PROPEAT) project (focused on the Kayan Sembakung Delta in North Kalimantan Province), and the Sustainability and Value Added in Agricultural Supply Chains in Indonesia project (part of a global program, focusing on rubber, palm oil, cocoa and coffee in the provinces of West Kalimantan and Central Sulawesi).

· The Margowitan Model Forest, part of the International Model Forest Network since 2004, was established in the Madiun Sub River Watershed in East Java Province. This model forest is a good example of a durable multi-stakeholder partnership, including state-owned forest company, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, farmer cooperatives, and local governments, involving participatory forest management, integrated farming systems, rehabilitation of degraded land, ecotourism development, and development of non-timber forest products. This model forest provides useful experiences and lessons related to the establishment and sustainability of the landscape approaches planned under the OP7 project.

SGP Indonesia will build upon lessons from these initiatives, as well as establish linkages to further explore opportunities for collaboration.

The SGP Country Programme in OP6 gave particular emphasis to replication and upscaling, with the aim of assisting local and *Adat* communities to achieve sufficient financial capacities to be able to continue their initiatives. This has been one of the most difficult tasks and still requires support. Teras Mitra was started by SGP as an online marketing instrument and needs to strengthen the involvement of several related stakeholders such as the private sector that has the ability to purchase products or services produced by community activities, and to replicate or upscale community-based activities in selected landscapes/seascapes. This will be a key focus of the Indonesia Country Programme in OP7 along with a concrete strategy to improve knowledge management to support replication and upscaling. The OP7 project will also coordinate with several government policies and programmes as well as other stakeholder initiatives that are being implemented in selected target locations.

During the implementation of OP6, a host institution in each selected landscape played an important role as a knowledge-sharing platform between grantee-partner organizations at rural and national levels. The host institutions also provided more direct support to the grantee organizations including capacity building for more effective grantee operations. The host institutions functioned as mechanisms through which "site-based conferences were conducted as part of the effort to recognize and apply best practice." Host institutions also played a role as facilitators to arrange venues and agendas where project implementers were able to discuss issues and find solutions to common project implementation challenges and work together on common policy hurdles. SGP Indonesia supported the host institutions to strengthen or develop multi-stakeholder platforms for ensuring sustainability of the project after OP6 finishes. The NSC recommended that host institution mechanisms should be continued and be given greater emphasis in OP7. Each host institution may partner with academic institutions and develop training programs and ensure a more systematic sharing of best practices, appropriate methodologies in conservation and development work, and in monitoring biodiversity outcomes.

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

The design of the OP7 project took into account the recommendations presented in the midterm review (MTR) of the OP6 project. To ensure project interventions and landscape strategies are aligned with governmental programs and plans, activities under Output 2.1.2 emphasize involvement of local government officials in the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms and in the development of the landscape strategies. This involvement will help foster close interactions with local government departments and enable integration of the landscape strategies into local development planning frameworks. The grant proposal templates will be updated for the OP7 project to better capture the expected results (e.g., contributions towards achievement of the GEF 7 core indicator end targets). Specific metrics are built into the OP7 project results framework to help facilitate close engagement with enabling stakeholders, including protected area management entities, larger NGOs, other donor projects, and government programs. The OP7 project design is supported by a gender analysis and gender action plan, which provides guidance on achieving gender mainstreaming results, and the stakeholder engagement plan includes measures for ensuring inclusive and culturally appropriate involvement of *Adat* (indigenous) communities. Resources are allocated for further developing and refining the communications and knowledge management plans for SGP in Indonesia. And the OP7 design includes development and preliminary implementation of a sustainability plan, to help facilitate durability of results achieved.

3) The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project

The project objective is to build social, economic, and socio-ecological resilience through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development in the following landscapes within the Wallacea biogeographical region in Indonesia: 1) Sabu Raijua District, East Nusa Tenggara Province; 2) Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve buffer zone; Gorontalo Province; 3) Balantieng Watershed, South Sulawesi Province; and (4) Bodri Watershed, Central Java Province.

The project strategy as the GEF alternative aims, at removing the barriers outlined above in the Development Challenge section through achievement of the following mutually supportive outcomes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation

Outcome 3.1: Sustainability of project results enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation

Overview of project strategy:

The Seventh Operational Phase of GEF Small Grant Programme in Indonesia will promote inclusive landscape governance, empowering civil society organizations (CSOs) through collective planning and management approaches. Local and *Adat* communities in rural landscape will obtain the skills, capacities and resources required to enhance biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, improve the sustainability and productivity of agroecosystems, improve soil and water conservation, enhance the innovative use of RE and EE technologies in a way that generates multiple benefits. SGP Indonesia will continue to support capacity building of CSOs in the GEF focal areas of biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation within each landscape. Particular attention to capacity building will be given in regard to gender and social inclusion, targeting women, indigenous peoples, youth, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

Component 2 focuses on facilitating participatory, multi-stakeholder governance across the target landscapes. Participatory landscape strategies will be developed based upon the results obtained through participatory socio-ecological resilience baseline assessments. The community-driven landscape-seascape approach was piloted in Indonesia through the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) and applied as part of the SGP OP6 project. The strategies will include landscape-level priorities, complementary initiatives and cofinancing opportunities, and also highlight social inclusiveness, including promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment. Through the multi-stakeholder governance platforms, successful interventions and approaches will be mainstreamed by linking up with local and national initiatives, as well as complementing COVID-19 recovery efforts.

The durability of the project results will be further enhanced through facilitating new and strengthened partnerships with governmental departments and agencies, civil society, private sector, donor, and academic-research institutes. The OP7 project will build upon the knowledge management approaches that are a hallmark of the SGP, not only in Indonesia but globally, recording best practices and lessons learned and sharing with the multiple stakeholder groups.

Under Component 3, participatory monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be implemented to ensure the envisaged project results are achieved and social and environmental safeguards are respected. The M&E inputs from the individual grant projects will be consolidated, interpreted, and reported towards achievement of the end targets specified in the project results framework.

Strategic projects facilitating durable impacts:

Resources have been allocated in the OP7 budget for strategic grants, to help facilitate durable impacts. The strategic grants are envisaged to be awarded to experienced NGOs for delivering technical and strategic support, guiding local stakeholders in the implementation of landscape approaches and delivering advocacy for policy reform and upscaling.

Terms of reference will be developed during project implementation for the strategic grants in consultation with the SGP National Steering Committee (NSC), Country Programme Management Unit (CPMU), the UCP Global Coordinator, and the UNDP Country Office (CO), and then awarded through competitive bidding and agreed by the NSC.

Theory of Change:

The proposed GEF alternative to overcoming the barriers hindering achievement of genuine sustainable development in the target landscapes is predicated on a participatory and integrated landscape management approach, as outlined in the project theory of change (see *Figure 6* of the *Project Document*). As shown in this diagram, the theory of change for the project is broken down into the following three causal pathways: (1) enhancing landscape resilience, (2) mainstreaming the landscape approach, and (3) enabling adaptive management. The integrated landscape approach implemented during the OP7 project is envisaged to be upscaled and sustained after GEF funding ceases, leading to protection of globally significant biodiversity and adoption of low-emission solutions at scale, support by a strengthened enabling environment that ensures knowledge sharing, capacity building, and inclusive monitoring and evaluation for achieving durable long-term impacts.

Causal Pathway 1: Enhancing landscape resilience

Participatory models of conservation and restoration-rehabilitation of ecosystems under the project will feed into the government's commitment and regulatory frameworks, assuming that governance conditions in the target landscapes permit restoration and conservation and local stakeholders are motivated and committed to participate. Over the longer term, ecosystem functions and environmental services will be ensured through conservation and restoration, with co-benefits generated for participating local communities. The effectiveness of these models will depend on enabling policies and incentives that are assumed will adapt to changing circumstances over time. The theory of change is also driven by mainstreaming agroecological practices and other biodiversity-focused approaches into production sectors. Furthermore, there need to be clear linkages between conservation goals and social outcomes, e.g., diversification of livelihoods through sustainable use of natural resources, genuine participatory conservation arrangements involve local communities into decision-making – including women and other vulnerable groups, and traditional knowledge is respected and protected.

Sustaining and upscaling the low emission RE and EE solutions at the community level are similarly a function of having local capacity developed for operating and maintaining the systems. Moreover, the systems or solutions need to be reliable and affordable. Changing behaviors and preferences is also critical, which takes time and concerted effort. The project will be promoting RE and EE solutions through awareness campaigns, workshops and community meetings. Having accessible incentive mechanisms is also considered an impact driver for achieving upscaling and sustaining low emission energy interventions.

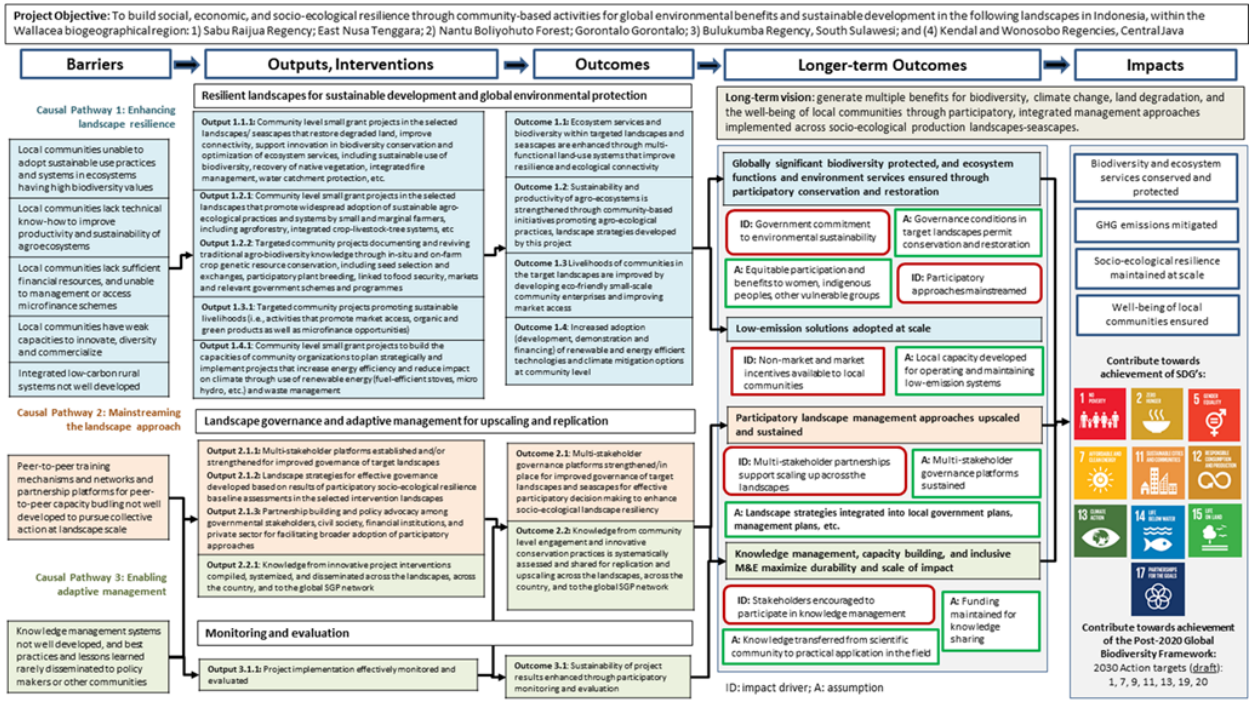
Causal Pathway 2: Mainstreaming the landscape approach

One of the key assumptions outlined in the project theory of change for advancing from project level outcomes to longer-term outcomes and ultimately to durable impacts is that the landscape approach is mainstreamed, e.g., through integrating the landscape strategies and priority action plans into local development mechanisms. Sustaining the multi-stakeholder landscape governance platforms is also important in ensuring the landscape strategies are maintained. The project will endeavor to strengthen existing governance platforms rather than establishing new ones, and advocating for broader representation, including women and other marginalized groups. The role of "change agents" in facilitating the requisite stakeholder engagement is critical. Such change agents could be local government officials, members of local NGOs or CBOs, or other individuals or groups. Identifying and strengthening the capacity of change agents will be a part of the landscape approach in each of the target landscapes.

Further development of enabling partnerships is an important impact driver, supporting upscaling across the project landscapes. Durable partnerships will help ensure alternative livelihood models are sustained, and unsustainable approaches, such as poor agricultural practices and inefficient use of water resources, will be reduced.

Causal Pathway 3: Enabling adaptive management

Achieving durable changes in attitudes and practices depends on ensuring CBOs attain and keep abreast of knowledge and best practices and models. One of the enduring strengths of the SGP is the transfer of knowledge to local communities, including women and marginalized groups. The project will implement an inclusive knowledge management strategy that is also linked with the UCP and SGP knowledge management priorities, facilitating collaborative interactions across local, national, regional, and global levels. The receptiveness of stakeholders to knowledge inputs is an important impact driver in this regard, and it is assumed that human resources and institutional frameworks remain stable. Another important assumption imperative to ensure is that the causal linkage on this pathway is achieved in a macro-policy context that remains stable, i.e., committed to sustainably managing the globally significant biodiversity and important natural resources of Indonesia. The coordination, collaboration, and knowledge management strengthened in this project will foster systemic change and replication, thus maximizing the effectiveness, durability, and scale of socio-ecological resilience.



igure 6 of the Project Document: Theory of Change

Changes in Alignment with the Project Design with the Original PIF

The following adjustments were made to some of the indicative outputs and outcomes outlined in the PIF.

Original PIF	Change at CEO Endorsement
To build social, economic, and socio-ecological resilience in *Wallacea* (1) *Sabu Raijua Regency (part of Savu Sea National Park); East Nusa Tenggara; 2) Nantu Boliyohuto Forest; Gorontalo and Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo; 3) Bulukumba Regency, South Sulawesi)); and Central Java (4) Kendal and Wonosobo Regencies)*, through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development.	To build social, economic, and socio-ecological resilience through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development in the following landscapes within the Wallacea biogeographical region in Indonesia: 1) Sabu Raijua District, East Nusa Tenggara Province; 2) Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve buffer zone; Gorontalo Province; 3) Balantieng Watershed, South Sulawesi Province; and (4) Bodri Watershed, Central Java Province.
The phrasing of the project objective was updated with the specific descriptions of the target landscapes. The landscape in Gorontalo Province is the buffer zone of the Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve, not the Nantu Boliyohuto Forest. The landscapes in the provinces of South Sulawesi and Central Java were decided to be the Balantieng Watershed and Bodri Watershed, respectively, rather than the jurisdictional definitions in the PIF. Selecting watersheds is consistent with the national watershed management program overseen by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and is more aligned with the integrated, landscape approach promoted by the project. And the English term "district" is used instead of "regency" for the sub-national level of Kabupaten; this is term is consistent with other GEF projects in Indonesia.	
N/A	Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation **Outcome 3.1:** Sustainability of project results enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation Output 3.1.1: Project implementation effectively monitored and evaluated
A separate component (3) was established on monitoring and evaluation. Consistent with the GEF budget template, having a separate component on M&E enables separation of M&E costs. Moreover, the over-arching function of M&E on the project is better represented through having a dedicated component on M&E.	

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

Under Component 1, SGP Indonesia will support communities to participate in landscape governance, Community level small grant projects and increase their capacities for managing forest, agroecological, and coastal ecosystems. SGP Indonesia will help unorganized groups to assemble into community-based organizations (CBOs), and give them a voice, promote platforms that encourage local coordination and conflict-management, and assist in participatory planning.

Terms of reference will be prepared for each call for proposal for small grants, following the SGP operational guidelines (see *Annex 19* to the *Project Document*) and on-granting provisions outlined in *Annex 22* to the *Project Document*. The small grant proposals will be required to align with the priorities outlined in the landscape strategies, and each proposal will include descriptions of how the interventions will contribute to the overall project metrics in the project results framework, including the GEF 7 core indicators, as well as gender mainstreaming objectives. The local host organizations in each landscape will provide capacity building to the community-based organizations in developing proposals, and the proposals will be reviewed by the Country Program Management team, with assistance from technical support consultants, prior to presentation to the National Steering Committee (NSC) for final review and approval. The proposals will be reviewed according to the criteria defined in the Terms of Reference and the landscape strategies.

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

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

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

Under this output, community projects will be implemented on sustainable utilization of NTFPs, rehabilitation and managed regeneration of degraded terrestrial ecosystems, collaborative management of conservation areas, ecotourism and other conservation interventions. The actual interventions will be developed by local CBOs, based on the socio-ecological resilience baseline assessments of the target landscapes and in line with the priorities outlined in the landscape strategies.

The individual grant proposals will be required to provide information on the assessment and management of social and environmental risks associated with the planned interventions, including for example, use of activities within or adjacent to environmentally sensitive areas, demonstrating compliance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) and relevant local and national regulations.

Indicative activities under Output 1.1.1 include:

1.1.1.1.	In accordance with the priority actions identified in the landscape strategies produced under Component 2, pr ovide assistance, e.g., through preparation grants, to CBOs for developing concepts and proposals for commu nity projects on participatory conservation, restoration, and sustainable livelihood interventions.
1.1.1.2.	Engage government, private sector, donor agencies, NGOs, and other partners to provide technical assistance and co-financing for community interventions.
1.1.1.3.	Award and implement community level conservation, restoration, and sustainable livelihood projects, with an emphasis on those run by women and other vulnerable groups.
1.1.1.4.	Assist the CBO grantees in monitoring and evaluating the results of the participatory conservation, restoration, and sustainable livelihood interventions.

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

SGP Indonesia will support community-based landscape management to improve the sustainability of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes. This component will strengthen the capacity of communities to participate in management of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes, enable local communities to explore new ways of landscape/seascape management and governance systems that can support landscape-seascape-wide coordination, and create at least four community management or co-management models in the process. The project will also support community efforts to rehabilitate and restore degraded habitats and lands within and adjacent to socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes. The project will ensure that communities have a continuing voice in the management of their landscapes and seascapes, while strengthening the sustainability and effectiveness of adaptive management of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes.

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

Under this output, project resources will support capacity building of CBOs in participatory conservation, restoration, and nature-based livelihood initiatives. Local CBOs will be connected with experienced NGOs, protected area management agencies, and other strategic partners for learn-by-doing capacity building on participatory conservation and restoration interventions. Skills training will also be facilitated through linkages with agricultural extension services, e.g., with respect to good agroecological practices, including post-harvest processing and marketing.

Indicative activities under Output 1.2.1 include:

1.2.1.1.	Award grants for interventions aimed at increasing the uptake of and strengthening implementation of agro-ecological practices.
1.2.1.2.	Deliver capacity building on good agroecological practices and systems to CBOs, in partnership with local e xtension services, NGOs, government departments, academic/research institutions and the private sector.
1.2.1.3.	Provide capacity building to CBOs (specifically women's groups) on quality control, marketing, financial man agement, partnership building, etc., for strengthening initiatives regarding good agroecological practices, ag roforestry systems, crop-livestock-tree systems, and ensuring women's participation and decision making in supply/value chains.

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

Conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity is an important part of the project strategy, as agriculture provides the primary income-generating option for rural communities in the project landscapes. Output 1.2.2 is focused on further strengthening conservation of genetic diversity of cultivated plants and their wild relatives, as well as documenting and reviving traditional knowledge. Recognizing the importance of women and indigenous peoples in terms of traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge, the project will these groups for implementation of community level small grants under this output. Examples of crop genetic resources in the target landscapes-seascapes are outlined below.

Landscape-seascape	Crop genetic resources	Types of potential interventions
Sabu Raijua (East Nusa Tenggara)	Land races of corn (*Zea Mays*), sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*), peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*), sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas),* green bean *(Vigna radiate),* foxtail millet (*Setaria italica (L.), Sugarpalm (Borassus Flabellier),* and cotton *(Gosypium hirsutum).*	Promotion of land race species as important crops for food security, traditional cultural values, nutrition, and improved livelihoods; Seed exchanges between farmers and farmer organizations; Community seed banks; Farmer Field Schools; Marketing capacity building; Agricultural knowledge and farmers' rights events; Trade fairs
Balantieng Watershed (South Sulawesi)	Land races of rice (*Oryza sativa*), corn (*Zea mays*) and cotton *(Gosypium hirsutum).*	
Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve buffer zone (Gorontalo)	Land races of rice *(Oryza sativa),* banana *(Musa spp.),* mangosteen (*Garciana mangostana),* cacao *(Theobroma cacao* L.), coconut (*Cocos nucifera L.)* and sugar cane (*Sacch arum officinarum*)	
Bodri River Watershed (Central Java)	Purwoceng (*Pimpinella pruatjan* Molkenb), Mountain papaya (*Vasconcellea pubescens*), land races potato.	

There is increasing market demand for indigenous varieties of crops, based on nutritional benefits, as well as food safety concerns. However, shortcomings among CBOs in financial management, quality control and marketing are hindering the viability of many community level agrobiodiversity initiatives. Under this output, the project will also promote community small grant projects that build capacity of CBOs, enhance management and accounting skills and expand access to marketing channels. Considering the project implementation will coincide with the COVID-19 recovery, promotion of indigenous crops and traditional practices to enhance sustainable land management and food security, strengthening the coping capacities of local communities.

The individual grant proposals will be required to provide information on the assessment and management of social and environmental risks associated with the planned interventions, including for example, use of agrochemicals and documentation of traditional knowledge, demonstrating compliance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) and relevant local and national regulations.

Indicative activities under Output 1.2.2 include:

1.2.2.1.	Implement community projects on conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, including community seed banks and exchanges, participatory plant breeding, certification and eco-labelling of organic and green products and access to marketing and other incentive mechanisms.
1.2.2.2.	Provide capacity building to CBOs (specifically women's groups and indigenous peoples CBOs) on quality control, marketing, financial management, partnership building, etc. for strengthening initiatives regarding organic and green products and ensuring inclusive participation and decision making in supply/value chains.
1.2.2.3.	Partner with enabling stakeholders and mechanisms for promoting community level organic and green products such as collective aggregation of organic and green products, trade fairs, etc.
1.2.2.4.	Organize and/or participate in trade fairs, showcasing agrobiodiversity products and initiatives and fostering partnerships with enabling stakeholders.
1.2.2.5.	Partnering with qualified NGOs and academic/research institutions, deliver capacity building to CBOs (including women, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups) on documenting traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge, including processes on obtaining free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from tribal communities for recording and sharing traditional knowledge.
1.2.2.6.	Deliver capacity building on implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, including documentation of traditional biodiversity knowledge among Adat communities.

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

In their effort to meet short-term livelihood needs and given a lack of knowledge of and access to sustainable alternatives, poor rural communities often resort to unsustainable production practices that degrade or destroy biologically diverse habitats and ecosystems. To mitigate this behavior, community-driven action is required that enables sustainable livelihoods leading to decreased deforestation and habitat fragmentation and the long-term sustainability of community lands as conservation-compatible, climate resilient productive landscapes. Under this output, OP7 resources are allocated for generating mutually support global environmental and socioeconomic

benefits by working closely with local communities to prepare, implement and monitor projects that promote sustainable production and resource use on community owned lands that are strategically important for long term biodiversity conservation and to mitigate carbon emissions, as well as climate risk.

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

Under this output, SGP Indonesia will promote local community initiatives aimed at improving livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes and seascapes by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access. Livelihoods will be supported by valuing "sociobiodiversity" products (NTFPs and traditional agriculture and mariculture), generating income and contributing to reduced deforestation, coastal zone degradation, and maintaining carbon stocks. The project will work within the general framework of existing public policies, increasing their breadth and effectiveness. SGP will focus on NTFP activities in model forests and coastal areas around the four landscapes, demonstrating that by increasing awareness of these products and their management and market potential, NTFP, knowledge based products, and coastal product activities can also complement priorities related to conservation, sustainable community development, education and capacity building.

SGP Indonesia has in the past financed activities that promote access to new markets for biodiversity friendly products, facilitating tailored SGP exit strategies for partners based on their circumstances. An example is the online and offline free trade shop called Teras Mitra (www.terasmitra.com), an initiative from SGP Indonesia to bring community partners' products to a wider customer base as one of the ways to sustain their production, assisting with marketing, market research, product development, and other relevant issues that are inaccessible to rural communities. Teras Mitra will conduct capacity building activities to strengthen and increase capacity of Village-owned Enterprises or BUMDes (Badan Usaha Milik Desa). The establishment of BUMDes is one of the government's efforts to accelerate rural development, advance the local economy, and develop village partnerships and/or third-party partnerships.

BUMDes are envisaged to have an important role during the OP7 project, as the entity to collect, conduct quality assurance of agricultural community products, and as a marketplace of NTFP, coastal products, knowledge-based products, and services (such as eco-tourism). The grants will support activities through Teras Mitra such as management of and marketing of NTFPs, agroecology, landscape restoration and mitigation of climate change, among others. Besides small grants, the project will also work in the broader context of providing training, capacity building and advocacy for individuals and organizations to improve value chains, influence public policies and advocate for rights to land, resources and territory.

The individual grant proposals will be required to provide information on the assessment and management of social and environmental risks associated with the planned interventions, including for example, use of agrochemicals, selection of species for restoration activities, sustainable harvesting of NTFPs, demonstrating compliance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) and relevant local and national regulations.

During OP7, engagement with the private sector will be key, reaching out to companies that are buyers of non-timber forest products and other local community products, as well as companies that have skills for product development or market research. To attract the investment of the private sector, engagement with financial institutions and establishment of public-private partnerships to facilitate credit guarantee schemes is necessary. Furthermore, the engagement with both private sector and financial institutions will allow local communities to access processing technology.

Indicative activities under Output 1.3.1 include:

1.3.1.1.	Award and implement community level developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access, with an emphasis on ones run by women, indigenous peoples, and other marginalized groups.
1.3.1.2.	Collaborating with Teras Mitra and other enabling partners, deliver capacity building on sustainable utilization of NTFPs, quality control, financial management, and marketing skills.
1.3.1.3.	Facilitate strengthening of BUMDes and utilize this enterprise modality for increasing livelihood opportunities for local people in the project landscapes.
1.3.1.4.	Participate in trade fairs and facilitate other linkages with private sector enterprises and financial institutions, foster partnerships and open market channels.

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

Integrated low-carbon rural systems have not yet been developed in Indonesia. Scattered sectoral initiatives exist to address water management, land use planning, renewable energy generation and application and other issues, but they are not aimed at the development of synergistic systemic impacts in a specific district/neighborhood or at community level. These initiatives are primarily implemented by government institutions as part of official plans and programmes, and communities are generally seen solely as relatively passive beneficiaries and not as organized actors, who are capable of proposing, designing, implementing or adapting initiatives and technologies of their own in support of government policies.

Under this outcome, GEF funds will provide small grants to CBOs to implement community projects to pursue strategic outcomes related to the development and management of low carbon technologies and mitigation options in selected target landscapes/seascape. Projects will aim at adapting proven technologies to community needs, using past experience with technology adoption projects as a guide. Funds will also be available for initiatives to build the organizational capacities of specific community groups as well as allied organizations to plan and manage complex initiatives and test and evaluate community level innovations.

Based on stakeholder consultations and review of secondary sources during the project preparation phase, indicative low-carbon solutions have been described for the OP7 project (see *Annex 12 to the Project Document: Baseline report on climate change mitigation measures*). Additional analyses will be made as part of the landscape baseline assessments and landscape strategies under Outcome 2.1. And specific proposals will be presented in the small grant applications submitted by CBOs in the project landscapes.

The individual grant proposals will be required to provide information on the assessment and management of social and environmental risks associated with the planned interventions, including for example, micro-hydropower installations, demonstrating compliance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) and relevant local and national regulations.

SGP Indonesia, together with microfinance institutions, the private sector and local governments, will demonstrate at least one simple model micro-finance mechanism for implementation of community-level low-carbon solutions. This mechanism is envisaged to be a public-private-community partnership agreement, including participation by a micro-finance institution, an enabling private sector partner (e.g., providing hardware), and local government.

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

Indicative types of community CCM projects under this output include fuel-efficient cook stoves, energy-efficient lighting (LED) replacing incandescent lamps, micro- and pico- hydroelectric generators for off-grid communities, solar PV for off-grid communities, biogas (at community level) for cooking, and solar water pumping systems.

Project interventions will be aligned with the COVID-19 recovery efforts in the project landscapes, e.g., exploring RE options for health facilities, enhancing energy access, etc. The interventions will also contribute to local energy policy development by mainstreaming the priority actions outlined in the landscape strategies (Outcome 2.1 .2) into local development planning and budgetary frameworks.

Indicative activities under Output 1.4.1 include:

1.4.1.1.	In accordance with the priority actions identified in the landscape strategies produced under Component 2, provide capacity building and financial assistance, e.g., through preparation grants, to CBOs for developing c oncepts and proposals for community projects on RE and EE technologies and applications in the project la ndscapes.
1.4.1.2.	Engage government, private sector, donor agencies, NGOs, and other partners to provide technical assistan ce and co-financing for community interventions.
1.4.1.3.	Award and implement community level RE and EE projects, with an emphasis on ones run by women, indige nous peoples, and other vulnerable groups.
1.4.1.4.	Together with microfinance institutions, the private sector and local governments, demonstrate at least one simple model micro-finance mechanism for implementation of community-level low-carbon solutions.
1.4.1.4.	Support the CBO grantees in monitoring and evaluating the results of the community RE and EE intervention s.

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

The SGP Country Programme recognizes that local communities and *Adat* communities, and NGOs should be partners with other sectors (such as the private sector, government, academia, etc.) in order to reach intended outcomes in the project landscapes. This will be primarily facilitated through establishing and/or strengthening existing of multi-stakeholder landscape platforms. Community-based institutional governance structures and networks will play an essential role in achieving resilience goals and ensuring effective, participatory decision-making. Multi-stakeholder platforms will bring together community organizations, local government, national agencies and Ministries, NGOs, the private sector, university/research institutes and other relevant actors. The establishment of new or strengthening of existing multi-stakeholder landscape platforms will be further clarified during the early stages of project implementation, with the support of host organizations recruited for each of the target landscapes-seascapes. For example, there are existing watershed committees in the Bodri River (Central Java) and Balantieng Watershed (South Sulawesi) landscapes. The project will first explore possibilities to link with these existing committees; however, having separate, focused multi-stakeholder landscape platforms might be the preferred option after additional consultation is made with stakeholders during implementation.

Host organizations, experienced NGOs in the project landscapes, will be recruited to facilitate the project's integrated landscape approach. The host organizations will be responsible to: i) conduct socialization of the landscape strategies among landscape level stakeholders, (ii) ensure the landscape strategies are aligned with local government policies, (iii) assist CBOs to develop proposals for submission to the SGP Indonesia Country Program team, (iv) facilitate in establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms, (v) mentor the grantees during project implementation, (vi) liaise with local governments, and (vii) create channels for communicating progress and impact of the GEF-funded projects through eco-fairs, newsletters and policy dialogues.

Lessons learned through implementation of the landscape strategies will be codified and regularly presented to the multi-stakeholder platforms and the SGP National Steering Committee (NSC). This information will help the multi-stakeholder platforms, SGP Country Programme, and the NSC direct resources for capacity building and fostering partnerships.

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

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

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

The landscape approach requires engagement by multiple stakeholders, having cross-sectoral representation and from government, civil society, private sector, and academia. Multi-stakeholder collaboration will help leverage resources and facilitate impact at scale, strengthen mainstreaming of participatory conservation, restoration, and sustainable livelihood initiatives into local planning frameworks.

Development of landscape strategies will be participatory and multi-stakeholder to ensure the widest possible buy-in, support and commitment to the strategic outcomes. Multi-stakeholder landscape governance platforms will serve to establish ties between communities in the landscape, socialize information and learn about global environmental values and their relationship to socio-ecological resilience, and agree on actions or outputs to achieve the desirable future outcomes.

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

An integral aspect of the project's landscape approach is establishment or strengthening of multi-stakeholder landscape governance platforms, providing local communities enhanced opportunities to participate in development planning. Multi-stakeholder platforms will be established in each landscape-seascape that will incorporate local government, national agencies and Ministries, NGOs, the private sector, university/research institutes and other relevant actors. Where existing collaborative structures are in place, the project will work with landscape level stakeholders in building upon these in line with the project's integrated landscape approach.

Strengthening landscape governance capacities will also contribute towards COVID-19 recovery efforts, e.g., providing practical platforms for increasing awareness and outreach, particularly for lesser developed communities that are vulnerable to the health and safety and economic impacts of the pandemic and similar social disruptions.

Indicative activities under Output 2.1.1 include:

2.1.1.1.	Through the SGP small grant modality, recruit host organizations for each of the four project landscapes to help facilitate the landscape approach.
2.1.1.2.	Deliver training to the recruited host organizations on SGP operational guidelines and UNDP social and environmental standards (SES).
2.1.1.3.	Engaging with key stakeholders in the project landscapes, agree upon the best approach for multi-stakeholder landscape governance platforms and prepare terms of reference for the platforms, promoting equitable representation and participation by women, indigenous peoples, and other marginalized groups.
2.1.1.4.	Convene regular meetings of the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms, discussing landscape strategies, linking with complementary initiatives, facilitating capacity building, organizing awareness campaigns strategic, etc.
2.1.1.5.	Identify and train local champions in the project landscapes, with emphasis on inclusion of women, indigenous peoples and youth, for helping to facilitate the mainstreaming of the multi-stakeholder platforms and the priorities outlined in the landscape strategies.
2.1.1.6.	Advocate and assist local government units in mainstreaming the multi-stakeholder platforms into local governance structures.

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

Building upon the information gathered during the project preparation phase for OP7, socio-ecological resilience baseline assessments will be carried out for the four project landscapes. The assessments will include participatory stakeholder mapping, discussions of socio-ecological resilience, scoring of resilience, deliberation of key issues in the landscapes and discussions of potential actions. A wide range of local stakeholders, including local communities, local government officials and community leaders will be invited to participate in the assessments. The types of information to gather during the baseline assessment consultations include:

- Community priorities, key environmental threats, socioeconomic conditions.
- Existing and planned projects and programmes in the target landscapes, and opportunities for collaboration.
- Capacities of the CBOs and other stakeholders.
- Potential local champions who could represent the interests of the communities and help facilitate the project interventions.

As part of the participatory baseline assessments, communities will develop their own landscape-seascape maps identifying ecosystem features, land and water uses, and pinpoint resource access and management challenges. This interactive mapping exercise is essential for an effective spatial planning process to support sustainable natural resource management. The involvement of and strategic partnership with local government units during this mapping exercise is important for a better understanding of territorial rights, locating critical local natural resources and identifying who has access to these resources. The mapping exercise will be combined with the application of the Indicators for Resilience in Socio Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS), piloted by SGP Indonesia through COMDEKS, as well as through Appreciative Inquiry, Asset Based Thinking Approach, Theory of Change, System Thinking, and a conceptual model for proposal development and strategic planning with partners aimed at capturing community perceptions of different aspects of key systems – natural/physical, human, socio-cultural and economic assets. The host organizations for each of the project landscape will be trained on the SEPLS approach, as well as UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES), thus enabling them to guide the participatory landscape baseline assessments and the landscape strategies.

The results of the baseline assessments will be used to develop landscape strategies, aimed at enhancing the socio-ecological resilience of the target landscapes based on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, energy, and ecosystem services. The strategies will provide an outline of the biodiversity values and socioeconomic conditions, describe potential climate change impacts and low emission development opportunities, present the expected goals and outcomes, describe stakeholder roles and responsibilities and present priority community-based actions, including those associated with response and recovery to the COVID-19 pandemic. The terms of reference for the call for proposals for small grants under Component 1 will be updated according to the priority actions agreed upon in the landscape strategies. To ensure sustainability of the landscape approach initiated under the OP7 project, the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms will provide an interface for mainstreaming the landscape strategies into local development plans and advocacy initiatives.

Developing the landscape strategies will be carried out through participatory processes facilitated by the host organizations in each landscape, to ensure the widest possible buy-in, support and commitment to the strategic outcomes. The process of developing the strategies will also serve to establish ties between communities in the landscape, socialize information and learn about global environmental values and their relationship to socio-ecological resilience, and agree on actions or outputs to achieve the desirable future outcomes.

Potential social and environmental risks will be assessed as part of the participatory baseline landscape assessments, consistent with UNDP SES. The participatory baseline assessments will follow a strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA) approach, particularly regarding potential cultural heritage risks, including activities planned adjacent to or within a cultural heritage site, potential impacts to sites, and utilization of tangible or intangible forms of cultural heritage. Risk mitigation measures will be incorporated into the landscape strategies, e.g., promoting ecotourism experiences, documenting traditional knowledge, securing free, prior and informed consent from indigenous peoples, etc.

Indicative activities under Output 2.1.2 include:

2.1.2.1.	Deliver training to the host organizations on the socio-ecological resilience assessment process, as well as UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.
2.1.2.2.	Carry out participatory baseline assessments of socio-ecological resilience for each of the project landscapes, ensuring equitable participation of women and other marginalized groups.
2.1.2.3.	Prepare baseline assessment reports for the project landscapes, including updated information on priority areas for biodiversity conservation, rehabilitation of degraded land, priorities for renewable and clean energy among local communities, opportunities for introducing or enhancing alternative livelihoods for local people, and incorporating gender-responsive processes.
2.1.2.4.	Prepare landscape strategies for the target landscapes using the results of the baseline assessments and follow-up consultations with local stakeholders (government officials, NGOs/CBOs, women groups, and private sector), and including a gender mainstreaming and social inclusion action plan for ensuring representation and participation of women and other vulnerable groups.
2.1.2.5.	Present the landscape strategies and action plans to the multi-stakeholder platforms and the SGP National Steering Committee for endorsement.
2.1.2.6.	Identify and train local champions in the target landscapes, with emphasis on inclusion of women and youth, for helping to facilitate the implementation of the landscape strategies.
2.1.2.7.	Prepare and disseminate information on the landscape strategies to stakeholders within the target landscapes, through print media, social media and local media outlets, taking into consideration interests and culturally appropriate communication approaches for women and other vulnerable groups.
2.1.2.8.	Engage with local government officials and other key landscape partners, advocating for mainstreaming the priority actions of the landscape strategies into local development planning and budgeting frameworks.

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

The durability and upscaling potential of the interventions implemented by the project will largely depend on enabling partnerships and successful advocacy for strengthening policy and incentive frameworks for sustaining and expanding participatory approaches. Under this output, resources are allocated resources are allocated through the SGP strategic grant modality, aimed at building and strengthening partnerships, leading advocacy initiatives with local, state, and national, regional, and international level stakeholders, and upscale proven technologies, systems or practices based on knowledge gained from analysis of community innovations from past experience during previous phases of the SGP Indonesia Country Programme. Potential upscaling opportunities include but are not limited to expansion of programs for sustainable use of biodiversity (value addition; medicinal plants, ecotourism, etc.); sustainable forest and coastal zone management; crop genetic resource conservation, agroecological diversification; and aquaculture/pisciculture with native species. A business development consultant will support the trainings and also help facilitate linkages with enabling partners from local and national governmental agencies, civil society, and private sector.

As with other SGP projects, the scope and selection processes for strategic grants will follow guidance included in the SGP Operational Guidelines (see *Annex 19* to the *Project Document*). Terms of reference will be developed during project implementation for the strategic grants in consultation with the SGP National Steering Committee (NSC), Country Programme Management Unit (CPMU), the UCP Global Coordinator, and the UNDP Country Office (CO), and then awarded through competitive bidding and agreed by the NSC. The terms of reference developed for these calls for proposals will describe the selection criteria, e.g., track record in advocating for upscaling of community-based environmental initiatives, experience and success in linking community-based organizations with green value chains and building enduring partnerships with larger NGOs and/or the private sector, experience in expanding uptake of micro-finance instruments by community-based organizations, etc.

Indicative activities under Output 2.1.3 include:

2.1.3.1.	Build understanding among CBOs (including women, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups) for enabling their participation in government programmes and schemes, as well as other initiatives sponsored by private sector or other stakeholders
2.1.3.2.	Through the SGP strategic grant modality, award strategic grants aimed at upscaling best practices and fostering enduring partnerships.
2.1.3.3.	Advocate for policy reform through liaising with key stakeholders and convening stakeholder workshops, inviting local and national government officials, financial institutions, donor agencies, civil society, private sector, and research-academic institutes.

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

SGP Indonesia supports capacity building initiatives that will equip project community partners with skills, knowledge and competencies necessary to achieve their project objectives. During the OP7 project, the SGP Indonesia knowledge management platform will be strengthened, facilitating links among communities, promote information sharing, and providing access to knowledge resources that are relevant to their individual projects. The knowledge obtained from project experiences and lessons learned will be socialized through SGP's well-established national network of stakeholders and SGP's global platform, and it will be used in upscaling successful initiatives. The increased capacity of community-level stakeholders to generate, access and use information and knowledge is expected to increase the sustainability of project activities beyond the life of the grant funding. Knowledge sharing and replication will help ensure that the impacts of the project are sustained and expanded, generating additional environmental benefits over the longer-term. SGP Indonesia will develop an outreach and communication strategic work plan that will describe in detail the implementation plan for outreach and communication activities for GEF SGP Indonesia.

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

Resources are allocated for initiatives aimed at building organizational capacities of community groups as well as landscape/seascape level organizations to plan and manage complex initiatives and test, evaluate and disseminate community level innovations. The project will build on and replicate work undertaken in previous phases of SGP with a view to further alliances and associations among CBOs, NGOs, and research groups. SGP Indonesia has been providing funding and technical support to communities for more than a decade to help them improve sustainable use of resources, conserve biodiversity and mitigate climate change. The growing network and voluntary support resulting from cooperation with more than a hundred NGOs, CBOs and indigenous people's groups has made it possible for SGP Indonesia to reach more vulnerable groups more efficiently (addressing gender and indigenous people's concerns). This network consists of scientists, practitioners in community-based entrepreneurship, project cycle management facilitators, government officials, indigenous people's groups, and decision makers.

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

Indicative activities under Output 2.2.1 include:

2.2.1.1.	Update the SGP knowledge management strategy and communication strategy for SGP Indonesia.
2.2.1.2.	Train CBOs (including women, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups) on collecting and documenting information gained through implementation of community projects, and building awareness and knowledge on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
2.2.1.3.	Distil information from the individual case studies produced by the grantees in Component 1 into consolidated knowledge products highlighting best practices on adaptive management for landscape resilience, capturing learning from other complementary initiatives, and including at least one case study highlighting the role of women.
2.2.1.4.	Disseminate the case studies and other knowledge products among the SGP Indonesia network of alliances and associations and other relevant stakeholder groups, through appropriate communication techniques, including print media, social media and other local media outlets, and stakeholder gatherings, and exchanging good practice and lessons regarding gender-responsive community projects, partnership building, etc..
2.2.1.5.	Prepare and diseminate a dedicated case study on SGP interventions related to managing forest and coastal areas responding to climate change impacts, as well as their efforts to avoid carbon release in forest, peatland, and other ecosystems.
2.2.1.6.	Participate in one SGP-UCP global workshop for sharing experiences and best practices, learning approaches implemented in other countries that could be replicated in Indonesia and fostering international and regional partnerships.

Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation

The activities under this output are designed to put in place enabling procedures and protocols to facilitate effective monitoring & evaluation (M&E), as outlined in *Section VI: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan* of the Project Document.

Outcome 3.1: Sustainability of project results enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation

Outcome 3.1 focuses on delivering participatory and timely M&E feedback, consolidating inputs from the individual grantees and evaluating progress towards achievement of the overall project objective. The findings of the M&E activities will inform adaptive management measures, aimed at ensuring the durability of project results.

Output 3.1.1: Project implementation and results effectively monitored and evaluated

The project inception workshop is a critical M&E milestone on the implementation timeline, providing an opportunity to validate the project document, confirming governance implementation arrangements, including agreements with responsible parties; assessing changes in relevant circumstances and making adjustments to the project results framework accordingly; verifying stakeholder roles and responsibilities; updating the project risk assessment and agreeing to mitigation measures and responsibilities; and agreeing to the multi-year work plan. An inception workshop report will be prepared and disseminated among the NSC members.

The SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) will be the main platform for high-level and strategic decisions (see **Section VIII: Governance and Management Arrangements**).

The CMPU will oversee monitoring achievement of the performance metrics included in the project results framework, with direct input from the CBO grantees from M&E feedback from the individual projects. In addition, carrying out M&E of the implementation of the project safeguard plans, specifically the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan, is included among the activities under this output.

According to GEF requirements, two independent evaluations will be carried out of the project, a midterm review and terminal evaluation. At least one month before the midterm review (MTR) and terminal evaluation (TE), the project will contract a local institute, local consultant or other service provider to carry out assessments of the GEF core indicators and other results requiring verification/analysis.

This output also includes preparation of a sustainability plan, providing guidance to local partners on ensuring the durability of landscape strategies and multi-stakeholder platforms, e.g., through advocating for "champions" in the project landscapes, facilitating mainstreaming of the landscape strategies into local planning and budgetary frameworks, and promoting continued collective action among CBOs through participation on the multi-stakeholder platforms and networking with other enabling partners.

Indicative activities under Output 3.1.1 include:

3.1.1.1.	Organize the project inception workshop, including review of multi-year work plan, project results framework, gender analysis and gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, social and environmental screening procedure, etc., and prepare an inception report to provide guidance for initiating the implementation of the project.
3.1.1.2.	Organize NSC meetings, providing strategic guidance to the country programme management unit and approving project grants.
3.1.1.3.	Monitor and evaluate the project progress, risks and results, facilitating adaptive management, and prepare annual PIR reports and other project progress reports.
3.1.1.4.	Monitor the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan.
3.1.1.5.	Monitor the implementation of the gender action plan, review annually and regularly update the SESP, with the support of a Gender-Safeguards Consultant.
3.1.1.6.	Assess midterm achievement of GEF core indicator targets and other project results.
3.1.1.7.	Procure and support an independent midterm review of the project, according to UNDP and GEF guidelines.
3.1.1.8.	Assess end-of-project achievement of GEF core indicator targets and other project results.
3.1.1.9.	Procure and support an independent terminal evaluation of the project, according to UNDP and GEF guidelines.
3.1.1.10.	Prepare and initiate the implementation of a project sustainability plan.

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

The project is aligned with the following GEF-7 focal area objectives:

- BD-1-1: Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors
- BD 1-4: Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through Sustainable Use of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources.
- LD 1-1: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through Sustainable Land Management (SLM)
- LD 1-2: Maintain or improve flow of ecosystem services, including sustaining livelihoods of forest-dependent people through Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)
- CCM-1-4: Promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs for cleantech innovation

With respect to **biodiversity**, the project will seek to promote the conservation and sustainable use of globally significant biodiversity in part by strengthening biodiversity-based livelihoods. Indicative community projects include the following:

Sabu Raijua District:

- Empowering local communities in sustainable utilization of coastal and marine resources to benefit biodiversity and generate socioeconomic benefits.
- Conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.
- Improved management and participatory restoration of degraded agricultural ecosystems.

Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve buffer zone:

- Improved management of forest ecosystems to benefit biodiversity and generate socioeconomic benefits, e.g., through strengthening community-driven ecotourism experiences.
- Strengthened community forest management, building capacities for implementation of community-social forestry initiatives.
- Conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity
- Education and public awareness initiatives on the value of biodiversity and implementation sustainable natural resource management practices.

Balantieng Watershed:

- Improved management of forest ecosystems to benefit biodiversity and to promote community-driven ecotourism, including within traditional/adat communities.
- Strengthened community forest management, building capacities for implementation of community-social forestry initiatives.
- Education and public awareness initiatives on the value of biodiversity and implementation sustainable natural resource management practices.
- Promoting sustainable agroecological practices for enhanced biodiversity conservation and management of natural resources, and participatory restoration of water catchment areas and other environmentally sensitive areas.

Bodri Watershed:

- Conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.
- Education and public awareness initiatives on the value of biodiversity and implementation sustainable natural resource management practices.

With respect to the **land degradation** focal area objectives, viable interventions under OP7 include:

Sabu Raijua District:

- Sustainable agroecological practices.
- Restoration of mangrove and other coastal ecosystems.

Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve buffer zone:

- Improved management and participatory restoration of degraded agricultural ecosystems

Balantieng Watershed:

- Participatory restoration of degraded agricultural ecosystems and implementation of sustainable agroecological practices.

- Restoration of wetland ecosystems.

Bodri Watershed:

- Sustainable agroecological practices, and restoration of degraded agricultural ecosystems.
- Restoration of wetland ecosystems.

With respect to climate change mitigation, indicative energy efficiency (EE), renewable energy (RE), and sustainable transportation interventions including the following:

Sabu Raijua District:

- Fuel-efficient cook stoves, reducing dependency on harvesting firewood, improving well-being conditions for local communities, expanding application of energy efficiency technologies.
- Solar photovoltaic systems for off-grid communities, expanding application of renewable energy solutions and increasing energy access and security for local communities.
- Solar water pumping systems, supplementing energy demands for agricultural purposes (e.g., irrigation), expanding application of renewable energy solutions.

Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve buffer zone:

- Micro-hydroelectric installations, expanding application of renewable energy solutions and increasing energy access and security for local communities.
- Solar photovoltaic systems for off-grid communities, expanding application of renewable energy solutions and increasing energy access and security for local communities.
- Cooking energy from biogas reactors, utilizing livestock and other agricultural wastes, expanding application of renewable energy solutions and increasing energy security for local communities.

Balantieng Watershed:

- Fuel-efficient cook stoves, reducing dependency on harvesting firewood, improving well-being conditions for local communities, expanding application of energy efficiency technologies.
- Solar photovoltaic systems for off-grid communities, expanding application of renewable energy solutions and increasing energy access and security for local communities.
- Cooking energy from biogas reactors, utilizing livestock and other agricultural wastes, expanding application of renewable energy solutions and increasing energy security for local communities.
- Solar water pumping systems, supplementing energy demands for agricultural purposes (e.g., irrigation), expanding application of renewable energy solutions.

Bodri Watershed:

- Increased application of energy efficient lighting, replacing incandescent lamps with LED units.
- Cooking energy from biogas reactors, utilizing livestock and other agricultural wastes, expanding application of renewable energy solutions and increasing energy security for local communities.

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF and co-financing

GEF incremental funding and co-financing will contribute to the long-term solution of adaptive management of four important landscapes in Indonesia for social, economic and ecological resilience and human well-being, and strengthening of local and *Adat* communities. GEF financing is needed to enable civil society organizations to collectively develop and implement four landscape management strategies in pursuit of strategic landscape level outcomes related to biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, sustainable land management and integrated water resources management. These outcomes will build socio-ecological resilience through sustainable development projects that produce global environmental and socioeconomic benefits.

GEF project funds are also allocated for initiatives that build organizational capacities of community groups as well as landscape level organizations to plan and manage natural resources at scale. Resources will be made available through the SGP strategic grant modality to upscale proven technologies, systems or practices based on knowledge from analysis of community innovations, including those from past experience gained during previous phases of the SGP Indonesia Country Programme. Upscaling opportunities include expansion of programs for co-management of protected areas, agro-ecosystem management for increased productivity and sustainability, and promotion of value chains for NTFPs and coastal-marine resources.

Networking and convergence are identified as effective tools where government and private sector enterprises collaborate with other partners for replication and upscaling of the demonstrated innovative approaches and solutions implemented through SGP grants. Multi-stakeholder platforms will be established and/or strengthened in each target landscape, incorporating local government, national agencies and ministries, universities, CSOs, the private sector and other relevant actors. These platforms will provide technical assistance, strategic guidance and financial support, where possible, to community-based organizations for individual community initiatives, as well as landscape level projects and strategic projects. The project will advocate for mainstreaming the multi-stakeholder platforms and landscape strategies into local planning and budgetary frameworks, leading to durable integrated landscape management approaches.

SGP grants will be priorities for initiatives aimed at empowering women, indigenous peoples, youth, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups, e.g., through assisting sustainable small-scale businesses and application of renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) technologies. Without GEF funding, demonstration and application of RE and EE solutions is unlikely to occur at scale or as inclusive as occurs through the SGP modality and community of practice.

A summary of the incremental rationale of the project is presented below.

Baseline scenario	SGP OP7 increment	Global environmental benefits
Sabu Raijua District: Approx. half of the terrestrial land area of the district is classified as degraded due to poor land management practices. Entire district prone to drought, resulting in limited agricultural productivity and food insecurity. Illegal logging, primarily for fuel wood supply, is prevalent in some areas. Degraded coastal ecosystems due to destructive fishing, unauthorized sand mining, and development. Loss of traditional knowledge of Adat communities. The Seroja tropical cyclone in 2021 caused catastrophic damage from floods and landslides. Gaps in electrification coverage in rural communities; limited renewable energy systems in operation.	Facilitating integrated landscape approaches that engage multiple stakeholders in sustainably management terrestrial and coastal ecosystems and conserving globally significant biodiversity. Strengthening partnerships among local communities, government departments, protected area management entities, NGOs, private sector, and other donor initiatives. Building capacities of local community groups to work collectively at a landscape scale, and developing capacities for adopting sustainable natural resource management practices. Increasing the resilience of local communities through applying agro-ecological practices, thus conserving water and soil resources and improving vegetation cover. Increasing awareness and knowledge-sharing on sustainable natural resource management and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Facilitating broadened conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, protecting genetic resources, increasing livelihoods, and providing better food pu	An estimated 1,750 ha of degraded agricultural land restored. An estimated 300 ha of degraded wetlands and other coastal ecosystems restored. 31,500 ha of landscapes in the Wallacea biogeographical region under improved management to benefit biodiversity. An estimated 513,264 tCO2e of greenhouse gas emissions mitigated, through adoption of renewable and energy efficiency community driven systems, from avoided deforestation resulting in improved landscape management practices. 5,000 beneficiaries, of whom 2,500 are women, directly benefitting from the GEF investment.
Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve buffer zone: Habitat destruction due to land clearing for agriculture, unauthorized mining, and illegal logging. Habitat and ecosystem damaged caused by pollution resulting in improper use of agrochemicals. Several areas prone to landslides, partly exacerbated by land clearing. Human-wildlife conflicts increasing due to increased development near sensitive habitats. Limited renewable energy systems in operation.		
Balantieng Watershed: Habitat and ecosystem damaged caused by pollution resulting in improper use of agrochemicals. Habitat destruction due to land clearing for agriculture, illegal sand mining, and tourism development. Increased rates of erosion due to land clearing and unsustainable land management practices. Limited renewable energy systems in operation.		

Bodri Watershed: Watershed degradation due to deforestation for agricultural production, illegal logging, and sand mining. Mono-culture agriculture practices leading to decreased soil fertility. Increased rates of erosion due to poor land management practices, resulting in deterioration of the Bodri River aquatic ecosystems. Potential for sustainable micro-hydro and livestock waste-based energy systems; however, limited application to date.	ds, and providing better food nutrition and security. Through free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), facilitate documentation and application of traditional knowledge of *Adat* communities.	

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF)

The project will generate multiple global environmental benefits. The global environmental benefits generated by the SGP Indonesia Upgraded Country Programme (UCP) are estimated based on the expected aggregated benefits created by individual interventions implemented under the proposed participatory and integrated landscape approach.

The project will facilitate improved management of 31,500 ha of landscapes in the Wallacea biogeographical region under improved management to benefit biodiversity (Sub-Indicator 4.1). Moreover, an estimated 2,450 ha of landscapes will be brought under sustainable land management in production systems (Sub-Indicator 4.3).

An estimated 1,750 ha of degraded agricultural land and 300 ha of degraded wetlands and other coastal ecosystems will be restored to further benefit biodiversity, rehabilitate ecosystem services, and strengthen resilience to climate and disaster hazards, as well as socioeconomic disruptions, such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Improved management and restoration of degraded of landscapes-seascapes and adoption of community-driven renewable energy and energy efficiency systems are estimated to result in a co-benefit of 513,264 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) of greenhouse gas emissions mitigated, through increased carbon sequestration and reduced emissions.

GEF support will be catalytic in mobilizing action at local levels to innovate new strategies and technologies to improve the management of vulnerable natural resources and ecosystems. More importantly, the programme will enhance the capacity of stakeholders in different sectors and at different levels (NGOs, CBOs, etc.) to promote adaptive participatory resource management and clean energy access. The lessons learned from the community and landscape level initiatives will be analysed by multi-stakeholder groups at landscape and regional levels for potential policy inputs and disseminated to other landscapes and communities where they will be upscaled, mainstreamed and replicated, as well as integrated into other local and national level programs.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovativeness: This project proposes to carry out participatory, multi-stakeholder, landscape and seascape management in the target landscapes aimed at enhancing social and ecological resilience through community-based, community-driven projects to conserve biodiversity, optimize ecosystem services, manage land – particularly agro-ecosystems – and water sustainably, and mitigate climate change. The project will develop and demonstrate innovative technological solutions as well as establish innovative mechanisms of generating or channeling financial resources at local levels to ensure sustainability. This will be demonstrated mainly in the area of low cost, energy efficient technologies for reduced GHG emissions, alternate and user-friendly value addition technologies, and agro-ecological practices, etc.

Using the knowledge and experience gained from global and national landscape level initiatives delivered by SGP – through its COMPACT and COMDEKS initiatives and others – this project will pilot four distinct landscape/seascape planning and management processes in Indonesia – one forest landscape and three coastal seascapes – and, building on experience and lessons learned from previous SGP operational phases in Indonesia, assist community organizations to carry out and coordinate projects in pursuit of outcomes they have identified in landscape/seascape plans and strategies. This will build community ownership of individual initiatives as well as landscape management effectiveness overall. Coordinated community projects in the landscape will generate ecological, economic and social synergies that will produce greater and potentially longer-lasting global environmental benefits, as well as increased social capital and local sustainable development benefits. The capacities of community organizations will be strengthened through a learning-by-doing approach in which the project itself is a vehicle for acquiring practical knowledge and organizational skills in a longer-term adaptive management process. The project will also take prior years' experience and identify and implement a number of potential scaling-up opportunities during this project's lifetime.

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

Sustainability: To ensure sustainability of community-based landscape and seascape management initiatives, the SGP Indonesia Country Program will actively develop and maintain broad-based relationships and partnerships that promote collaboration. For example, to ensure NTFP market access, SGP will not only focus on local markets but also leverage the opportunity to establish market linkages with other private sector companies that are interested in integrating local products into their supply chains. This will be done through a NTFP network, called PARARA (Jaringan Panen Raya Rakyat or The People's Harvest Network). PARARA was developed based on an initiative of 22 organizations (Teras Mitra is one of the founders of PARARA) supporting over 100 community producer groups promoting local, sustainable products from across the Indonesian archipelago. SGP will provide access to financial, technical and implementation support to local communities and indigenous groups. to respond more to their strengths rather than their weaknesses– for example, their capacity to innovate and their potential to create value.

Since individual proposals are developed by local CBOs based on what they themselves want to achieve, communities manifest ownership over the outcomes of the projects. Community ownership is a critical factor contributing to the sustainability of project benefits. SGP Indonesia will involve all community members (men, women, youth and elders) in all stages of the grant project cycle: design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

GEF SGP Indonesia has been working extensively for more than two decades in providing technical support and facilitating funding for communities for the sustainable use of resources, biodiversity conservation and mitigation of climate change. The growing network of voluntary support, as a result of cooperation with more than a hundred NGOs, CBOs and indigenous peoples groups, has made it possible for SGP Indonesia to reach more vulnerable groups efficiently, particularly addressing gender and indigenous peoples concerns. This network consists of scientists, practitioners in community-based entrepreneurship, project cycle development facilitators, government officials, indigenous peoples groups, and decision makers. Sustainability will be maintained further by aligning the OP7 project with government policies, building the capacities of community and indigenous peoples groups and engaging the private sector, universities, and research institutes in providing services (including financial services, if available).

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

Financial dimension of sustainability: The majority of the community projects are envisaged to include livelihood related activities, such as capacity building, skills development, market linkages, etc. Experience gained through the SGP interventions will strengthen the capabilities of CBOs to develop proposals and raise funds. The 1:1 co-financing requirement for each of the community projects will help promote enabling partnerships with governmental, civil society, donor, and private sector stakeholders. Moreover, the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms will provide direct linkages with local government development planning mechanisms and opportunities for funding upscaling and replication.

Socioeconomic dimension of sustainability: The landscape approach integrated into the project strategy is predicated on strengthening socio-ecological resilience. Involving multiple stakeholders in the landscapes-seascape in identifying priority issues and developing strategies for addressing them increases the overall social capital of the local communities. Contributing towards the COVID-19 recovery efforts, the project interventions, such as diversifying local food production, strengthens the resilience of the local communities.

Institutional framework and governance dimension of sustainability: Building capacities of local governance mechanisms and involving multiple stakeholders in the landscape platforms will enhance the likelihood that project results will be sustained after GEF funding ceases. Representatives of local government entities are important members of the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms, helping to foster linkages with complementary government programmes and to identify incentives for upscaling project interventions. These institutional level stakeholders will also have the opportunity to participate in capacity building activities under the project, providing them with an expanded knowledge base of innovative approaches and a broadened network of stakeholder alliances, including with the civil society, private sector, and other governmental partners, both at the national level and with counterparts in the other project landscapes. Mainstreaming the priority actions outlined in the landscape strategies into local development planning frameworks will further strengthen the durability of the institutional framework and governance dimensions requisite for effective landscape management approaches.

Environmental dimension of sustainability: A substantial number of the envisaged community projects involve activities that conserve biodiversity and protect and restore ecosystem services, e.g., improved sustainable land management, collaborative community management of natural resources, adopting sustainable agricultural practices, restoration-rehabilitation of degraded agricultural land and forest ecosystems. As outlined in the *Social and Environmental Screening Procedure* (*Annex 4* to the Project Document), biodiversity conservation, land degradation, and climate change mitigation grants will be primarily carried out in partnership with expert organizations, e.g., conservation agencies, NGOs, and local government entities, thus building capacities and partnerships that will help ensure sustainability of the implemented interventions.

Moreover, the overall strategy is focused on enhancing the socio-ecological resilience of local communities. These efforts will strengthen coping capacities in response to long-term climate change and associated increased risks associated with climate and disaster hazards. For instance, climate-smart agricultural practices will enhance resilience. And the grant proposals will be required to include provisions for managing climate and geophysical hazards, which will help build capacities of local CBOs and ensure more durable landscape management practices.

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

SGP Indonesia will work closely with its partners to ensure that promising innovations, successful pilots, and best practices are replicated and scaled up through joint or coordinated planning, financing, and implementation. The participatory landscape strategies developed during project implementation will address these principles. Meanwhile, SGP Indonesia has already undertaken systematic outreach activities as an effort to promote scaling-up of community practices by involving governments, research and technical support institutions, foundations, and NGOs.

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

Resources will be made available through the SGP strategic grant modality (grants up to USD 150,000) to finance key elements of the upscaling initiative to reduce the risk to other donors and investors. Multi-stakeholder platforms, the SGP Country Programme, and the SGP NSC will help identify potential upscaling opportunities, analyze and plan upscaling processes, engage established microcredit and revolving fund mechanisms to finance upscaling components, design and implement the upscaling programme, and evaluate its performance and impacts for lessons learned for adaptive management, policy discussion and potential extension of the model to other areas of the country. Replication strategies for each landscape will be incorporated into the sustainability plan developed under Output 3.1.1.

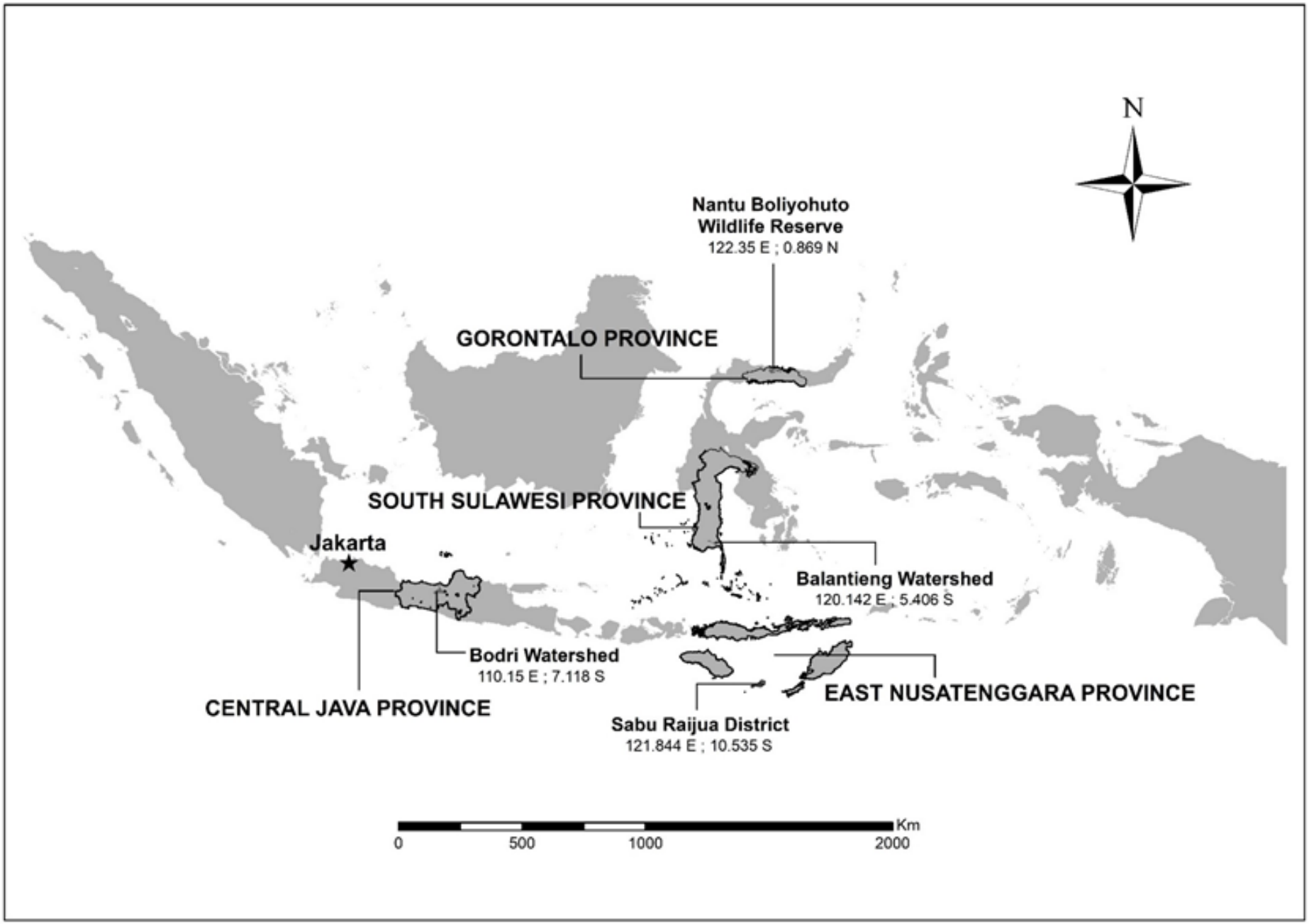
SGP Indonesia has gained considerable experience over the past years on development of social enterprises as a way to establish the economic incentives to adopt and maintain practices and systems that are biodiversity friendly and maintain or enhance ecosystem function e.g. shade-grown coffee (see https://terasmitra.com for the SGP supported enterprise). The OP7 project aims to further integrate social enterprises into landscape and community level initiatives wherever possible, linking production of specific biodiversity friendly products to value chain development and access to markets. By joining similar initiatives together, the social enterprises can achieve economies of scale as well as overcome barriers influencing quality, volume, timeliness and other factors.

SGP has identified NGOs and private sector partners who are willing and able to collaborate with communities to develop social enterprises. For example, in Nantu Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve (Gorontalo) there is potential for production of essential oils, however, the communities do not have the business or production skills to produce sufficient volumes at the required standards. The social enterprise modality is an important consideration for upscaling biodiversity friendly production initiatives.

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

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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



Midpoint geospatial coordinates of the target landscapes-seascapes are listed below:

Landscape-seascape (Province)	Midpoint geospatial coordinates	
	Latitude	Longitude
Nantu Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve (Gorontalo)	0.869 N	122.35 E
Balantieng Watershed (South Sulawesi)	5.406 S	120.142 E
Sabu Raijua District (East Nusatenggara)	10.535 S	121.844 E
Bodri Watershed (Central Java	7.118 S	110.15 E

1c. Child Project?

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

n/a

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:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Please see *Annex 7* to the Project Document for the full Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

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

A stakeholder analysis was undertaken during project preparation to identify key stakeholders, consult with them regarding their interests in the project and define their roles and responsibilities during project implementation. Effective and inclusive stakeholder engagement will be essential not only for achieving the project outcomes but also for sustaining and replicating the best practices and innovative approaches implemented on the project. A *Stakeholder Engagement Plan* (*Annex 7* to the *Project Document*) has been developed to guide the implementation team.

The primary stakeholders of the Indonesia GEF-SGP Upgraded Country Programme are the community-based organizations (CBOs), indigeneous peoples groups, and local communities who will receive grants to produce benefits to local sustainable development and the global environment. Women, ethnic minorities and youth will be especially invited to participate in the landscape planning and management processes as well as to submit project proposals for specific initiatives. Primary stakeholders are located in the rural areas of Sulawesi - three key forest landscape in Gorontalo Province, the Balantieng Watershed, and the Bodri Watershed, and a coastal land/seascape in the Sabu Raijua District. Stakeholder organizations will be identified first based on the experience of SGP over 20 years, and with more precision through a participatory process of planning and consultation to take place during the process of project formulation – financed through a Project Preparation Grant - and during implementation of the project itself.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Specific stakeholder engagement at the project output level is described below *Table 4* of the *Project Document.*

Table 4 of the Project Document: Planned stakeholder engagement across the project outputs

Outcome	Output	Oversight Responsibility	Key Partners	Targeted organizations and institutions	Key Responsibilities
Component 1: *Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection*					
Outcome 1.1: Ecosystem services and biodiversity within targeted landscapes and seascapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems that improve resilience and ecological connectivity	*Output 1.1.1:* Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes/ seascapes that restore degraded land, improve connectivity, support innovation in biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services including sustainable use of biodiversity, recovery of native vegetation, integrated fire management, water catchment protection, etc.)	National Coordinator (NC), NSC; UNDP CO;	NGOs, CBOs, Research institute	CBOs, local communities, academic institution, local government (District Officers), government agencies (State Forestry Department, State Biodiversity Centre)	· NGOs: Provide technical assistance to community organizations for implementation of projects · CBOs: Responsibilities in effective implementation of SGP projects, skills-building · Research institute: provide technical advice and support for biodiversity conservation, protected areas and watershed management.
Outcome 1.2: Sustainability and productivity of agro-ecosystems is strengthened through community-based initiatives promoting agro-ecological practices, landscape strategies developed by this project	*Output 1.2.1:* Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes/seascapes that promote widespread adoption of sustainable agro-ecological practices and systems by small and marginal farmers, including agroforestry, integrated crop-livestock-tree systems, etc.	NC, NSC; UNDP CO;	NGOs, CBOs, Research institute	CBOs, local communities, academic institution, local government (District Officers), government agencies (State Forestry Department, State Biodiversity Centre)	· NGOs: Provide technical assistance to community organizations for implementation of projects · CBOs: Responsibilities in effective implementation of SGP projects, skills-building, · Research institute: provide technical advice and support for agro-ecology and agroeconomics.
	Output 1.2.2: Targeted community projects documenting and reviving traditional agro-biodiversity knowledge through in	NC, NSC; UNDP CO;	NGOs, CBOs, Research institute	CBOs, local communities, academic institution	· NGOs: Provide technical assistance to community organizations for implementation of projects and help tin documenting traditional knowledge of agro-biodiversity

	-situ and on-farm crop genetic resource conservation, including seed selection and exchanges, participatory plant breeding, linked to food security, markets and relevant government schemes and programmes.				· CBOs: Responsibilities in effective implementation of SGP projects, skills-building, and collecting data and reporting
Outcome 1.3: Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access.	*Output 1.3.1:* Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods (i.e. activities that promote sustainable livelihoods, promote market access, organic and green products as well as microfinance opportunities	NC, NSC; UNDP CO;	NGOs, handicraft researchers, Product researchers, Academic Institutions, NTFP's networking government development agencies, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of tourism	Social impact enterprises, chain markets, product marketing agencies, national and international consumers.	· Social impact enterprises to assist communities in access to fair trade and new markets. · Product research to assist communities to improve product quality. · Develop innovative business model for community products to enter fair market. · Government agencies to provide infrastructure, marketing platforms, licensing and logistic support.
Outcome 1.4: Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficient technologies and climate mitigation options at community level.	*Output 1.4.1:* Community level small grant projects to build the capacities of community organization to plan strategically and implement projects that increase energy efficiency and reduce impact on climate through use of renewable energy (fuel-efficient stoves, micro hydro, etc.) and waste management	NC, NSC; UNDP CO;	NGOs, Academic institutions	Renewable energy invention company, youth groups	Academic institutions: build the capacity of communities; develop low cost, easy-to-adopt technologies tested on farmers' fields, as well as energy and waste management technology;
Component 2: *Landscape Governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication*					
Outcome 2.1: Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency	*Output 2.1.1:* A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder agreements for execution of adaptive landscape management plans and policies and enhanced community participation in land-use decision making and management	NC, NSC; UNDP CO;	Host Institution, local government	CBOs, local communities, academic institution, local government (District Officers), government agencies (State Forestry Department, State Biodiversity Centre)	· NGOs lead and facilitate participatory baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; · CBOs: participate in landscape planning & signatories to community level partnership agreements · Local government: Participate in baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements.
	Output 2.1.2: Landscape and seascapes strategies developed with the participation of community stakeholders to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects	NC, NSC; UNDP CO;	Host Institution, local government e.g. local governments, academia, NGOs, etc.	CBOs, local communities, academic institution, local government (District Officers), government agencies (State Forestry Department, State Biodiversity Centre)	· NGOs lead and facilitate participatory baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; · CBOs: participate in landscape planning & signatories to community level partnership agreements · Local government: Participate in baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements.
	Output 2.1.3: Partnership with relevant governme	NC, NSC; UNDP CO;	Host Institution, local government, private sector	CBOs, local communities, private sector, local government	· NGOs lead and facilitate participatory business matching workshop in each site of GEF-7

	nt or other organization or private company programmes and schemes at different levels established and resources leveraged for scale up and replication of good models/practices				· CBOs: develop business plan and present their business plan to private sector or local government in business matching workshop
Outcome 2.2: Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network	*Output 2.2.1:* Knowledge from community project innovations is identified, codified and disseminated to multiple audiences, for replication and upscaling.	NC, NSC; UNDP CO; NC, NSC;	NGOs, CBOs, academia,	Communities from other landscapes, Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment, and Climate Change; the Ministry of Agriculture, and; the Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources; Ministry of Rural Development	Sharing of lesson learnt and dissemination for multiple audiences. Provide inputs to policy makers, contribute to decision making with regards to environment or local livelihoods using evidence-based results generated from the project.

Safeguards have been designed for implementing adaptive stakeholder engagement measures if the COVID-19 pandemic is prolonged or recurrent during the project implementation phase (see *Annex 14*: *COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework*). Local NGO host organizations have important roles in facilitating integrated landscape approaches, such as the participatory baseline assessments, development of landscape strategies, and convening multi-stakeholder landscape platforms. The Country Programme Management team will provide strategic guidance to the local partners through a variety of in-person and virtual techniques accordingly. Travel to and within the project landscapes will be made consistent with the requisite protocols according to relevant national and local government and UNDP directives.

South-south cooperation (SSTrC): The project will also link up with the South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform launched by SGP Global during its Sixth Operational Phase (OP6). During OP7 this tool will be used to share information and to replicate the knowledge and innovation created, promoted, and/or tested by civil society and communities on the ground that could fill critical gaps in national action plans and produce timely and significant results. The goal of the South-South cooperation initiative is to support communities in mobilizing and taking advantage of development solutions and technical expertise available in the South. In this regard, learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be further explored during project implementation.

The project will facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA[1]. To bring the voice of Indonesia to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discussion on socio-ecological resilience at the landscape level. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries, e.g., Malaysia, that are implementing initiatives on conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and community-level clean energy solutions in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Indonesia.

[1] https://panorama.solutions/en

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain) Yes

Participants in the multi-stakeholder landscape governance platforms

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

SGP Indonesia is widely recognized in the country for their focus on mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment. During the project preparation phase of OP7, a *Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan* (see *Annex 9* to the *Project Document*) were prepared, building upon the experiences and lessons of the programme. The gender action plan for the project was developed in accordance with the SGP OP7 Technical Guidance Note on Gender, the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2021[1], and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming.

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

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

SGP has been a pioneer and highly recognized in mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment in every step of its program cycle. A gender focal point is designated within the SGP NSC to ensure review of gender considerations in project selection. The project will prioritize work with women's groups, particularly livelihood groups and public health volunteer groups. The potential benefits to and impacts upon women are considered throughout the SGP process of grant project design and implementation, and their roles within implemented community-based initiatives is monitored.

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

[1] UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2021

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.

Partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements, as appropriate; potential participants on policy platforms. During OP7, engagement with the private sector will be key, reaching out to companies that are buyers of non-timber forest products or other local community products, as well as companies that have skills for product development or market research. To attract investment by the private sector, engagement with financial institutions and establishment of public-private partnerships to facilitate credit guarantee schemes is necessary. Furthermore, the engagement with both private sector and financial institutions will allow local communities to access processing technology. SGP Indonesia will develop a strategy to increase private sector involvement in Climate-Resilient Agriculture. This empowerment intervention will support development and strengthening of value chains, in which collaborative management with the private sector is critical to ensure sustainability. Impact Enterprises, as private sector entities that aim at creating maximum positive impact for their customers, employees, business partners and the public at large, as well as for the environment, will buy the products of community climate- resilient agriculture, introducing high quality standards for products and processing that will motivate farmers to improve their capacities aided by SGP. Impact Enterprises will also introduce and apply principles of organic production and fair-trade.

The SGP will also explore possible linkages with private sector corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives for wider resource mobilisation for grantee partners and for upscaling or replicating best practices.

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 key risks that could threaten the achievement of results through the chosen strategy are described in the *Risk Register* in *Annex 5*, along with proposed mitigation measures and recommended risk owners who would be responsible to manage the risks during the project implementation phase. A few of the identified risks are operational, including the low level of technical and managerial capacity of some CBOs to implement grant projects. These risks wil be mitigated through capacity building and qualified guidance delivered by the NSC, the SGP Country Programme Management Unit (CPMU), the UNDP Country Office, the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms, and other partners, including those engaged through strategic project modalities.

The social and environmental risks that were assessed as part of the *Social and Environmental Screening Procedure* (see *Annex 4*) are also consolidated into the risk register. The overall risk-rating for the project is "Moderate". To meet the SES requirements, the following safeguard plans have been prepared: (i) *Stakeholder Engagement Plan* (see *Annex 7*); (ii) *Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan* (see *Annex 9*); (iii) Climate and Disaster Risk Screening (see *Annex 13*); and (iv) COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework (see *Annex 14*).

The risk associated with vulnerable and marginalized groups, including indigenous peoples, possibly being excluded from fully participating in decisions regarding priority actions on lands claimed by them and including utilization of natural resources, is rated as moderate. The SGP in Indonesia has extensive experience in engaging with indigenous peoples' communities. The SGP operational guidelines and UNDP policies and procedures provide further guidance on ensuring inclusive and equitable participation. Consistent with Standard 6 (*Indigenous Peoples*) of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) processes will be implemented for activities involving possible access restrictions to land, territories, and resources, and accessing of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples.

The multi-stakeholder platforms that will be established in the landscapes are planned to have equitable representation of indigenous peoples and women, and customary rights issues will be addressed in the landscape strategies and action plans. Indigenous peoples populations and other marginalized groups will also be engaged in decision-making processes, e.g., development of the Landscape Strategies. CBOs from indigenous peoples populations will be assisted in preparing grant propels, as needed, e.g., allowing local language to be used. Activities on lands claimed by indigenous peoples populations will only commence upon FPIC from local communities. And recording or otherwise documenting traditional knowledge held by indigenous peoples populations will only be made FPIC.

Grant proposals for projects that may potentially affect traditional knowledge or cultural heritage sites and practices, applicants will be required to confirm that interventions will follow relevant cultural norms and comply with UNDP SES Standard 4 requirements. Implementation of ecotourism experiences will not proceed without meaningful, effective participation of affected communities. The Implementing Partner, YBUL, has developed a multi-tiered Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to allow stakeholders to voice concern regarding specific issues and to reach satisfactory resolution through inclusive conflict management measures. Grievances can also be lodged through the UNDP Stakeholder Response Mechanism, as outlined in the *Stakeholder Engagement Plan* (see *Annex 7* to the *Project Document*). Moreover, each memorandum of agreement signed with the grantees of small grants contains a provision on conflict resolution. Although the project does not directly entail any physical interventions involving large-scale construction or excavation activities, a chance find procedure has nevertheless been developed and attached to the *Stakeholder Engagement Plan*.

The *Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan* (*Annex 9*) includes proposed approaches and activities to ensure the project is gender responsive and focus on gender equality and women's empowerment, annexed to the project document is an integral part of the Project Document and the project implementation process. All awarded projects must include a gender analysis and an action plan for gender responsive implementation of the individual projects, aligned with the overall Gender Action Plan for the project, and grantees will be required to provide monitoring and evaluation (M&E) feedback regularly. The Country Programme Management Unit will ensure gender expertise to provide guidance and ensure gender responsive implementation of the landscape strategies and community grants, as well as to monitor and evaluate the achievement of the gender mainstreaming targets outlined in the Gender Action Plan. And the Gender Analysis and Gender Action plan will be regularly reviewed and updated to account for gender differentiated impacts, e.g., regarding the impacts and response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Biophysical descriptions have been assessed through review of secondary sources and documented in the *Landscape Profiles* annexed to the Project Document (see *Annex 11*). These will be further elaborated as part of the Participatory Landscape Baseline Assessments that are planned at project inception. The baseline assessments will include site inventories and analyses of biodiversity, land use, local livelihoods, climate conditions, climate change issues in the landscapes to confirm project sites and outline strategies for socio-ecological production landscapes. In the grant proposals, applicants will be required to ensure that UNDP Social and Environmental Standards as well as national environmental protection laws and derivative legislation are followed in the execution of project activities. No invasive alien species will be used; preference will be given to native species. Potential environmental risks associated with ecotourism development will be assessed in grant proposals including such interventions, and mitigation measures will be required in the formulation of the grant proposal. And project interventions will not entail logging of primary forests or other areas of high conservation value.

The NSC, technical advisory consultant(s), and multi-stakeholder landscape platforms will review project proposals to ensure compliance with national laws and regulations and UNDP SES, and to confirm that there are no negative impacts on critical habitats, environmentally sensitive areas or on protected areas. Project interventions will purposefully focus on strengthening biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Mitigation measures will be implemented, as needed for managing potential environmental risks associated with ecotourism interventions. Restoration-rehabilitation activities will be carried out in accordance with management plans developed through participatory processes. For projects involving micro hydropower installations, the grant proposals will be required to include an assessment of potential impacts and a description of mitigation measures proposed. Installation and operation of micro hydropower units will only commence upon approval of the designs and environmental assessment by UNDP, to confirm compliance with UNDP SES. Host organizations in each of the four landscapes-seascape will provide site level training as well as monitoring of activities in the field.

The project will institute adaptive management measures, building upon SGP's unique position in facilitating socio-ecological resilience and delivering global environmental benefits through community-driven initiatives. The project design is predicated on enhancing socio-ecological resilience. Facilitated by multi-stakeholder collaborative processes, the project strategy promotes landscape approaches for achieving sustainable management of natural resources. Bringing together cross-sectoral and multiple stakeholders into participatory processes will help enhance the knowledge of the risks associated with zoonotic diseases like COVID-19 and how landscape management approaches can help mitigate the risks and build social and ecological resilience of local communities. The project will also promote on-farm diversification and improved agroecological farming practices, which will contribute to increased food and income security of local communities, strengthening their coping capacities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and other socioeconomic disruptions.

As outlined in the *Climate and Disaster Risk Screening* (see *Annex 13*), hazard levels associated with flooding and extreme weather conditions are high in some of the project landscapes and potential short-term incidents and long-term consequences would likely affect vulnerable communities the most, such as the poor, the elderly, women, and children. In severe cases leading to physical destruction, loss of lives, and migration, it would have impactful effect on the livelihoods and access to education of project beneficiaries. Risks associated with damage from potential hazards are relevant for some of the climate change mitigation interventions in rural areas, micro hydropower units, and solar PV installations. There are also risks to the restoration-rehabilitation of degraded lands and forest areas. These risks could be mitigated by proper siting, selection of durable materials, installation of equipment on impermeable layers/platform, use of protective structures, integrating erosion control measures into the planned interventions, etc.

Community-based organisations will be required to assess in their project proposal documents the risks of climate and geophysical hazards on proposed infrastructure and assets and describe what measures are proposed to reduce and manage the risks. Climate and geophysical hazards will also be addressed in the project SESP, which will be reviewed annually. Moreover, the design and implementation of project interventions will be guided the CPMU and the NSC and supported by the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms.

The risks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, which coincided with the project preparation phase, are relevant with respect to operational, financial, and community safety aspects. Safeguards have been designed for implementing adaptive stakeholder engagement measures if the COVID-19 pandemic is prolonged or recurrent during the project implementation phase (see *Annex 14*: *COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework*). For example, virtual meetings will be held where feasible, and as needed, developing Internet skills of women and disabled people and facilitating Internet access through local NGOs, etc. SGP Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be reviewed and updated to address risk of virus exposure. Hazard assessments will be required for project proposals involving gatherings of multiple people, and mitigation measures will be implemented accordingly, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc.

Extracted from Project Document Annex 4: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Risk Description	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High.*
Risk 1: Vulnerable or marginalized groups, including indigenous peoples, might be excluded from fully participating in decisions regarding priority actions on lands claimed by them and including utilization of natural resources; and there may be a heightened risk of vulnerability due to a prolonged or recurrent outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic or similar crisis	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Indigenous peoples populations are significant in some of the project landscapes-seascape, including in Bulukumba, South Sulawesi Province and Sabu Raijua, NTT Province. The SGP in Indonesia has extensive experience in working with indigenous peoples communities, including 17 projects under the Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI) program. SGP proposals are developed by community-based organizations, and any proposed interventions involving indigenous peoples will be developed on the basis of the needs and priorities of those IP communities. Part of the proposal development process includes	**Assessment**: Indigenous peoples in the project landscapes-seascape were assessed during the stakeholder consultations made in the project preparation phase. Some community consultations were made; however, travel restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic precluded visits to all communities in the project landscapes-seascapes. Information obtained from the PPG stakeholder consultations and review of secondary sources was documented in the Landscape Profiles and Gender Analysis annexed to the Project Document. Socioeconomic descriptions are provided in the Landscape Profiles and the Gender Analysis annexed to the Project Document, and these will be further elaborated as part of the Participatory Landscape Baseline Assessments that are planned at project inception. The Participatory Landscape Baseline Assessments will include FPIC consultations in landscapes where indigenous peoples are residing. A separate Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) was determined not necessary. Individual SGP proposals are developed by local community-based organizations, based on the priorities and issues facing those c

				pment process includes ensuring free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) with the local communities. For these reasons, a moderate risk rating is applied.	ommunities. Under this modality, the indigenous communities are planning the proposed intervention for their communities. FPIC will be a requirement in individual SGP proposals prior to approval for funding and commencement of the interventions, in order to document consent by the communities Management: Involvement of indigenous peoples populations is addressed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Gender Action Plan that are annexed to the project document. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan also includes a description of the project's grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and information on UNDP's Accountability Mechanism. The multi-stakeholder platforms that will be established in the landscapes are planned to have equitable representation of indigenous peoples and women, and customary rights issues will be addressed in the landscape strategies and action plans. Indigenous peoples populations and other marginalized groups will also be engaged in decision-making processes, e.g., development of the Landscape Strategies. CBOs from indigenous peoples populations will be assisted in preparing grant propels, as needed, e.g., allowing local language to be used. Activities on lands claimed by indigenous peoples populations will only commence upon free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from local communities. And recording or otherwise documenting traditional knowledge held by indigenous peoples populations will only be made FPIC. The SGP in Indonesia has demonstrated over the past two decades that indigenous peoples populations' rights, livelihoods, culture and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval for financing. Through involvement in the Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI), the SGP team in Indonesia has further developed their capacity and a strong track record in working with communiti

				es of Indigenous Peoples in the country.
Risk 2: Project approaches, design and activities might not fully incorporate or reflect views, priorities and constraints of women and girls and might not ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement in implementation and accessing opportunities and benefits	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	According to the 2019 Gender Empowerment Measures (GEM) report published by Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia, the project landscapes-seascape have GEM below the Indonesian average GEM (75.24). Nationally, women's economic roles have increased from year to year. But there remain low levels of women in decision-making processes, particularly in rural areas.	Assessment: A Gender Analysis was conducted during the PPG phase to identify the main gender issues within the context of the country and those specific to the landscapes-seascape. Management: The Gender Action Plan is informed by secondary sources of information, including the mid-term reviews of the OP6 of the SGP, consultations with the CBOs and women's and community groups in the landscapes-seascape. The Gender Action Plan includes proposed approaches and activities to ensure the project is gender responsive and focus on gender equality and women's empowerment, annexed to the project document is an integral part of the Project Document and the project implementation process. The project will promote proposals from women's groups with the aim that at least 50% of all proposals awarded are women-led. All awarded projects must include a gender analysis and an action plan for gender responsive implementation of the individual projects, aligned with the overall Gender Action Plan for the project, and grantees will be required to provide monitoring and evaluation (M&E) feedback regularly. The Country Programme Management Unit will ensure gender expertise to provide guidance and ensure gender responsive implementation of the landscape strategies and community grants, as well as to monitor and evaluate the achievement of the gender mainstreaming targets outlined in the Gender Action Plan. The Gender Analysis and Gender Action plan will be regularly reviewed and updated to account for gender differentiated impacts, e.g., regarding the impacts and response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
Risk 3: Poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical ecosystems (e	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	There are globally significant biodiversity and critical ecosystems situated within the project land	Assessment: Biophysical descriptions have been assessed through review of secondary source

	critical ecosystems (e.g., near the Nantu Forest Reserve in the Gorontalo landscape), including through the introduction of invasive alien species during land or forest rehabilitation or restoration, or result in human-wildlife conflicts			d within the project landscapes-seascapes which require careful consideration in the design and implementation of small grant interventions.	s and documented in the Landscape Profiles annexed to the Project Document. These will be further elaborated as part of the Participatory Landscape Baseline Assessments that are planned at project inception. The baseline assessments will include site inventories and analyses of biodiversity, land use, local livelihoods, climate conditions, climate change issues in the landscapes to confirm project sites and outline strategies for socio-ecological production landscapes. Management: In the grant proposals, applicants will be required to ensure that UNDP Social and Environmental Standards as well as national environmental protection laws and derivative legislation are followed in the execution of project activities. No invasive alien species will be used; preference will be given to native species. Potential environmental risks associated with ecotourism development will be assessed in grant proposals including such interventions, and mitigation measures will be required in the formulation of the grant proposal. And project interventions will not entail logging of primary forests or other areas of high conservation value. The NSC, technical advisory consultant (s), and multi-stakeholder landscape platforms will review project proposals to ensure compliance with national laws and regulations and UNDP Standards, and to confirm that there are no negative impacts on critical habitats, environmentally sensitive areas or on protected areas. Project interventions will purposefully focus on strengthening biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Mitigation measures will be implemented, as needed for managing potential environmental risks associated with ecotourism interventions. Restoration-rehabilitation activities will be carried out in accordance with management plans developed through participatory processes. Host organizations in each of the four landscapes-seascape will provide site level training as well as monitoring of activities i

				n the field.
Risk 4: Micro hydropower installations may alter environmental flows, possibly resulting in adverse impacts to local ecology.	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	Local communities in some of the target landscapes-seascape have stressed interest in micro hydropower installations as one of the renewable energy solutions, providing additional energy security and contributing towards low emission development strategies.	**Assessment:** Micro hydropower installations have been successfully implemented during earlier operational phases of the SGP in Indonesia. The typical capacities of the units do not require environmental impact assessments under Indonesian regulations. The entire streambed is not dammed for the operation of these micro hydropower units and there is minimal impact to environmental flows. As a safeguard measure, grant proposals will be required to include an assessment of potential impacts and a description of mitigation measures proposed, demonstrating compliance with UNDP SES and relevant local and national regulations. Proposals will be reviewed by qualified specialists, e.g., members of the Technical Advisory Group. **Management:** Installation and operation of micro hydro power units will only commence upon approval of the designs and environmental assessment by UNDP, to confirm compliance with UNDP SES. Construction and implementation will be monitored by the Country Programme Management Unit and local host organizations supporting the landscape activities.
Risk 5: Periodic droughts, floods, changes in rainfall distribution, cyclonic winds, tsunamis, earthquakes, extreme weather events such as prolonged drought periods and flash floods occur in the landscapes-seascapes. These climate and disaster hazards may impact the project beneficiaries, project activities and the implementation processes, and the expected results.	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	The Indonesian disaster risk index (IRBI) shows all regions in Indonesia have the potential to experience disaster. Also the landscape-seascape in the project are vulnerable to the impacts of climate and disaster hazards, including wildfires, cyclone, storms, flooding, landslides, extreme heat, earthquakes, and water scarcity.	**Assessment:** A Climate and Disaster Risk Screening was prepared during the project preparation phase and annexed to the Project Document. As part of the updated Participatory Landscape Baseline Assessments, hazard assessments for landscape-seascape areas will be conducted in partnership with the local stakeholders, to provide additional details with respect to potential disaster and climate risks to inform the activity plans of the grant projects, and to incorporate appropriate preparedness and mitigation measures. CBOs will be required to include an assessment in the project proposal documents on the risks of climate and geophysical hazards on proposed infrastructure and as

				sets, and describe what measures are proposed to reduce and manage the risks. The NSC, technical advisory consultant(s), and multi-stakeholder landscape platforms will review the climate and disaster risk assessments and provide guidance to the proposed mitigation measures. Moreover, CBOs have the opportunity to apply for a SGP preparation grant, e.g., to obtain specialist assistance for assessing climate and disaster risks and developing mitigation measures. This information would then be incorporated into the SGP grant proposal for the intervention. Management: The Landscape Strategies will incorporate information on climate and disaster hazards and key stakeholders responsible for disaster risk reduction and management. The design and implementation of project interventions will be guided by the Country Programme Management Unit (CPMU), technical advisory consultant(s), and the National Steering Committee (NSC) and supported by the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms. Officers from local governmental entities in the project landscapes will be invited to participate on the landscape platforms and to provide inputs and guidance on developing mitigation plans and managing the risks identified in the grant proposals. Under the multi-stakeholder landscape-seascape governance platforms, the project will promote regular coordination between the grantees and the local stakeholders for early warning, disaster preparedness updates and awareness, including COVID- 19 pandemic and similar conditions.
Risk 6: There may be a heightened vulnerability due to a prolonged or recurrent outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic or similar crisis. Members of the project implementing team, local community members involved in project activities may be at a heightened risk of exposure to COVID 19 through	I = 3 L = 4	Moderate	The landscape approach promoted on the project is predicated on participatory processes, including multi-stakeholder meetings, trainings, learning exchanges, seminars, etc. Ongoing COVID-19 vaccination programme may lead to a change in the context and in the regulat	Assessment: A COVID-19 Analysis was undertaken during the PPG phase and is annexed to the Project document. Management: Adaptive management measures will be implemented to reduce the risk of virus exposure during a potential prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic, or similar crisis. A COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework has been prepared and is annex

to COVID-19 through the stakeholder consultation meetings, workshops and field visits, etc. There is also potential economic decline, disruptions in product supply-demand as a result of prolonged or recurrent pandemic situations, implicating on the project implementation plans, expected results and coping capacities of local communities.			ions. This is to be observed during project implementation.	ed to the Project Document. Mitigation measures will be implemented accordingly, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc. Virtual meetings will be held where feasible. The project Knowledge Management and Communications Strategy, to be completed during project implementation, will include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation and could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities and risks, it will be important to remain abreast of the situation during project implementation and regularly review the risk and update mitigation measures as needed. The project's COVID-19 Action Framework also includes measures that address opportunities, including promoting sustainable forest management approaches that safeguard critical ecosystems and reduce human-wildlife interactions, facilitating strengthened and broadened partnerships for ensuring stable supply chains for non-timber forest products and other resources produced through the sustainable livelihood interventions on the project, etc.
Risk 7: The project may potentially involve activities adjacent to cultural heritage sites, have adverse impacts to sites, and/or involve utilization of tangible or intangible forms of cultural heritage.	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	The project landscapes include cultural heritage sites.	<u>Assessment:</u> The participatory baseline assessments will follow a strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA) approach, particularly regarding potential cultural heritage risks, including activities planned adjacent to or within a cultural heritage site, potential impacts to sites, and utilization of tangible or intangible forms of cultural heritage. <u>Management:</u> Risk mitigation measures will be incorporated into the landscape strategies, e.g., promoting ecotourism experiences, documenting traditional knowledge, securing free, prior and informed consent from indigenous peoples, etc.
Risk 8: Project activitie	I = 3	**Moderate**	Tourists may directly or	Assessment:

Risk 8: Project activities related to new or strengthened ecotourism experiences may affect cultural heritage of local people, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices.	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	Tourists may directly or indirectly affect the cultural heritage or norms of local communities. The involvement of tourists may pose potential social impacts.	Assessment: During the Participatory Landscape Baseline Assessments, traditional knowledge and cultural heritage sites and practices will be documented, and appropriate restrictions described for possible ecotourism or other project activities. Management: Grant proposals for projects that may potentially affect traditional knowledge or cultural heritage sites and practices, applicants will be required to confirm that interventions will follow relevant cultural norms and comply with UNDP SES Standard 4 requirements. Implementation of ecotourism experiences will not proceed without meaningful, effective participation of affected communities. The multi-tiered Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been developed to allow stakeholders to voice concern regarding specific issues and to reach satisfactory resolution through inclusive conflict management measures. Although the project does not directly entail any physical interventions involving large-scale construction or excavation activities, a chance find procedure has nevertheless been developed and attached to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
Risk 9: Workers involved in restoration-rehabilitation and agro-ecological production activities might be exposed to hazards in their use and handling of agrochemicals without adequate personal protective equipment, training and safeguards, or which might be subject to international bans.	I = 3 L = 2	**Moderate**	The landscape strategies will promote reduction and minimization of the use of agrochemicals. In some cases, non-chemical options might not be feasible, e.g., herbicides could be used in some of the restoration activities, e.g., clearing of invasive alien species. There are approved, safe agrochemicals available. But obsolete stocks are common in many countries. And workers could be ill-informed about the hazards of agrochemica	**Assessment**: In the grant proposals, applicants will be required to ensure that UNDP Social and Environmental Standards as well as national occupational safety and health laws and derivative legislation are followed in the execution of project activities. **Management**: Restoration-rehabilitation and agro-ecological production activities are expected to be carried out in collaboration with or under the supervision of responsible governmental entities, or professional partners, such as experienced NGOs. Project proposals will be required to provide details that outline standard operating procedures including but not limited to the following: 1) internationally or nationally banned

			ls, including approved ones, and correct health and safety procedures.	or restricted agrochemicals will not be used, 2) workers working with agrochemical inputs will be trained and equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment, and 3) national, provincial, and local guidelines and regulations on use and handling of agrochemical inputs will be followed.
Risk 10: Project interventions involving agrochemicals (e.g., in the Central Java landscape) may result in release of pollutants to the environment and in the generation of hazardous waste, as well as pose risks to community health and safety.	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	Unsafe use and handling of agrochemicals and associated hazardous wastes generated (e.g., used containers) may release harmful pollutants to the environment, and pose community health and safety risks.	Assessment: In the grant proposals, applicants will be required to ensure that UNDP Social and Environmental Standards as well as national environmental protection laws and derivative legislation are followed in the execution of project activities. Management: Non-chemical options will be promoted. In cases where agrochemicals are used, workers involved in the restoration and other activities will be trained in the safe use and management of agrochemicals inputs. The host organizations in each of the four landscapes-seascape will provide site level training as well as monitoring of safe use and management of agrochemicals and generated wastes.

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.

Institutional arrangements

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is **Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan (YBUL)**.

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

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

· Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

· Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;

· Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;

· Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;

· Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;

· Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,

· Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

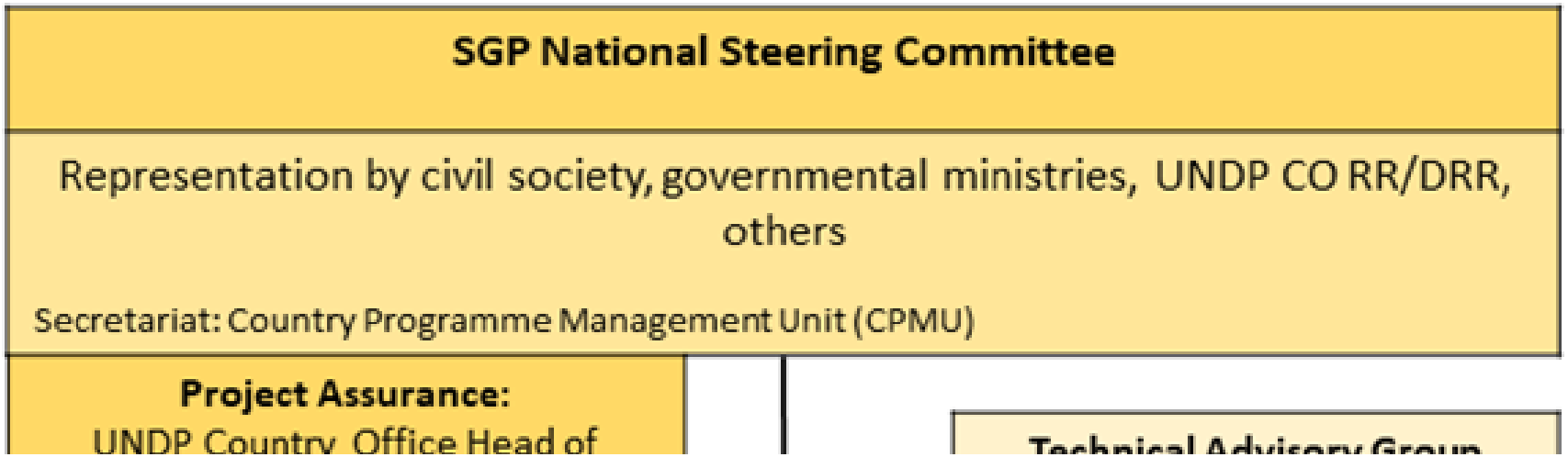
Project stakeholders and target groups: CBOs and NGOs in the target landscapes. These stakeholders, with support of the multi-stakeholder governance platforms in each of the target landscapes, as well as technical and strategic assistance from the SGP, will design and implement the projects to generate global environmental benefits and community livelihood benefits.

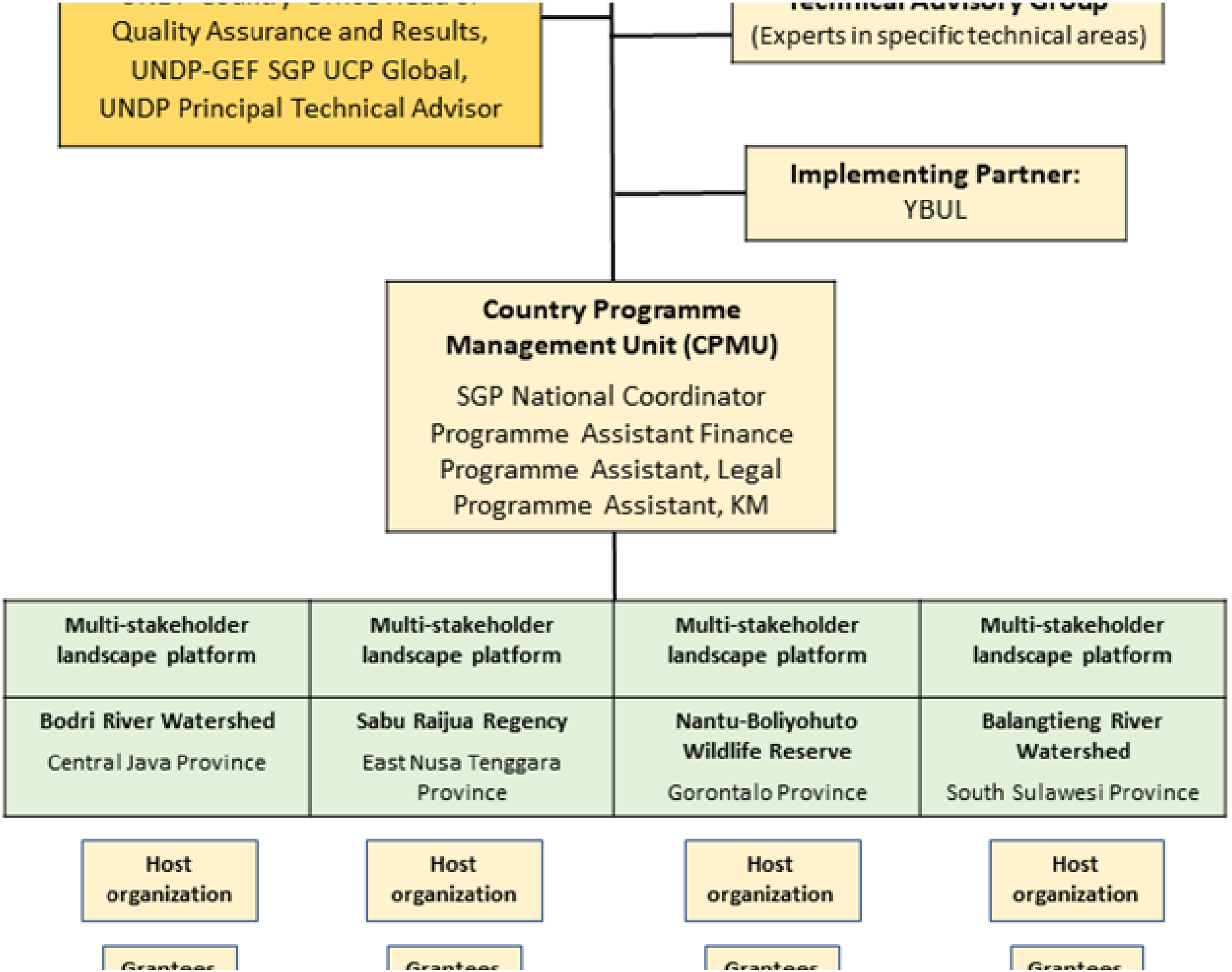
UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) and attends NSC meetings.

Section 2: Project governance structure

The roles and responsibilities of the various parties to the project are illustrated in the organogram shown below in *Figure 7* of the *Project Document* and described in the SGP Operational Guidelines (see Annex 18).

Project Document Figure 7: Project organization




Quality Assurance and Results,
UNDP-GEF SGP UCP Global,
UNDP Principal Technical Advisor
(Experts in specific technical areas)
Implementing Partner:
YBUL
Country Programme
Management Unit (CPMU)
SGP National Coordinator
Programme Assistant Finance
Programme Assistant, Legal
Programme Assistant, KM
Multi-stakeholder landscape platform
Multi-stakeholder landscape platform
Multi-stakeholder landscape platform
Multi-stakeholder landscape platform
Bodri River Watershed
Central Java Province
Sabu Raijua Regency
East Nusa Tenggara Province
Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve
Gorontalo Province
Balangtieng River Watershed
South Sulawesi Province
Host organization
Host organization
Host organization
Host organization

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the NSC

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

In this case, UNDP is only performing an implementation oversight role in the project vis-à-vis our role in the NSC and in the project assurance function and therefore a full separation of project implementation oversight and execution duties has been assured.

Section 4: Roles and Responsiblities of the Project Organization Structure

Project Board: The Project Board (called **SGP National Steering Committee, NSC**) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, NSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition

The NSC is composed of voluntary members from NGOs, academic and scientific institutions, other civil society organizations, private sector, the UNDP Country Office, and government. In accordance with the global **SGP Operational Guidelines** (see *Annex 19*) that will guide overall project implementation in Indonesia, and in keeping with past best practice, the UNDP Resident Representative will appoint the **National Steering Committee** (NSC) members in consultation with the GEF Operational Focal Point. . NSC members serve without remuneration and rotate periodically in accordance with its rules of procedure. The Government is usually represented by the GEF Operational Focal Point or by another high-level representative of relevant ministries or institutions. The NSC assesses the performance of the SGP National Coordinator with input from the UNDP RR, the SGP UCP Global Coordinator, and UNOPS. The NSC also contributes to bridging community-level experiences with national policymaking.

On an as-needed basis, the NSC can invite specialists having specific technical expertise to provide guidance on subjects being deliberated by the NSC or to deliver technical feedback as part of the NSC decision-making processes, e.g., evaluation of project proposals.).

The two main (mandatory) roles of the NSC are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the NSC and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The NSC reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The NSC is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

In case consensus cannot be reached within the NSC, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, he/she will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the NSC include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints.
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager (also called SGP National Coordinator).
- Provide guidance on new project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF.
- Support coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Support coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project.
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year.
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Address project-level grievances.
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses.

- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.
- Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance role and supports the NSC and Country Programme Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed, and conflict of interest issues are monitored and addressed. The NSC cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the SGP National Coordinator. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

UNDP will provide overall Programme oversight and take responsibility for standard GEF project cycle management services beyond assistance and oversight of project design and negotiation, including project monitoring, periodic evaluations, troubleshooting, and reporting to the GEF. UNDP will also provide high level technical and managerial support from the UNDP GEF Global Coordinator for the SGP Upgrading Country Programmes, who is responsible for project oversight for all SGP Upgraded Country Programme projects.[1] The SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) will monitor Upgraded Country Programmes for compliance with GEF SGP core policies and procedures.

In accordance with the global **SGP Operational Guidelines** (see *Annex 18*) that will guide overall project implementation in Indonesia, and in keeping with past best practice, the UNDP Resident Representative will appoint the **National Steering Committee** (NSC) members in consultation with the GEF Operational Focal Point. The NSC, composed of government and non-government organizations with a non-government majority, a UNDP representative, and individuals with expertise in the GEF Focal Areas, is responsible for grant selection and approval and for determining the overall strategy of the SGP in the country. NSC members serve without remuneration and rotate periodically in accordance with its rules of procedure. The Government is usually represented by the GEF Operational Focal Point or by another high-level representative of relevant ministries or institutions. The NSC assesses the performance of the SGP National Coordinator with input from the UNDP RR, the SGP UCP Global Coordinator, and UNOPS. The NSC also contributes to bridging community-level experiences with national policymaking.

On an as-needed basis, the NSC can invite specialists having specific technical expertise to provide guidance on subjects being deliberated by the NSC or to deliver technical feedback as part of the NSC decision-making processes, e.g., evaluation of project proposals.

The UNDP **Country Office** is the business unit in UNDP for the SGP project and is responsible for ensuring the project meets its objective and delivers on its targets. The Country Office will make available its expertise in various environment and development fields as shown below. It will also provide other types of support at the local level such as infrastructure and financial management services, as required. UNDP will be represented in the NSC and will actively participate in grant monitoring activities. The CO will participate in NSC meetings, promoting synergies with other relevant Programmes, and support the design and implementation of the SGP strategy, among other things.

The **Country Programme Management Unit (CPMU)** composed of an SGP National Coordinator and a Programme Assistant, recruited through competitive processes, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Programme. This includes supporting NSC strategic work and grant selection by developing technical papers, undertaking ex-ante technical reviews of project proposals; taking responsibility for monitoring the grant portfolio and for providing technical assistance to grantees during project design and implementation; mobilizing cash and in-kind resources; preparing reports for UNDP, GEF and other donors; implementing a capacity development Programme for communities, CBOs and NGOs, as well as a communications and knowledge management strategy to ensure adequate visibility of GEF investments, and disseminating good practices and lessons learnt. The terms of reference for the members of the CPMU are included in the overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts in *Annex 6*.

Grants will be selected by the NSC from proposals submitted by CBOs and NGOs through calls for proposals in specific thematic and geographic areas relevant to the SGP Country Programme strategy, as embodied in this document. Although government organizations cannot receive SGP grants, every effort will be made to coordinate grant implementation with relevant line ministries, decentralized institutions, universities and local government authorities to ensure their support, create opportunities for co-financing, and provide feedback on policy implementation on the ground. Contributions from and cooperation with the private sector will also be sought.

Planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives

The intersection of the contributions and complimentary activities of the project co-financing partners with the planned OP7 project results are presented below.

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Included in project results?	If yes, list the relevant outputs
Gorontalo Provincial Government	Public investment	$160,015	No	N/A
District governments	In-kind	$809,790	No	N/A
YBUL	Grant	$778,571	No	N/A
	In-kind	$250,000	Yes	PMC, 3.1.1
CSO grantees	In-kind	$2,100,000	Yes	1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1, 1.4.1
	Grant	$250,000	Yes	1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1, 1.4.1
UNDP	In-kind	$40,000	Yes	2.1.1

The OP7 project will also collaborate with and build on the lessons of a range of related initiatives. The National Steering Committee (NSC) of the Indonesia SGP Country Programme has consistently promoted the collaboration of the Country Programme with GEF and government-financed projects and programmes for many years. SGP Indonesia has provided technical assistance to community components of selected GEF full-sized projects to increase the efficiency of uptake by community stakeholders of project-promoted technologies and practices. Members of the NSC endorse collaborative arrangements and partnerships to maximize the efficiency of the GEF SGP investment, as well as disseminate SGP-sponsored technologies, experience and lessons learned to be absorbed by government programmes and institutions. Collaboration opportunities will be fostered with the following projects:

· UNDP-GEF – *Strengthening Forest Area Planning and Management in Kalimantan (KalFor)* - this project is designed to support the Government's programme to maintain forests remaining outside state forest zones in Kalimantan by addressing sustainable management of these forest ecosystems. The project aims to develop a framework for maintaining the forest, including its biodiversity and ecosystem functions, of Kalimantan's lowland and montane areas to compete with the growth and development of the estate crop sector. The SGP OP7 project will build on lessons from KalFor with respect to integrated landscape management.

· UNDP-GEF - *Biodiversity Conservation in Sumatra (TIGER)* - The objective of the project is to enhance biodiversity conservation in priority landscapes in Sumatra through adoption of good management practices in protected areas and adjacent production landscapes, using tiger recovery as a key indicator of success. This will be accomplished by supporting implementation of the National Tiger Recovery Plan, which sets out the key elements to protect forests and wildlife in Sumatra. The project aims to address a range of institutional, governance and financial issues that prevent the project objective from being achieved. In doing so, it will create a model biodiversity management system that is operational across the target landscapes, can be scaled-up across Sumatra, and strengthens the national PA system. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry leads project implementation in partnership with UNDP and NGOs. Lessons from the TIGER project will be utilized on the SGP OP7 project, particularly for working in partnership with protected areas within the project landscapes, e.g., in Gorontalo.

· World Bank-GEF - *The Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program-Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP - CTI)* - The restructured COREMAP-CTI aims to strengthen institutional capacity in coastal ecosystems monitoring and research to produce evidence-based resource management information and to improve management effectiveness of priority coastal ecosystems. Lessons and experiences from COREMAP-CTI will help inform the interventions in the Sabu-Raijua landscape-seascape.

· UNDP-GEF – *Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Indonesia's Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ISMIA)*- location: Gorontalo - The objective of the project is to reduce/eliminate the use of mercury in the Indonesian ASGM mining sector through provision of technical assistance, technology transfer, establishment of public private partnerships and facilitating access to financing for the purchase of mercury-free processing equipment. Unsustainable mining activities are posing threats to some parts of the OP7 project landscapes, including in Gorontalo and Bulukumba. Best practices and alternative livelihood interventions on the ASGM project will inform implementation of the landscape strategies under SGP OP7.

· UNDP-FAO-GEF - *Strengthening sustainability in commodity and food systems, land restoration and land use governance through integrated landscape management for multiple benefits in Indonesia* (GEF ID: 10238). This project is the Indonesian country project under the GEF-7 Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program. While there are no direct overlaps with respect to landscapes, one of the five FOLUR landscapes is located in the province of South Sulawesi, although in a different district to the SGP OP7 landscape. Synergies will be explored during project implementation, e.g., collaborating on farmers training, best practice in establishing multi-stakeholder landscape platforms, and strengthening participation of local communities in conservation and restoration initiatives.

· UNIDO-GEF project *Maintaining and Enhancing Water Yield through Land and Forest Rehabilitation* (MEWLAFOR) (GEF ID 10757). The geographic scope of this project covers the Brantas River watershed in East Java Province, which is adjacent to the OP7 landscape-seascape in Central Java Province (Bodri River watershed). There are opportunities for the two projects to collaborate on multi-stakeholder landscape approaches, innovative forest restoration methodologies, engagement of local communities, and knowledge management.

· FAO-GEF project *Crop Diversity Conservation for Sustainable Use in Indonesia* (GEF ID 10511). The project sites include three districts in Central Java Province, where one of the OP7 landscapes-seascapes is located (Bodri River watershed). There are opportunities for collaborating on capacity building activities associated with good agricultural practices in conservation and sustainable use of native crops, and helping to build long-term technical assistance partnerships, with local extension services, for community-based organizations involved in agrobiodiversity interventions.

Other donor projects:

· *Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories Projects* – this is an SGP Global initiative with funding support from the Government of Germany, through its Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) - this project aims to strengthen the national system by supporting the establishment and recognition of Indigenous Communities Conserved Areas (ICCAs). The SGP is generating tools for ICCA documentation and conservation planning. The SGP Country Programme adapts and disseminates these tools for use by indigenous peoples communities in the targeted landscapes.

· *Biodiversity Financing Initiative (BioFin)* – this is a UNDP initiative with funding support from the Government of Germany that aims to increase and mobilize financing for biodiversity conservation. It also includes biodiversity and strategy action planning in which communities participate. It helps local governments and communities mobilize resources to support local initiatives for biodiversity conservation.

· *ProKlim Programme (Indonesia Ministry of Environment and Forestry)* - ProKlim is a programme developed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to recognize active participation of local communities in implementing integrated actions for climate change mitigation and adaptation that contribute to the achievement of national greenhouse gas reduction targets and increase community resilience to climate change impacts. SGP Indonesia intends to cooperate with ProKlim in its activities to enhance the roles of community-based forest initiatives and to ensure that local community activities are in line with national priorities and contribute to national level policy platforms for forest sustainable management.

· The OP7 project will take steps to link up with the German development cooperation programmes and projects, including FORCLIME, PROPEAT and SASCI+, at different levels. Representatives from the German development cooperation in Indonesia will be invited to participate in the inception workshop, facilitating linkages with the complementary projects and programmes, e.g., through capacity building activities, stakeholder workshops, policy dialogues, etc. At the landscape-seascape level, OP7 host organizations will invite representatives of other donors, including the German development cooperation, to participate in the multi-stakeholder platforms and capitalize on opportunities for synergies among complementary initiatives.

[1] GEF/C.54/05/Rev.01 *GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7*, approved by GEF Council.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

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

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

- National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC

- National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD

- ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury

- Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention

- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD

- National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC

- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC

- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD

- National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs

- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

- National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC

- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC

- Others

The Indonesia SGP Country Programme will continue to support national priorities under OP7 and work in full partnership with all relevant government policies, plans, and programmes including but not limited to the following:

National Biodiversity Action Plan, 2003-2020 The NBSAP has eight components. This project is directly relevant to two of them:

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

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

Agrarian Reform Programme (TORA). This programme aims to promote equal access to land by local communities covering at least 12.5 million ha of lands.

Social Forestry schemes. Launched in 2014, the schemes are enabling forest-dependent communities access to manage 12.7 million ha of state forest area through social forestry modalities. The underlying objective of the programme is to improve the livelihoods of local communities through incentivizing sustainable practices.

Law No. 11, dated May 8, 2013. The law is regarding the Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol to the Convention on Biological Diversity on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization. Output 1.2.2 of this proposal is aligned with the Nagoya Protocol to enable access and distribution of profits related to the utilization of genetics resources, and to prevent the illegal use of genetic resources and genetics resources piracy (biopiracy).

Indonesia Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (2021). With respect to mitigation, the project will contribute towards the national targets associated with rehabilitation of degraded land (12 million ha by 2030), as well as increasing the mix of new and renewable energy (at least 23% in 2025 and at least 31% in 2050). The interventions on the SGP OP7 project will also contribute towards the national programmes, strategies and actions to achieve climate resilience targets, including promoting sustainable agricultural practices, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in watershed management, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in forest management to support mitigation actions and enhancement of economic resilience of local communities, reducing vulnerability through improved capacity of social-economy and livelihood, enhancing community capacity in natural resource management as a source of income, empowering communities in natural disaster preparedness, and strengthening stakeholder coordination and communication.

Indonesia's National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation 2012-2019. The Government of Indonesia has developed a National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (RAN-API). It is aimed at building economic resilience, establish livelihood resilience, maintain environmental service resilience, strengthen resilience of specific areas (*e.g.* urban, coastal and small islands), and strengthen support systems (e.g. knowledge management, capacity building, planning and budgeting, monitoring and evaluation). This project is aligned and supportive of this plan.

Indonesia Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (2017). The OP7 project is fully consistent with the considerations to enhance the planning of adaptation and mitigation strategies found in the Third National Communication and will complement and strengthen them on the ground:

- Using a bottom-up approach for adaptation planning;

- Developing community-based measures for stakeholders' involvement in adaptation planning;

- Increasing public awareness about climate change;

- Improving adaptive capacity of the community.

UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework. The strategies of SGP Indonesia are also in line with the programme directions of the UNCCD to combat desertification through soil conservation, afforestation, and reforestation activities, as well as by encouraging and promoting local community participation and environmental education. Action at the local level should combine the fight against desertification with efforts to alleviate rural poverty and to always use indigenous plant species in the process. SGP Indonesia will continue to provide technical support and funding for communities' initiatives that are in line with the above strategies. SGP Indonesia will coordinate the involvement of the private sector in achieving the land degradation neutrality (LDN) target.

Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Country Report, 2015. The project will support achievement of the LDN National Voluntary Target[1] through promoting community-driven sustainable forest management through social forestry schemes, expanding application of good agroecological practices, and empowerment of local communities to implement landscape management strategies. The Sabu Raijua District OP7 landscape is located in one (East Nusa Tenggara) of the three provinces identified as LDN hotspots in the national LDN country report.

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

Nine priorities agenda for 2019-2024. The strategies of SGP Indonesia for GEF-7 are also in line with the programme areas identified in the "nine priorities agenda", designed by the new president of Indonesia Joko Widodo and his Vice President **Ma'ruf Amin**, to strengthen rural areas within the framework of a unitary state of Indonesia; to improve the life of Indonesians by improving the quality of education and training through the "Smart Indonesia" program and increasing Indonesia's social welfare and health through the "Healthy Indonesia" and "Prosperous Indonesia" programs; to encourage land reform and land ownership for the people of Indonesia; to improve people's productivity and competitiveness in the international market so that Indonesia can move forward and stand with other Asian nations; and to achieve economic independence by targeting strategic sectors of the domestic economy. The government will provide assistance to increase productivity to ensure an inclusive economy through, among other measures, providing technology to farmers and fishermen. The government policies will focus on human development, which also encompasses gender equality and women's empowerment. The agenda also introduces a gender-responsive budgeting system as well as objectives to increase female participation in education, with the goal of boosting women's representation in politics and empowerment in the economy.

Indonesian National Plan of Action of Coral Triangle Initiative on coral reef, fisheries and food security (CTI-CFF) (2009). The implementation of the GEF-financed Coral Triangle Initiative in Indonesia will be directed towards the accomplishment of the five goals agreed upon in the first Senior Official Meeting in Bali, December 2007. Such goals and targets developed are then tied to the medium- and long-term government strategies related to coral reefs, fisheries, and food security. This implementation plan is laid out in the National Plan of Action, which will guide and streamline Indonesia's effort on the ground to achieve conservation of coral reefs for the sustainability of fisheries and food security. Several principles guiding the actions under the Coral Triangle Initiative are in line with SGP Indonesia community-based seascape approach proposed in this project:

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

[1]Indonesia – Land Degradation Neutrality National Report, Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta, 2015.

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.

Resources have been allocated in the OP7 project budget to further develop the Knowledge Management Strategy and Communication Strategy for SGP in Indonesia. It will be important to address issues associated with the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic in the knowledge management and communications strategies, e.g., including specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation and could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities and risks, it will be important to remain abreast of the situation during project implementation and regularly review the risk and update mitigation measures as needed.

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

OP7 outcomes and outputs are based on previous SGP experience and investment. Knowledge and expertise developed from previous investments will contribute to the capacity development of community organizations. M&E reports, case studies, and other publications are available on the SGP website https://sgp-indonesia.org to be accessed by partner NGOs and those CBOs with access to the internet. The project will strengthen the SGP knowledge management platform to facilitate links among communities, promote information sharing, and provide access to knowledge resources that are relevant to their individual projects. The knowledge obtained from project experiences and lessons learned will be socialized through SGP's well-established national network of stakeholders and SGP's global platform, and it will be used in upscaling successful initiatives.

The SGP Indonesia has an important role as a "proving ground" for new concepts, methodologies and technologies. The project will create a knowledge management platform to facilitate links among communities, promote information sharing, and provide access to knowledge resources that are relevant to their individual projects. The knowledge obtained from project experiences and lessons learned will be socialized through SGP's well-established national network of stakeholders and SGP's global platform, and it will be used in upscaling successful initiatives. The increased capacity of community-level stakeholders to generate, access and use information and knowledge is expected to increase the sustainability of project activities beyond the life of the grant funding. Knowledge sharing and replication will help ensure that the impacts of the project are sustained and expanded, generating additional environmental benefits over the longer-term. At the global level, knowledge platforms including the SGP website and Communities Connect (a platform to share knowledge from civil society organizations around the world) will continue to be updated.

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

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

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

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project's monitoring and evaluation plan is described under Outcome 3.1 of the project strategy, as well as in *Section VII Monitoring and Evaluation Plan* of the Project Document. The project monitoring plan is outlined in *Annex 4* to the Project Document. And the M&E budget is summarized below in *Table 6* of the Project Document.

Project document Table 6: Monitoring and evaluation plan and budget

GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	20,700	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	38,700	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)[1]	None	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring of gender action plan, SESP, stakeholder engagement plan, COVID-19 analysis and action framework, Climate and disaster risk screening	49,700	On-going
Supervision missions[2]	None	Annually
Learning missions[3]	None	As needed
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	27,000	February 2024
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	27,000	February 2026
TOTAL indicative COST	**163,100**	4.6% of GEF project grant

Certain adaptive management measures are envisaged during project implementation in case of a prolonged or recurrent pandemic. Through implementation of possible adaptive management measures, project implementation is expected to be carried out without major impacts to the budget over the implementation timeframe. For example, local NGO partners have important roles in facilitating integrated landscape approaches, such as the participatory baseline assessments, development of landscape strategies, convening multi-stakeholder landscape platforms, and carrying out site-level monitoring and evaluation tasks. CPMU will provide strategic guidance to the local partners through a variety of in-person and virtual techniques, accordingly.

[1] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid.

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 (LDCF/SCCF)?

The project will generate socioeconomic benefits for an estimated cumulative total of 5,000 direct project beneficiaries, of whom 2,500 are female. Women play a particularly important role in the project landscapes, considering their tasks and responsibilities for management of agroecological systems in rural areas and marketing agricultural products and services. Socioeconomic benefits include:

- Sustainable livelihood benefits generated as a result of application of agroecological practices, insertion into sustainable value chains, and diversified farming systems.
- Improved access to RE-EE technology.
- Increased socio-economic resilience of local communities through implementation of participatory landscape management.
- Protection of traditional knowledge.
- Increased social capital through expanded association of local people, and inclusive participation of local communities in conservation and restoration of local ecosystems.

Adopting the integrated, socio-ecological resilience landscape approach for the project will help ensure that the socioeconomic benefits are coupled with achievement of global environmental benefits. Facilitated through multi-stakeholder, participatory processes, collective action initiated at the community level will lead to conservation of biodiversity resources at scale. Protection and restoration of critical ecosystems at landscape dimensions will provide increased resilience to the impacts of climate change, providing a buffer against extreme weather events, floods, and droughts.

The project is relevant with respect to several of the **sustainable development goals (SDGs),** most notably SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life on Land), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), as outlined below in *Table 2 of the Project Document*.

Table 2 of the Project Document: Project contributions towards Sustainable Development Goals

SDG	Project Contribution:
1 NO POVERTY	5,000 estimated direct beneficiaries, participating and benefitting in interventions on strengthening access to natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services. (aligned with SDG 1.1) Landscape strategies provide pro-poor and gender-sensitive frameworks for accelerating development in poverty-stricken areas. (aligned with SDG 1.b)
2 ZERO HUNGER	Project will promote sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production and help maintain ecosystems and strengthen resilience to climate change. (aligned with SDG 2.4)
5 GENDER EQUALITY	50% of the envisaged direct beneficiaries are estimated to be female (2,500 individuals). Women empowerment is expected to be strengthened through increased autonomy on agricultural production systems and energy use, enhanced decision-making regarding credit, increased leadership through active participation in women's groups, and reduction in workload. (aligned with SDG 5.a)
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Local communities have increased access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services, through increased access to renewable energy and broader adoption of energy efficient solutions. (aligned with SDG 7.1)
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	The landscape strategies will provide integrated frameworks towards social inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and resilience to disasters. (aligned with SDG 11.b

	
	An estimated 33,950 ha of landscapes will be brought under improved management practices, through implementation of sustainable land management, participatory management of natural resources, and participatory restoration-rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems. (aligned with SDG 12.2)
	Climate change measures will be integrated into the landscape strategies and implemented across the target landscapes. (aligned with SDG 13.2) Local communities will have increased awareness of climate change mitigation through learning-by-doing capacity building and training delivered through partnerships with expert organizations and interactions with the NGOs, local, state and national government and the private sector. (aligned with SDG 13.3)
	The project aims to improve management practices across 33,950 ha (aligned with SDG 15.2) and facilitate restoration-rehabilitation of 2,050 ha of degraded ecosystems (aligned with SDG 15.3). Biodiversity values will be integrated into the landscape strategies (aligned with 15.9), and co-financing from government, private sector and civil society will be mobilized to support conservation and restoration interventions (aligned with SDG 15.b).
	Enhancing South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to best management approaches, specifically participatory models strengthening socio-ecological resilience of production landscapes (aligned with SDG 17.6).

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*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Medium/Moderate		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Indonesia
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS +)	Atlas project ID: 00129985; PIMS+: 6545
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Indonesia
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	November 2021

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach

The project applies a human rights approach in pursuing its objective "to build social, economic, and socio-ecological resilience" in four selected landscapes-seascapes in Indonesia, following the principles of the country's overarching commitment to human rights at international and national levels. The work of the United Nations in Indonesia is committed to the UN's normative agenda, building on core programming principles, recognizing the inter-linkages between the SDGs and the normative foundation in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that advocate peaceful, just, inclusive and equitable development. The project implementation will follow the UN commitment to 'leaving no one behind', focusing specifically on the local level, through the following measures that are consistent with the human rights principle of participation and inclusion:

· Supporting meaningful participation and inclusion of all stakeholders, specifically the marginalized individuals and groups, including women, youth, indigenous peoples, low-income people in the processes that may impact them including design, implementation and monitoring of the project, e.g. through consultations, creating an enabling environment for participation and access, facilitating community level project formulation through capacity building etc.

· Strengthening community-based organizations (CBOs) by providing technical assistance, awareness, training and capacity building to enhance the availability, accessibility and quality of benefits and services for the marginalized individuals and groups.

· Increasing the inclusion of the marginalized individuals and groups in planning and decision-making processes in the multi-stakeholder governance platforms of the selected landscapes-seascape, in the strategic projects and local producer's groups and associations, women's self-help groups and other local sustainable development associations.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The principle of gender equality and justice are major considerations in developing the design of this project. The UNDP gender marker for the project is GEN 2, which indicates that project outputs have gender equality as a significant objective.

In selecting activity proposals from implementing partner institutions at the project sites that will receive SGP grants, priority will be given to proposals involving women and youth. SGP believes that more involvement of women and young people will improve those processes. With the encouragement of SGP Indonesia, women's groups have shown to increase their income to support their family economy. In addition to that, they can also be involved in conservation and sustainable management activities, as well as to invite other women in economic and ecological measures.

Gender equality and women's empowerment considerations have been considered throughout this project's design and built into the project implementation plan. A Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan have been completed. The Gender Action Plan has identified entry points and affirmative action to address the main gender issues in the landscapes-seascapes such as limited decision-making opportunities and gender stereotyping. Proposed project activities promote utilizing women's knowledge, capacities and their leadership role in natural resource conservation and management. The project design prioritizes work with women's groups and sets measurable indicators related to gender equality and women's empowerment. The results framework includes: (i) specific activities, measures and expected outputs for gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment (ii) indicators to monitor progress.

- The project strategy emphasizes engagement of women as primary actors, to prioritize women-led activities and women's groups in conservation, sustainable production systems, and micro and small enterprise development.
- The National Steering Committee (NSC) of the SGP includes a gender focal point who will assess the projects for approval from gender equality and women's empowerment perspectives (with reference to the Gender Action Plan), facilitate addressing any gaps and limitations, and ensure gender responsiveness in the approval of grant projects.
- Resources are allocated in the project budget to regularly review and update the Gender Action Plan, and grantees will be required to include a gender analysis and an action plan for gender responsive implementation of the individual projects, aligned with the Gender Action Plan

- The project implementation team will include gender expertise to provide guidance and ensure gender responsive implementation of the conservation and sustainable production system strategies and community grants, deliver gender training, as well as to monitor the achievement of the gender mainstreaming targets outlined in the Gender Action Plan.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

The premise of SGP Indonesia is that the community will adopt environmentally friendly production practices that produce global environmental benefits if the financial risk of innovation can be reduced with small grants and technical assistance from SGP Indonesia and its partners.

Therefore, SGP Indonesia will fund community organizations to design and implement sustainable development projects using multi-stakeholder landscape approach and multi-sectoral participatory management in which the government, the private sector and civil society are involved. Lessons from the project and from implementation of the landscape management strategy will become input for the community and relevant stakeholders at the project site to increase their knowledge and capacity in ecological protection. In addition to that, lessons and good practices that have been achieved can provide knowledge and inspiration for the community groups in developing and perfecting similar practices in their homes. Furthermore, the knowledge and experience gained will be codified and disseminated to the authorities for further discussion and to open up the possibility of their use in policy reforms in related sectors.

- Project components are aligned with the relevant national development programmes, strategies, and priorities, aiming for synergistic effects, i.e. building the project activities at the landscapes-seascapes to have the potential to develop gradually into district and Provincial development programmes.
- Technical assistance will be provided to the CBOs to strengthen their capacities, to enable them to collectively address production, quality control/assurance and marketing issues to sustain the enterprises, business activities.
- Mobilization of co-financing and facilitating synergies among several government programmes, the donor community, the private sector, experienced NGOs, and the connections made through ongoing GEF-financed and other donor projects.
- Implementation of strategic projects to lead and support the CBOs to help facilitate upscaling.
- Adjustments will be made to project activities with reference to COVID 19-related situation based, also incorporating e-solutions where possible and supporting local communities with respect to green recovery approaches.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

The main stakeholders of the project include communities in the landscapes-seascape, CBOs, government and local authorities, NGOs, academic and research institutions, the private sector, international donors, and development agencies. A detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan consisting of stakeholder consultation approaches and mechanisms is developed as part of the Project Document. Accountability among the stakeholders is ensured by adopting the following mechanisms and processes:

· Formulating a detailed Knowledge Management and Capacity Building strategy and plan to enable knowledge management and capacity building, foster knowledge management synergies at the landscapes-seascape level, contributing to the SGP's Global Strategy on Knowledge Management.

· Strengthening multi-stakeholder platforms and policy level groups for each landscape-seascape to facilitate interaction and dialogue throughout the project planning and implementation stages.

· Focusing on identifying and sharing common issues, lessons, drawbacks and key messages through the communication and knowledge management components of the strategic projects. Technical and strategic advisory are envisaged to be delivered through strategic projects.

· Introducing a Grievance Redress Mechanism at the community level connected to the NSC.

· Introducing procedures to demonstrate transparency in grantee selection in accordance with SGP Operational Guidelines.

· Ensuring that the work of the NSC meetings include accountability criteria.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk Description *(broken down by event, cause, impact)*	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance* *(Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments (optional)*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
Risk 1: Vulnerable or marginalized grou	I = 3	**Moderate**	Indigenous peoples popu	**Assessment**:

ps, including indigenous peoples, migh t be excluded from fully participating in decisions regarding priority actions on lands claimed by them and including u tilization of natural resources; and ther e may be a heightened risk of vulnerabi lity due to a prolonged or recurrent out break of the COVID-19 pandemic or si milar crisis. Overarching Principle: Leave No One B ehind: Human Rights (Questions P.3, P.5) Accountability (Questions P.13, P.14) Project-Level Standard: Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples (Quest ions 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5, 6.9)	L = 3		lations are significant in some of the project land scapes-seascape, includi ng in Bulukumba, South Sulawesi Province and S abu Raijua, NTT Province . The SGP in Indonesia ha s extensive experience in working with indigenous peoples communities, in cluding 17 projects under the Global Support Initiati ve for Indigenous People s and Community-Conser ved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI) program. SGP proposals are devel oped by community-base d organizations, and any proposed interventions in volving indigenous peopl es will be developed on t he basis of the needs an d priorities of those IP co mmunities. Part of the pr oposal development proc ess includes ensuring fre e, prior and informed con sent (FPIC) with the local communities. For these r easons, a moderate risk r ating is applied.	Indigenous peoples in the project landscapes-seascape were assessed during the stakeholder consultations made in the project preparation ph ase. Some community consultations were made; however, travel restricti ons associated with the COVID-19 pandemic precluded visits to all com munities in the project landscapes-seascapes. Information obtained fro m the PPG stakeholder consultations and review of secondary sources was documented in the Landscape Profiles and Gender Analysis annexe d to the Project Document. Socioeconomic descriptions are provided in the Landscape Profiles and the Gender Analysis annexed to the Project Document, and these will be further elaborated as part of the Participatory Landscape Baseline Asse ssments that are planned at project inception. The Participatory Landsc ape Baseline Assessments will include FPIC consultations in landscape s where indigenous peoples are residing. A separate Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) was determined not necessar y. Individual SGP proposals are developed by local community-based org anizations, based on the priorities and issues facing those communities. Under this modality, the indigenous communities are planning the propo sed intervention for their communities. FPIC will be a requirement in indi vidual SGP proposals prior to approval for funding and commencement of the interventions, in order to document consent by the communities Management: Involvement of indigenous peoples populations is addressed in the Stak eholder Engagement Plan and the Gender Action Plan that are annexed t o the project document. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan also include s a description of the project's grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and information on UNDP's Accountability Mechanism. The multi-stakeholder platforms that will be established in the landscap es are planned to have equitable representation of indigenous peoples a nd women, and customary rights issues will be addressed in the landsca pe strategies and action plans. Indigenous peoples populations and othe r marginalized groups will also be engaged in decision-making processe s, e.g., development of the Landscape Strategies. CBOs from indigenous peoples populations will be assisted in preparing grant propels, as needed, e.g., allowing local language to be used. Activit ies on lands claimed by indigenous peoples populations will only comm ence upon free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from local communiti es. And recording or otherwise documenting traditional knowledge held by indigenous peoples populations will only be made FPIC. The SGP in Indonesia has demonstrated over the past two decades that indigenous peoples populations' rights, livelihoods, culture and resource s are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval for financing. Through involvement in the Global Support Initiati ve for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Ar eas (ICCA-GSI), the SGP team in Indonesia has further developed their c apacity and a strong track record in working with communities of Indige nous Peoples in the country.
Risk 2: Project approaches, design and activities might not fully incorporate or reflect views, priorities and constraints of women and girls and might not ens ure equitable opportunities for their inv	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	According to the 2019 Ge nder Empowerment Mea sures (GEM) report publi shed by Ministry of Wom en's Empowerment and C	Assessment: A Gender Analysis was conducted during the PPG phase to identify the main gender issues within the context of the country and those specific t o the landscapes-seascape. Management:

olvement in implementation and acces sing opportunities and benefits. Overarching Principle: Leave No One B ehind: Gender Equality and Women's Empowe rment (Questions P.9, P.10, P.12)			hild Protection of the Rep ublic of Indonesia, the pr oject landscapes-seasca pe have GEM below the I ndonesian average GEM (75.24). Nationally, wome n's economic roles have i ncreased from year to ye ar. But there remain low l evels of women in decisi on-making processes, pa rticularly in rural areas.	The Gender Action Plan is informed by secondary sources of informatio n, including the mid-term reviews of the OP6 of the SGP, consultations wi th the CBOs and women's and community groups in the landscapes-sea scape. The Gender Action Plan includes proposed approaches and activities to ensure the project is gender responsive and focus on gender equality an d women's empowerment, annexed to the project document is an integr al part of the Project Document and the project implementation process. The project will promote proposals from women's groups with the aim th at at least 50% of all proposals awarded are women-led. All awarded projects must include a gender analysis and an action plan f or gender responsive implementation of the individual projects, aligned with the overall Gender Action Plan for the project, and grantees will be r equired to provide monitoring and evaluation (M&E) feedback regularly. The Country Programme Management Unit will ensure gender expertise to provide guidance and ensure gender responsive implementation of th e landscape strategies and community grants, as well as to monitor and evaluate the achievement of the gender mainstreaming targets outlined i n the Gender Action Plan. The Gender Analysis and Gender Action plan will be regularly reviewed a nd updated to account for gender differentiated impacts, e.g., regarding the impacts and response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
Risk 3: Poorly designed or executed pr oject activities could damage critical e cosystems (e.g., near the Nantu Forest Reserve in the Gorontalo landscape), i ncluding through the introduction of in vasive alien species during land or fore st rehabilitation or restoration, or result in human-wildlife conflicts. Project-Level Standard: Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Man agement (Questions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.8. 1.10)	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	There are globally signifi cant biodiversity and criti cal ecosystems situated within the project landsc apes-seascapes which re quire careful considerati on in the design and impl ementation of small gran t interventions.	Assessment: Biophysical descriptions have been assessed through review of seconda ry sources and documented in the Landscape Profiles annexed to the Pr oject Document. These will be further elaborated as part of the Participa tory Landscape Baseline Assessments that are planned at project incept ion. The baseline assessments will include site inventories and analyses of b iodiversity, land use, local livelihoods, climate conditions, climate change issues in the landscapes to confirm project sites and outline strategies f or socio-ecological production landscapes. Management: In the grant proposals, applicants will be required to ensure that UNDP S ocial and Environmental Standards as well as national environmental pr otection laws and derivative legislation are followed in the execution of project activities. No invasive alien species will be used; preference will be given to native species. Potential environmental risks associated with ecotourism development will be assessed in grant proposals including s uch interventions, and mitigation measures will be required in the formul ation of the grant proposal. And project interventions will not entail logg ing of primary forests or other areas of high conservation value. The NSC, technical advisory consultant(s), and multi-stakeholder landsc ape platforms will review project proposals to ensure compliance with n ational laws and regulations and UNDP Standards, and to confirm that th ere are no negative impacts on critical habitats, environmentally sensitiv e areas or on protected areas. Project interventions will purposefully focus on strengthening biodiversit y conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Mitigation mea sures will be implemented, as needed for managing potential environme ntal risks associated with ecotourism interventions. Restoration-rehabilit

				ation activities will be carried out in accordance with management plans developed through participatory processes. Host organizations in each of the four landscapes-seascape will provide site level training as well as monitoring of activities in the field.
Risk 4: Micro hydropower installations may alter environmental flows, possibly resulting in adverse impacts to local ecology. Project-Level Standard: **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management** (Questions 1.1)	I = 3 L = 2	**Moderate**	Local communities in some of the target landscapes-seascape have stressed interest in micro hydropower installations as one of the renewable energy solutions, providing additional energy security and contributing towards low emission development strategies.	**Assessment:** Micro hydropower installations have been successfully implemented during earlier operational phases of the SGP in Indonesia. The typical capacities of the units do not require environmental impact assessments under Indonesian regulations. The entire streambed is not dammed for the operation of these micro hydropower units and there is minimal impact to environmental flows. As a safeguard measure, grant proposals will be required to include an assessment of potential impacts and a description of mitigation measures proposed, demonstrating compliance with UNDP SES and relevant local and national regulations. Proposals will be reviewed by qualified specialists, e.g., members of the Technical Advisory Group. **Management:** Installation and operation of micro hydropower units will only commence upon approval of the designs and environmental assessment by UNDP, to confirm compliance with UNDP SES. Construction and implementation will be monitored by the Country Programme Management Unit and local host organizations supporting the landscape activities.
Risk 5: Periodic droughts, floods, changes in rainfall distribution, cyclonic winds, tsunamis, earthquakes, extreme weather events such as prolonged drought periods and flash floods occur in the landscapes-seascapes. These climate and disaster hazards may impact the project beneficiaries, project activities and the implementation processes, and the expected results. Project-Level Standard: **Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks** (Questions 2.1 and 2.2)	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	The Indonesian disaster risk index (IRBI) shows all regions in Indonesia have the potential to experience disaster. Also the landscape-seascape in the project are vulnerable to the impacts of climate and disaster hazards, including wildfires, cyclone, storms, flooding, landslides, extreme heat, earthquakes, and water scarcity.	**Assessment:** A Climate and Disaster Risk Screening was prepared during the project preparation phase and annexed to the Project Document. As part of the updated Participatory Landscape Baseline Assessments, hazard assessments for landscape-seascape areas will be conducted in partnership with the local stakeholders, to provide additional details with respect to potential disaster and climate risks to inform the activity plans of the grant projects, and to incorporate appropriate preparedness and mitigation measures. CBOs will be required to include an assessment in the project proposal documents on the risks of climate and geophysical hazards on proposed infrastructure and assets, and describe what measures are proposed to reduce and manage the risks. The NSC, technical advisory consultant(s), and multi-stakeholder landscape platforms will review the climate and disaster risk assessments and provide guidance to the proposed mitigation measures. Moreover, CBOs have the opportunity to apply for a SGP preparation grant, e.g., to obtain specialist assistance for assessing climate and disaster risks and developing mitigation measures. This information would then be incorporated into the SGP grant proposal for the intervention. **Management:** The Landscape Strategies will incorporate information on climate and disaster hazards and key stakeholders responsible for disaster risk reduction and management. The design and implementation of project interventions will be guided by the Country Programme Management Unit (CPMU), technical advisory consultant(s), and the National Steering Committee (NSC) and supported by the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms. Officers from local governmental entities in the project landscapes will be invited to participate on the landscape platforms and to provide inputs a

				nd guidance on developing mitigation plans and managing the risks identified in the grant proposals. Under the multi-stakeholder landscape-seascape governance platforms, the project will promote regular coordination between the grantees and the local stakeholders for early warning, disaster preparedness updates and awareness, including COVID- 19 pandemic and similar conditions.
Risk 6: There may be a heightened vulnerability due to a prolonged or recurrent outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic or similar crisis. Members of the project implementing team, local community members involved in project activities may be at a heightened risk of exposure to COVID 19 through the stakeholder consultation meetings, workshops and field visits, etc. There is also potential economic decline, disruptions in product supply-demand as a result of prolonged or recurrent pandemic situations, implicating on the project implementation plans, expected results and coping capacities of local communities. Project-Level Standard: **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security** (Question 3.4)	I = 3 L = 4	**Moderate**	The landscape approach promoted on the project is predicated on participatory processes, including multi-stakeholder meetings, trainings, learning exchanges, seminars, etc. Ongoing COVID-19 vaccination programme may lead to a change in the context and in the regulations. This is to be observed during project implementation.	Assessment: A COVID-19 Analysis was undertaken during the PPG phase and is annexed to the Project document. Management: Adaptive management measures will be implemented to reduce the risk of virus exposure during a potential prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic, or similar crisis. A COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework has been prepared and is annexed to the Project Document. Mitigation measures will be implemented accordingly, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc. Virtual meetings will be held where feasible. The project Knowledge Management and Communications Strategy, to be completed during project implementation, will include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation and could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities and risks, it will be important to remain abreast of the situation during project implementation and regularly review the risk and update mitigation measures as needed. The project's COVID-19 Action Framework also includes measures that address opportunities, including promoting sustainable forest management approaches that safeguard critical ecosystems and reduce human-wildlife interactions, facilitating strengthened and broadened partnerships for ensuring stable supply chains for non-timber forest products and other resources produced through the sustainable livelihood interventions on the project, etc.
Risk 7: The project may potentially involve activities adjacent to cultural heritage sites, have adverse impacts to sites, and/or involve utilization of tangible or intangible forms of cultural heritage. **Standard 4: Cultural Heritage** (Questions 4.1, 4.3, 4.5)	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	The project landscapes include cultural heritage sites.	Assessment: The participatory baseline assessments will follow a strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA) approach, particularly regarding potential cultural heritage risks, including activities planned adjacent to or within a cultural heritage site, potential impacts to sites, and utilization of tangible or intangible forms of cultural heritage. Management: Risk mitigation measures will be incorporated into the landscape strategies, e.g., promoting ecotourism experiences, documenting traditional knowledge, securing free, prior and informed consent from indigenous peoples, etc.
Risk 8: Project activities related to new or strengthened ecotourism experiences may affect cultural heritage of local people, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices. Project-Level Standard: **Standard 4: Cultural Heritage** (Questio	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	Tourists may directly or indirectly affect the cultural heritage or norms of local communities. The involvement of tourists may pose potential social impacts.	Assessment: During the Participatory Landscape Baseline Assessments, traditional knowledge and cultural heritage sites and practices will be documented, and appropriate restrictions described for possible ecotourism or other project activities. Management: Grant proposals for projects that may potentially affect traditional knowl edge or cultural heritage sites and practices, applicants will be required t

n 4.5) **Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples** (Question 6.9)				edge of cultural heritage sites and practices, applicants will be required to confirm that interventions will follow relevant cultural norms and comply with UNDP SES Standard 4 requirements. Implementation of ecotourism experiences will not proceed without meaningful, effective participation of affected communities. The multi-tiered Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been developed to allow stakeholders to voice concern regarding specific issues and to reach satisfactory resolution through inclusive conflict management measures. Although the project does not directly entail any physical interventions involving large-scale construction or excavation activities, a chance find procedure has nevertheless been developed and attached to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
Risk 9: Workers involved in restoration-rehabilitation and agro-ecological production activities might be exposed to hazards in their use and handling of agrochemicals without adequate personal protective equipment, training and safeguards, or which might be subject to international bans. Project-Level Standard: **Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions** (Questions 7.6)	I = 3 L = 2	**Moderate**	The landscape strategies will promote reduction and minimization of the use of agrochemicals. In some cases, non-chemical options might not be feasible, e.g., herbicides could be used in some of the restoration activities, e.g., clearing of invasive alien species. There are approved, safe agrochemicals available. But obsolete stocks are common in many countries. And workers could be ill-informed about the hazards of agrochemicals, including approved ones, and correct health and safety procedures.	**Assessment**: In the grant proposals, applicants will be required to ensure that UNDP Social and Environmental Standards as well as national occupational safety and health laws and derivative legislation are followed in the execution of project activities. **Management**: Restoration-rehabilitation and agro-ecological production activities are expected to be carried out in collaboration with or under the supervision of responsible governmental entities, or professional partners, such as experienced NGOs. Project proposals will be required to provide details that outline standard operating procedures including but not limited to the following: 1) internationally or nationally banned or restricted agrochemicals will not be used, 2) workers working with agrochemical inputs will be trained and equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment, and 3) national, provincial, and local guidelines and regulations on use and handling of agrochemical inputs will be followed.
Risk 10: Project interventions involving agrochemicals (e.g., in the Central Java landscape) may result in release of pollutants to the environment and in the generation of hazardous waste, as well as pose risks to community health and safety. Project-Level Standard: **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security** (Question 3.5) **Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency** (Questions 8.1, 8.2, 8.3 and 8.5)	I = 3 L = 2	**Moderate**	Unsafe use and handling of agrochemicals and associated hazardous wastes generated (e.g., used containers) may release harmful pollutants to the environment, and pose community health and safety risks.	**Assessment**: In the grant proposals, applicants will be required to ensure that UNDP Social and Environmental Standards as well as national environmental protection laws and derivative legislation are followed in the execution of project activities. **Management**: Non-chemical options will be promoted. In cases where agrochemicals are used, workers involved in the restoration and other activities will be trained in the safe use and management of agrochemicals inputs. The host organizations in each of the four landscapes-seascape will provide site level training as well as monitoring of safe use and management of agrochemicals and generated wastes.
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
	Low Risk	☐		

	Moderate Risk	☑	The overall risk rating of the project is 'Moderate'. Each of the nine (9) project risks identified through the SESP have been categorized as "Moderate". To meet the SES requirements, the following safeguard plans have been prepared: (i) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (ii) Gender Analysis and Action Plan, (iii) Climate and Disaster Risk Screening, and (iv) COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework. These plans are annexed to the Project Document. Risks associated with biodiversity conservation and natural resource management, climate change, and community health, safety, and working conditions, and pollution prevention will be addressed through application of UNDP social and environmental standards, mitigation measures and proactive stakeholder engagement during project implementation. Specific management measures are captured in the project design, including a Risk Register which captures all project risks, including the ones identified in the SESP, and identifies risk management measures and risk owners. Standard M&E and adaptive management procedures will be applied during project implementation.
	Substantial Risk	☐	
	High Risk	☐	

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)

Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects

Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	☑			*Status? (completed, planned)*
if yes, indicate overall type and status		☑	Targeted assessment(s)	Completed during PPG: Gender Analysis, Stakeholder Analysis; COVID-19 Analysis Planned: Participatory landscape baseline assessments
		☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
		☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	☑			
If yes, indicate overall type		☑	Targeted management plans	Completed during PPG: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan; Stakeholder Engagement Plan; COVID-19 Action Framework Planned: Individual grant proposals will include specific safeguard measures, including FPIC, social inclusi

					on, gender mainstreaming, biodiversity conservation, climate and disaster risk, and pollution.
			☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
			☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		Comments (not required)		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	☑			
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☑			
	Accountability	☑			
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☑			
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	☑			
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	☑			
	4. Cultural Heritage	☑			
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐			
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☑			
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	☑			
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☑			

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	*Date*	*Description*
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment	

he the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**	**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	*No*
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	*No*
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	**Yes**
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [1]	**Yes**
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	**Yes**
P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	**Yes**
P.11 limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	No
P.12 exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.*	**Yes**
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below	
Accountability	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.13 exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that	**Yes**

may affect them?	
P.14 grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	**Yes**
P.15 risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
1.1 adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	**Yes**
1.2 activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	**Yes**
1.3 changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	**Yes**
1.4 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5 exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6 introduction of invasive alien species?	**Yes**
1.7 adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8 harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	**Yes**
1.9 significant agricultural production?	No
1.10 animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	**Yes**
1.11 significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.12 handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[2]	No
1.13 utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[3]	No
1.14 adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
2.1 areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts, cyclones severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	**Yes**
2.2 outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	**Yes**

2.3 increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
2.4 increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
3.1 construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2 air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3 harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4 risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	**Yes**
3.5 transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	**Yes**
3.6 adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7 influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8 engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
4.1 activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	**Yes**
4.2 significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3 adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	**Yes**
4.4 alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5 utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	**Yes**
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
5.1 temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No
5.2 economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No

...n of access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	
5.3 risk of forced evictions?[4]	No
5.4 impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
6.1 areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	**Yes**
6.2 activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	**Yes**
6.3 impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk*	**Yes**
6.4 the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	**Yes**
6.5 the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	**Yes**
6.6 forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	No
6.7 adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8 risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9 impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	**Yes**
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)	
7.1 working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No
7.2 working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3 use of child labour?	No
7.4 use of forced labour?	No
7.5 discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6 occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	**Yes**
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
8.1 the releases of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances	**Yes**

8.1 the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes
8.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
8.3 the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	Yes
8.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	No
8.5 the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	Yes
8.6 significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

[1] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

[2] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

[3] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

[4] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
6545_Annex 04_SESP_09Nov2021_clean_11Jan2022	CEO Endorsement 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): **SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 5, SDG 7, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15, SDG 17**
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): **UNSDCF Indonesia 2021-2025, Outcome 3/ UNDP OUTCOME 3**: Institutions, communities and people actively apply and implement low carbon development, sustainable natural resources management, and disaster resilience approaches that are all gender sensitive; **Output 3.2**: Strengthened and expanded protection, governance and management of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, habitats, and species; **Output 3.4**: Conservation and resilience strategies with local priorities (income and food security) contribute to global environment benefits. Aligned with UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025) Output Signature Solution #4 (Environment); contributing to UNDP SP Result 4.1: Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods; and Result 4.2: Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project Objective: To build social, economic, and socio-ecological resilience through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development in the following landscapes within the Wallacea biogeographical region in Indonesia: 1) Sabu Raijua District, East Nusa Tenggara Province; 2) Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve buffer zone; Gorontalo Province; 3) Balantieng Watershed, South Sulawesi Province; and (4) Bodri Watershed, Central Java Province.	Indicator 1, Mandatory Indicator (*GEF-7 Core Indicator 3*): **Area of land restored** (hectares) SDG 15.3;	15,878 ha of land ongoing restoration under OP 6.	1,000 ha included among the approved projects by midterm, and end target validated through the landscape strategies	2,050 ha
	Indicator 2, Mandatory Indicator (*GEF-7 Core Indicator 4*): **Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)** (hectares) SDG 2.4; SDG 11.b; SDG 12.2; SDG 14.2; SDG 15.2; SDG 15.9; SDG 15.b;	114,819 ha under OP6 (apart from terrestrial ecosystems, this figure also includes an expansive marine protected area)	20,000 ha included among the approved projects by midterm, and end target validated through the landscape strategies	33,950 ha
	Indicator 3, Mandatory Indicator (*GEF-7 Core Indicator 6*): **Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (million metric tons of CO2e) SDG 7.1; SDG 13.2; SDG 13.3;	938 tCO2e direct lifetime emissions mitigated through RE and EE interventions	150,000 tCO2e direct lifetime GHG emissions mitigated estimated among the projects approved by midterm, and end target validated through the landscape strategies	513,264 tCO2e direct lifetime GHG emissions mitigated (499,606 tCO2e emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector, Sub-Indicator 6.1; 13,658 tCO2e emissions avoided outside the AFOLU sector, Sub-Indicator 6.2)
	Indicator 4, Mandatory Indicator (*GEF-7 Core Indicator 11*): **#direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as a co-benefit of GEF investment** (individual people) SDG 1.4; SDG 1.b; SDG 5.a; SDG 7.1;	10,087 direct beneficiaries under OP6, of whom 5,143 are female.	2,500 direct beneficiaries (of whom 1,250 are female) identified in the projects awarded by midterm	5,000 (of whom 2,500 are female)
Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection				
Outcome 1.1: Ecosystem services and biodiversity within targeted landscapes and seascapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems that improve resil	**Indicator 5**: Number of new partnerships between CBOs and enabling stakeholders (including with NGOs, protected area management entities, private sector enterprises, government departments, etc.) for participatory conservation and restoration initiatives, disaggregated by gender	SGP Indonesia has facilitated a wide range of partnerships.	4 identified in the set of approved projects in the first call for proposals	8 new partnerships between CBOs (including 4 women-led CBOs) and enabling stakeholders for participatory conservation and restoration initiatives

ience and ecological connectivity	SDG 1.4;			
	Indicator 6: Number of projects that are contributing to equal access to and control of natural resources by women and men SDG 5.a;	Gender mainstreaming has been a priority during earlier operational phases	5 of the awarded projects by midterm contribute to equal access to and control of natural resources of women and men	10 projects
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	**Output 1.1.1**: Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes/ seascapes that restore degraded land, improve connectivity, support innovation in biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services, including sustainable use of biodiversity, recovery of native vegetation, integrated fire management, water catchment protection, etc.			
Outcome 1.2: Sustainability and productivity of agro-ecosystems is strengthened through community-based initiatives promoting agro-ecological practices, landscape strategies developed by this project	**Indicator 7:** Number of crop varieties or cultivars obtaining new or upgraded eco-certification	Conservation of crop genetic resources one of the priorities in each of the four landscapes-seascapes	2 crop varieties or cultivars working towards eco-certification	4 crop varieties or cultivars obtaining new or upgraded eco-certification
	Indicator 8: Number of village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) strengthened for sustainable production of agrobiodiversity, coastal-marine resources and/or NTFPs SDG 2.5; 14.2; 15.2;	0 BUMDes	3 BUMDes strengthened among the approved projects in the first call.	6 BUMDes strengthened for sustainable production of agrobiodiversity, coastal-marine resources, and/or NTFPs
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2	**Output 1.2.1**: Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that promote widespread adoption of sustainable agro-ecological practices and systems by small and marginal farmers, including agroforestry, integrated crop-livestock-tree systems, etc. **Output 1.2.2**: Targeted community projects documenting and reviving traditional agro-biodiversity knowledge through in-situ and on-farm crop genetic resource conservation, including seed selection and exchanges, participatory plant breeding, linked to food security, markets and relevant government schemes and programmes			
Outcome 1.3 Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access	**Indicator 9**: Number of households benefitting from eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises SDG 1.4;	SGP Indonesia has granted funding for eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises during previous operational phases.	100 households (50% female HH members) identified in projects approved by mid term	200 households (50% female HH members) benefitting from eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises
	Indicator 10: Number of projects that target socio economic benefits and services for women SDG 5.a;	Gender mainstreaming has been a priority during earlier operational phases	5 of the approved projects address strengthening socioeconomic benefits and services for women	10 projects completed that strengthening socioeconomic benefits and services for women
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.3	**Output 1.3.1**: Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods (i.e., activities that promote market access, organic and green products as well as microfinance opportunities)			
Outcome 1.4: Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficient technologies and climate mitigation options at community level	**Indicator 11:** Number of community level renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions (e.g., hydroelectric generators, off-grid solar PV systems, etc.) operationalized. SDG 7.1;	SGP Indonesia has granted funding for RE and EE interventions during previous operational phases.	5 projects approved by mid term	10 projects operationalized, including at least three that demonstrates a model public-private-community partnership with microfinance institutions, the private sector, and local governments
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.4	**Output 1.4.1**: Community level small grant projects to build the capacities of community organizations to plan strategically and implement projects that increase energy efficiency and reduce impact on climate through use of renewable energy (fuel-efficient stoves, micro hydro, etc.) and waste management			
Component 2: Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication				

Outcome 2.1: Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency	**Indicator 12:** Number of landscape strategies developed or strengthened through participatory consultation and based on the socio-ecological resilience landscape baseline assessments endorsed by multi-stakeholder landscape platforms SDG 1.b; SDG 11.b; SDG 15.9; SDG 17.17;	0 landscape strategies	4 landscape strategies developed	4 landscape strategies developed and endorsed by multi-stakeholder landscape platforms
	Indicator 13: Number of projects that improve the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance SDG 5.a;	Women's empowerment has been a priority during earlier operational phases	4 of the approved projects include measures aimed at improving participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance	8 projects implemented that improve participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance
	Indicator 14: Uptake priority actions outlined in the landscape strategies into local development plans SDG 1.b; SDG 11.b; SDG 15.9;	Local and state government units are expected to have important roles on the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms	Priority actions described in the endorsed landscape strategies	4 local development plans, protected area management plans, or social forestry initiatives contain at least one priority action from the landscape strategies
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	**Output 2.1.1**: A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder agreements for execution of adaptive landscape/seascape management plans and policies and enhanced community participation in land-use decision making and management **Output 2.1.2**: Landscape strategies developed with the participation of community stakeholders to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects **Output 2.1.3**: Partnerships between communities and relevant government or other organizations or private company programmes and schemes at different levels established and resources leveraged for scale up and replication of good models/practices			
Outcome 2.2: Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network	**Indicator 15**: Cumulative number of views of the case studies from the SGP website, social media, or through direct dissemination SDG 17.6;	Knowledge management is one of the hallmarks of SGP, with each approved project required to develop a case study to document best practices and lessons	Case studies from completed projects under preparation, and views tracked on SGP website, social media, and through direct dissemination	10 case studies disseminated, with 1,000 cumulative views of the case studies on the SGP website, social media, or through direct dissemination
	Indicator 16: Number of women-led projects supported SDG 5.a;	Gender mainstreaming has been a priority during earlier operational phases	5of the approved projects by midterm are led by women	10 of the implemented projects are led by women
	Indicator 17: Number of dialogues organized with government entities on upscaling best practices SDG 15.9;	Upscaling is enhanced under the socio-ecological resilience landscape approach, with engagement of multiple stakeholders and collective action to achieve impact at scale	2 dialogues organized	4 dialogues organized
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2	**Output 2.2.1**: Knowledge from community project innovations is identified, codified and disseminated to multiple audiences, for replication and upscaling			
Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation				
Outcome 3.1: Sustainability	**Indicator 18:** Number of progress review sessions	The SGP in Indonesia fo	(a) 5 progress review s	(a) 10 progress review sessions held;

of project results enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation	conducted, (b) number of national steering committee meetings convened, (c) number of databases maintained for the project landscapes	llow the Global SGP Operational Guidelines and has developed standard operating procedures over the years.	essions held; (b) 3 NSC meetings convened; (c) 3 databases maintained for the project landscapes	(b) 5 NSC meetings convened; (c) 3 databases maintained for the project landscapes
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	**Output 3.1.1**: Project implementation and results effectively monitored and evaluated			

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).

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
GEF Secretariat comments to the PIF:		
21 April 2020 1) Please ground truth and refine hectarage targets during PPG and include description of the basis for and how targets were set for all sub-indicators	The core indicator targets are consistent with the figures presented in the PIF. The landscape profiles and CCM baseline report annexed to the ProDoc provide descriptions of the proposed interventions. Travel restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic limited ground-truthing during the PPG phase. Viable interventions in the project landscapes will be further described during the participatory landscape baseline assessments and development of the landscape strategies, both of which are planned in the first year of the project implementation.	CEO ER, Table E and Annex F (GEF-7 Core Indicator Worksheet); ProDoc, Annex 11 (*Landscape Profiles*) and Annex 12 (*Baseline report on climate change mitigation measures*)
21 April 2020 2.) At CEO endorsement please address how this project(s) will be designed to address/build-on baseline scenario and baseline projects. Noting that it seems some GEF investments at these sites are missing (including an early SGP investment in Nantu-Boliyohuto protected area). Also information to better understand the current context/situation in target sites from this perspective should be included. Finally, please include the guidelines and criteria that will be in place to determine the types of solutions that will be supported to ensure they are indeed sustainable and have community ownership.	Baseline scenarios of the project landscapes are described in the *Landscape Profiles* (Annex 11 to the Project Document) and summarized into the CEO ER and ProDoc. The earlier SGP investment in the Nantu-Boliyohuto protected area is included in the baseline scenario for this landscape. With respect to sustainability and community ownership of the different interventions funded under SGP OP7, the project strategy has a strong emphasis on establishing and/or strengthening multi-stakeholder landscape platforms, with close involvement of local governments, as well as on fostering durable partnerships with private sector enterprises, more established NGOs, and governmental initiatives. A sustainability plan will be developed under Output 4.1 and implementation of this plan will be initiated during the project's lifespan, to help build sustainability structure	CEO ER: Section 3 *3)* The proposed alternative scenario); Section 7 *(Innovativeness, Sustainability, and Potential for Scaling Up);* ProDoc: Section IV *(Results and Partnerships):* Annex 11 *(Landscape Profiles*

	s and systems.	
21 April 2020 3.) Please engage GEF investments in the target geographies and FOLUR to ensure SGP portfolio will build on, work with, contribute to these projects.	One of the five FOLUR landscapes is located in the province of South Sulawesi, although in a different district as the OP7 landscape. Potential synergies include collaborating on farmer training activities and learning from best practice on establishing multi-stakeholder landscape level platforms. Through SGP OP7 project will engage with other GEF investments, facilitated through dialogue as part of the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms, the NSC, and other coordination mechanisms.	CEO ER: Section 6 (*Institutional Arrangement and Coordination);* ProDoc: Section IV *(Results and Partnerships)*
21 April 2020 4.) Please provide an updated target for GHG benefits and RE capacity installed, along with calculations. Please also consider providing an estimate for Indicator 6.1 carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in AFOLU. Please note that the estimation provided under the section Global Environmental Benefits does not take into account the difference between having the project and not having it (i.e. the project cannot claim all the potential carbon sequestration in the targeted area).	GHG benefits and RE capacity, along with calculation are provided in Annex 12 to the Project Document (*Baseline report on climate change mitigation measures*).	Project Document: Annex 12 (*Baseline report on climate change mitigation measures*)
21 April 2020 5.) Please provide additional information on the specific baseline situation for the four targeted areas regarding their existing access to energy, energy use, and relevant baseline projects whether from the government or other organizations.	Baseline information for the four targeted landscapes regarding their existing access to energy, energy use, and relevant baseline projects is described in Annex 12 to the Project Document (*Baseline report on climate change mitigation measures*). Additional details will be provided in the participatory landscape baseline assessments and landscape strategies, which will be carried out and developed during the first year of project implementation, as part of the integrated landscape approach incorporated into the project strategy.	Project Document: Annex 12 (*Baseline report on climate change mitigation measures*)
21 April 2020 6.) Please provide additional information on the proposed alternative scenario and incremental reasoning that reflects the detailed baseline assessment and elaborates on the proposed climate change mitigation interventions considering available technologies (including replacement parts and compatibility with available appliances/equipment) with a particular focus on ownership, sustainability, and potential for scaling u	The climate change mitigation interventions outlined in the *Baseline report on climate change mitigation measures* (Annex 12 to the Project Document are provisional. The actual interventions will be designed and described in the individual grant proposals, which will be developed in response to the priority actions described in the landscape strategies (Output 2.1.2.). Details such as replacement parts and compatibility with available appliances/equipment) will be provided in the grant proposals.	Project Document: Annex 12 (*Baseline report on climate change mitigation measures*)

p.		
21 April 2020 7.) Please provide information on how the project aligns with Indonesia's new NDC.	Alignment with the updated NDC (2021) is described in the CEO ER and the Project Document under the Consistency with National Priorities sections.	CEO ER: 7). Consistency with National Priorities Project Document: II. Development Challenge
GEF Council Member comments to the PIF		
Germany		
18 June 2020: Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal: · It is suggested to further elaborate on the involvement of local governments as potential change agents for an enabling environment to incentivize sustainable management practices. · Germany recommends exploring collaboration with the following programs funded through German development cooperation: o Forests and Climate Change (FORCLIME) (2015.2116.0-0) o Peatland management and rehabilitation (2017.2053.1-0) o Sustainable Agriculture Value Chain (17.2054.9-001.00)	Local government entities will be included in the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms established and/or strengthened under Output 2.1. In fact, provincial and district governments have provided co-financing for the implementation of the project. Moreover, the project will work with local government entities with integrating the priority actions outlined in the landscape strategies into local development planning and budgetary frameworks. The German development cooperation in Indonesia provides extensive technical and financial assistance to the Government of Indonesia. The Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME) is a technical cooperation focused on supporting the government on sustainable management of forests, with the overall objective to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the forest sector and improving the livelihoods of poor rural communities. The geographic focus includes the provinces of Central Sulawesi, Papua, and West Papua. Other projects under the German development cooperation include the Peatland Management and Rehabilitation (PROPEAT) project (focused on the Kayan Sembakung Delta in North Kalimantan Province), and the Sustainability and Value Added in Agricultural Supply Chains in Indonesia project (SASCI+), part of a global program, focusing on rubber, palm oil, cocoa and coffee in the provinces of West Kalimantan and Central Sulawesi. The OP7 project will take steps to link up with the German development cooperation programmes and projects, including FORCLIME, PROPEAT and SASCI+, at different levels. Representatives from the German development cooperation in Indonesia will be invited to participate in the inception workshop, facilitating linkages with the complementary projects and programmes, e.g., through capacity building activities, stakeholder workshops, policy dialogues, etc. At the landscape-seascape level, OP7 host organizations will invite representatives of other donors, inc	CEO ER: 3) The proposed alternative scenario (Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3); ProDoc: Results and Partnerships (Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3)

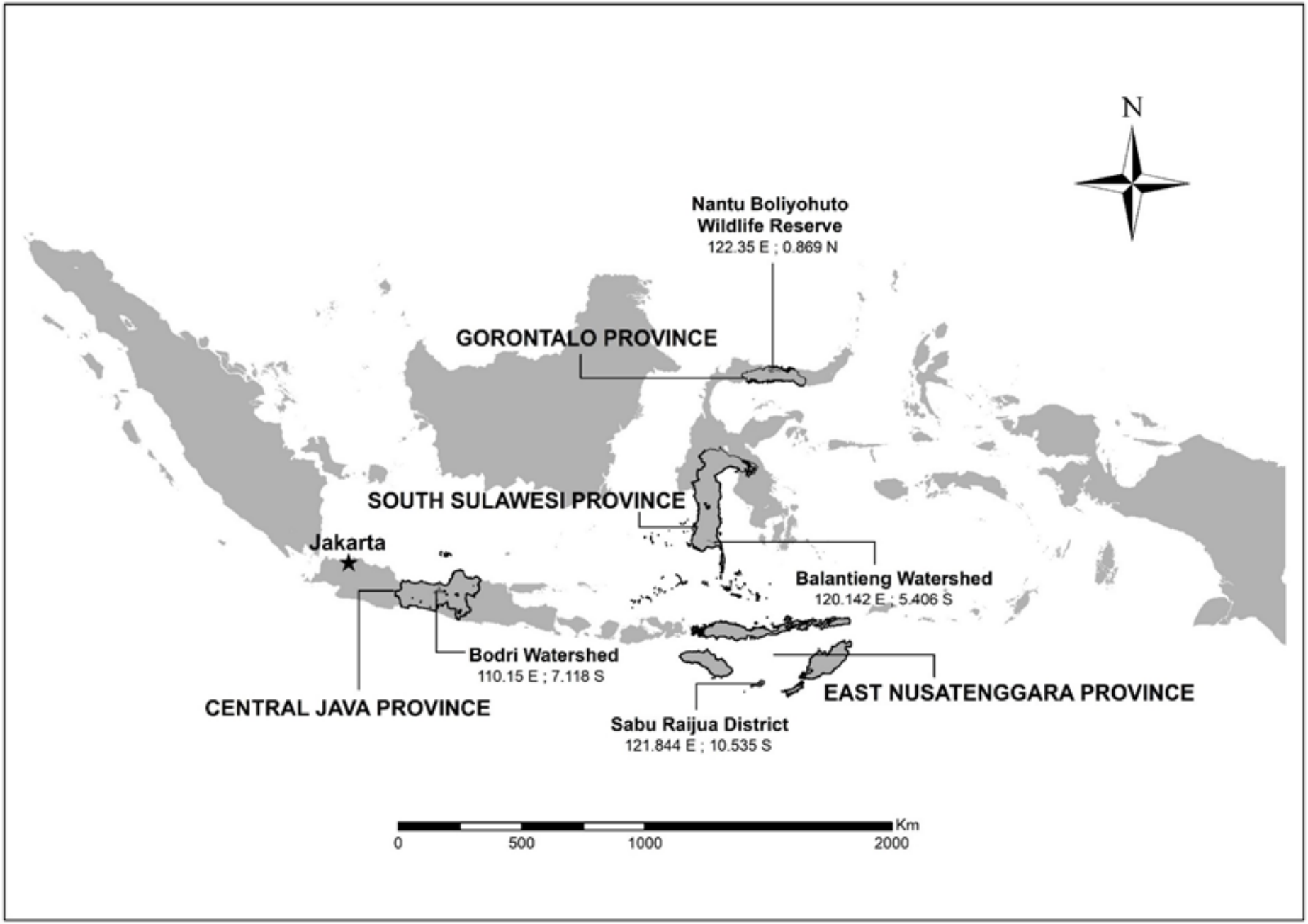
	luding the German development cooperation, to participate in the multi-stakeholder platforms and capitalize on opportunities for synergies among complementary initiatives.	
Canada		
26 June 2020: We recommend that parties involved in implementing this project, particularly the multi-stakeholder governance platforms under Component 2 in Central Java's Kendal and Wonosobo Regencies, consider lessons learned from the experiences of the nearby Margowitan Model Forest, established in 2004 in East Java. In terms of knowledge dissemination and upscaling activities, the International Model Forest Network (IMFN) and the Regional Model Forest Network (RMFN) – Asia are voluntary global communities of practice whose members and supporters work toward the sustainable management of forest-based landscapes and natural resources through the Model Forest approach; there would be a great deal of insight based on experiences in similar implementation practices that would be very useful for this component of the project.	Based on stakeholder consultations carried out during the project preparation phase, the project proponents decided to delineate the landscape in Central Java as the Bodri River watershed. Delineating the landscape as a watershed aligns with the national watershed management program and there are existing multi-stakeholder collaborative mechanisms in place that the SGP OP7 project can build upon. The project also promotes aligning with the national social forestry programmes. The lessons from the Margowitan Model Forest will be considered in the development of landscape strategies and the design and implementation of grant interventions on community-based forest management.	CEO ER: 3) The proposed alternative scenario (Output 2.1.1); ProDoc: Results and Partnerships (Output 2.1.1)

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: $91,324.00			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	*GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)*		
	Budgeted Amount	*Amount Spent To date*	*Amount Committed*
Technical Studies	39,750.00	18,815.19	10,800.00
ProDoc formulation	31,750.00	35,101.12	26,376.35
Validation Workshop	19,824.00	231.34	
Total	*91,324.00*	*54,147.65*	*37,176.35*

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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



Midpoint geospatial coordinates of the target landscapes-seascapes are listed below:

Landscape-seascape (Province)	Midpoint geospatial coordinates	
	Latitude	Longitude
Nantu Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve (Gorontalo)	0.869 N	122.35 E
Balantieng Watershed (South Sulawesi)	5.406 S	120.142 E
Sabu Raijua District (East Nusatenggara)	10.535 S	121.844 E
Bodri Watershed (Central Java	7.118 S	110.15 E

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

See attached Annex 1 of the ProDoc - also pasted below:

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)									Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1				*Component 2*		*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2		Outcome 3.1			
Works								**0**			**0**	
Goods	Computer/IT equipment							**0**		3,202	**3,202**	YBUL
Vehicles								**0**			**0**	
Grants/ Sub-grants	Small grants (max. US$50k)	257,500	669,500	463,500	463,500	206,000		**2,060,000**			**2,060,000**	YBUL
	Strategic grants (max. US$150k)					463,500		**463,500**			**463,500**	YBUL
Revolving funds/ Seed funds / Equity								**0**			**0**	
Sub-contract to executing partner/ entity								**0**			**0**	
Contractual Services – Individual								**0**			**0**	
Contractual Services – Company								**0**			**0**	
International Consultants	Midterm Reviewer, Lead							**0**	18,000		**18,000**	YBUL
	Terminal Evaluator, Lead							**0**	18,000		**18,000**	YBUL
Local Consultants	Gender-Safeguards Consultant	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000			**12,000**	18,000		**30,000**	YBUL

	Technical Support Consultant	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000			36,000			36,000	YBUL
	Business Development Consultant					18,000		18,000			18,000	YBUL
	KM/Communications Consultant						15,000	15,000			15,000	YBUL
	M&E Specialist							0	15,000		15,000	YBUL
	Midterm Reviewer							0	6,000		6,000	YBUL
	Terminal Evaluator							0	6,000		6,000	YBUL
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	National Coordinator	31,800	31,800	31,800	31,800	47,700	31,800	206,700	31,800	15,900	254,400	YBUL
	Programme Assistant, Finance	16,000	19,200	16,000	16,000	19,200	9,600	96,000	9,600	48,000	153,600	YBUL
	Programme Assistant, KM	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	21,600	37,800	81,000	5,400	0	86,400	YBUL
	Programme Assistant, Legal	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	16,500	11,000	49,500	3,300	0	52,800	YBUL
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Trainings, trade fairs, seminars	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	32,000	13,000	77,000			77,000	YBUL
	Inception Workshop							0	1,000		1,000	YBUL
	NSC meetings							0	2,000		2,000	YBUL
Travel	Travel costs, technical components	16,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	16,000	16,000	84,000			84,000	YBUL
	Travel costs for inception workshop							0	3,000		3,000	YBUL
	Travel costs M&E visits							0	20,000		20,000	YBUL
	Travel costs for MTR							0	3,000		3,000	YBUL
	Travel costs for TE							0	3,000		3,000	YBUL
Office Supplies								0		2,000	2,000	YBUL
Other Operating Costs	Audiovisual-Print Production Costs						30,242	30,242			30,242	YBUL
	Rental-maintenance - Premises							0		63,000	63,000	YBUL
	Rental & Maintenance - IT Equipment							0		12,500	12,500	YBUL
	Financial audit(s)							0		25,000	25,000	YBUL
Grand Total		352,200	763,400	554,200	554,200	840,500	164,442	3,228,942	163,100	169,602	3,561,644	

[1] In exceptional cases where GEF Agency receives funds for execution, Terms of Reference for specific activities are reviewed by GEF Secretariat

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.

n/a

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 Agencys 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.

n/a

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).

n/a