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United Nations Development Programme

Project Document

Project title: Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Indonesia		
Country(ies): Indonesia	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan (YBUL)	**Execution Modality***:* Civil Society (CSO), including Non-governmental Organization (NGO)
Contributing 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.		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate	**UNDP Gender Marker:** GEN 2	
Atlas Award ID: 00141259	**Atlas Project/Output ID:** 00129985	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6545	**GEF Project ID number:** 10510	
LPAC meeting date: 6 January 2022		
Latest possible date to submit to GEF: 3 February 2022		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: 3 June 2022		
Project duration in months: 48		
Planned start date: 1 July 2022	**Planned end date:** 30 June 2026	
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: 28 Feb 2024	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation:** 30 March 2026	
Brief project description: The seventh Operational Phase (OP7) of the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) in Indonesia aims to build upon the long-standing achievements of SGP in the country, specifically involving strengthening civil society		

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organisations and improving socioeconomic conditions for local communities through implementation of participatory conservation, restoration, and climate change mitigation interventions.

With the aim of achieving impacts at scale and ensuring sustainability of results achieved, the programme level strategy of the Upgraded Country Programme (UCP) of the SGP is based on a landscape approach, following the UNDP approach of community-driven planning and management of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes. The four selected landscapes in 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) cover expansive and complex geographies. Globally significant biodiversity in these landscapes faces a variety of threats influenced by a variety of drivers, e.g., infrastructure development and increased global demand for food and plantation commodities. These factors, many of which have been exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, have led to biodiversity loss, degradation of fragile ecosystems, and restricted opportunities for local communities to sustain nature-based livelihoods. Many of the local communities in the target landscapes also lack knowledge and access to clean energy solutions. The project strategy aims to generate multiple benefits for biodiversity, climate change, land degradation, and the well-being of local communities through participatory, integrated land and resource management approaches implemented across socio-ecological production landscapes.

Reaching an estimated 5,000 direct beneficiaries, 50% of whom are women, the project will facilitate community-driven interventions that generate global environmental benefits, including bringing an estimated 33,950 ha under improved management practices, restoring 2,050 ha of degraded ecosystems, and increasing adoption of renewable energy and energy efficient solutions at the community level, resulting in the mitigation of more than 314,612 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent of greenhouse gas emissions (lifetime direct). The durability of the results achieved will be ensured through implementation of integrated landscape approaches, supported by multi-stakeholder platforms that foster enabling partnerships among civil society organisations, national and local government entities, private sector enterprises, and academic-research institutions.

FINANCING PLAN

GEF Trust Fund grant	USD 3,561,644
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 3,561,644**
(2) Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	**USD 4,388,376**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 7,950,020**

SIGNATURES

Signature:	**Agreed by:**	**Date/Month/Year:**
DocuSigned by: Norimasa Shimomura 4B63DD0498CD41A... Mr. Norimasa Shimomura UNDP Resident Representative	**UNDP**	05-Jul-2022

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Abbreviations and Acronyms:

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use
BD	Biodiversity
BUMDes	Village-owned Enterprises (*Badan Usaha Milik Desa*)
BPPS	Bureau of Policy and Programme Support (UNDP)
tCO2e	tons carbon dioxide equivalent
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CDD	Community-driven Development
COMDEKS	Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
FMU	Forest Management Unit
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ha	Hectare
ICCA GSI	Indigenous and Community Conserved Area Global Support Initiative
IDR	Indonesian rupiah
ILM	Integrated Landscape Management
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
KM	Knowledge Management
LD	Land Degradation
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MTR	Mid-term Review
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSC	National Steering Committee
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NTT	East Nusa Tenggara Province (Nusa Tenggara Timur)
OFP	Operational Focal Point (GEF)
OP6	Sixth Operational Phase
OP7	Seventh Operational Phase
PA	Protected Area
PIMS	Project Information Management System
PIR	Project Implementation Review
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RTA	Regional Technical Advisor

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SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEPLS	Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SES	Social and Environmental Standards (UNDP)
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (UNDP)
SGP	Small Grants Programme
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
TBD	To Be Determined
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TORA	Agrarian Reform Programme
UCP	Upgraded Country Programme
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP CO	United Nations Development Programme Country Office
USD	United States Dollar
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
YBUL	Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan

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II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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 (see **Figure 1**) 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.

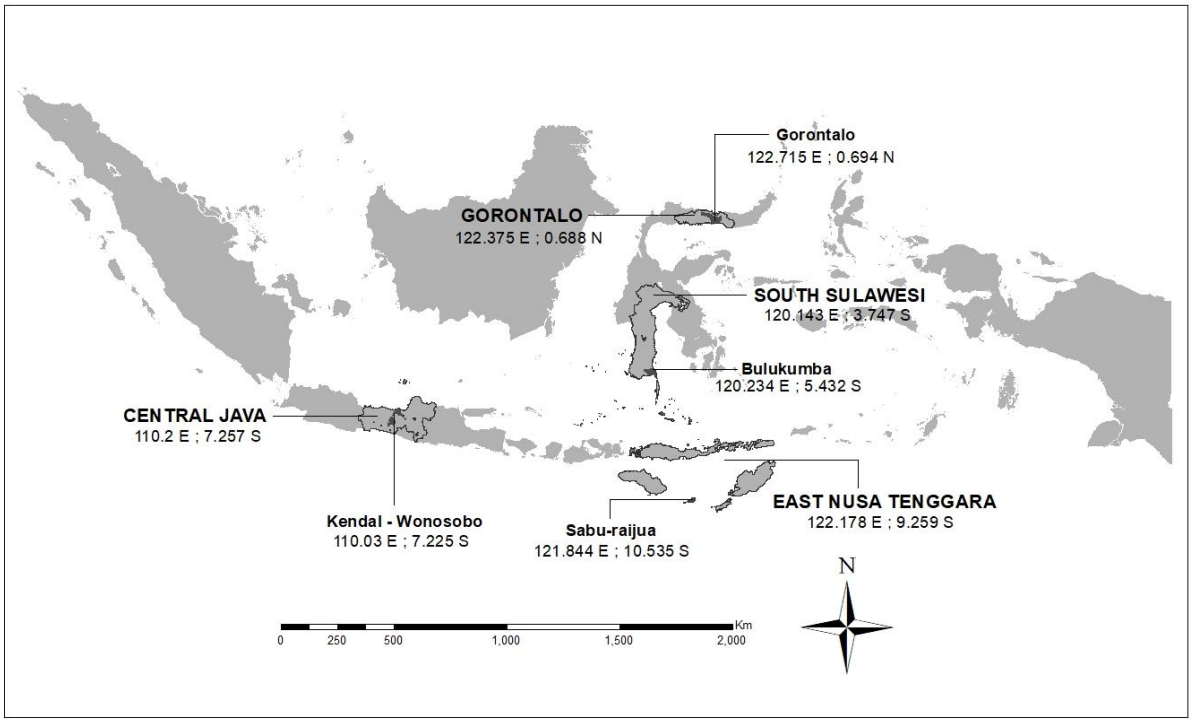


Figure 1: Country map showing target landscapes

<u>Selection of project landscapes</u>:

4. 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:

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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.

5. During the PPG phase the delineations 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

6. 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 (see **Figure 2**).

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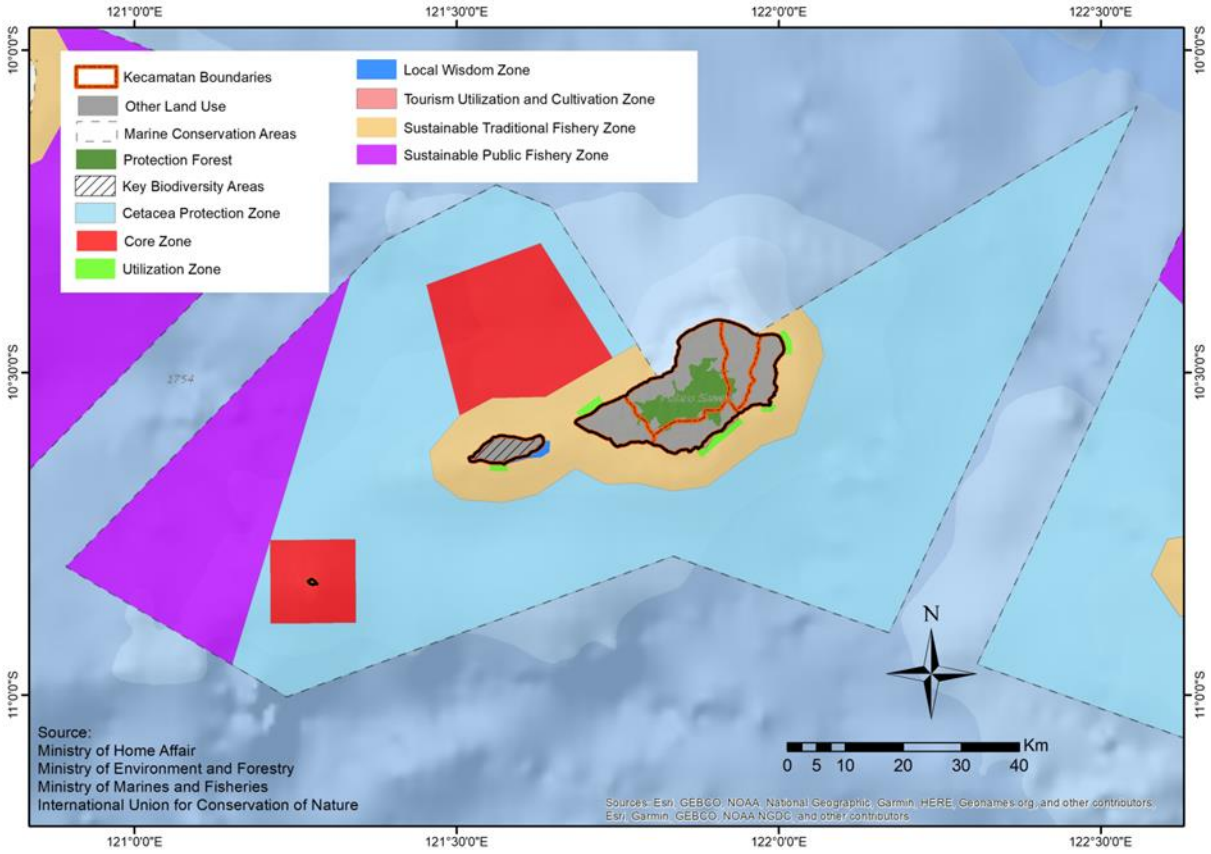


Figure 2: Sabu Raijua landscape-seascape map

7. 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.

8. 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.

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9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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

15. 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 (see **Figure 3**). 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.

[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

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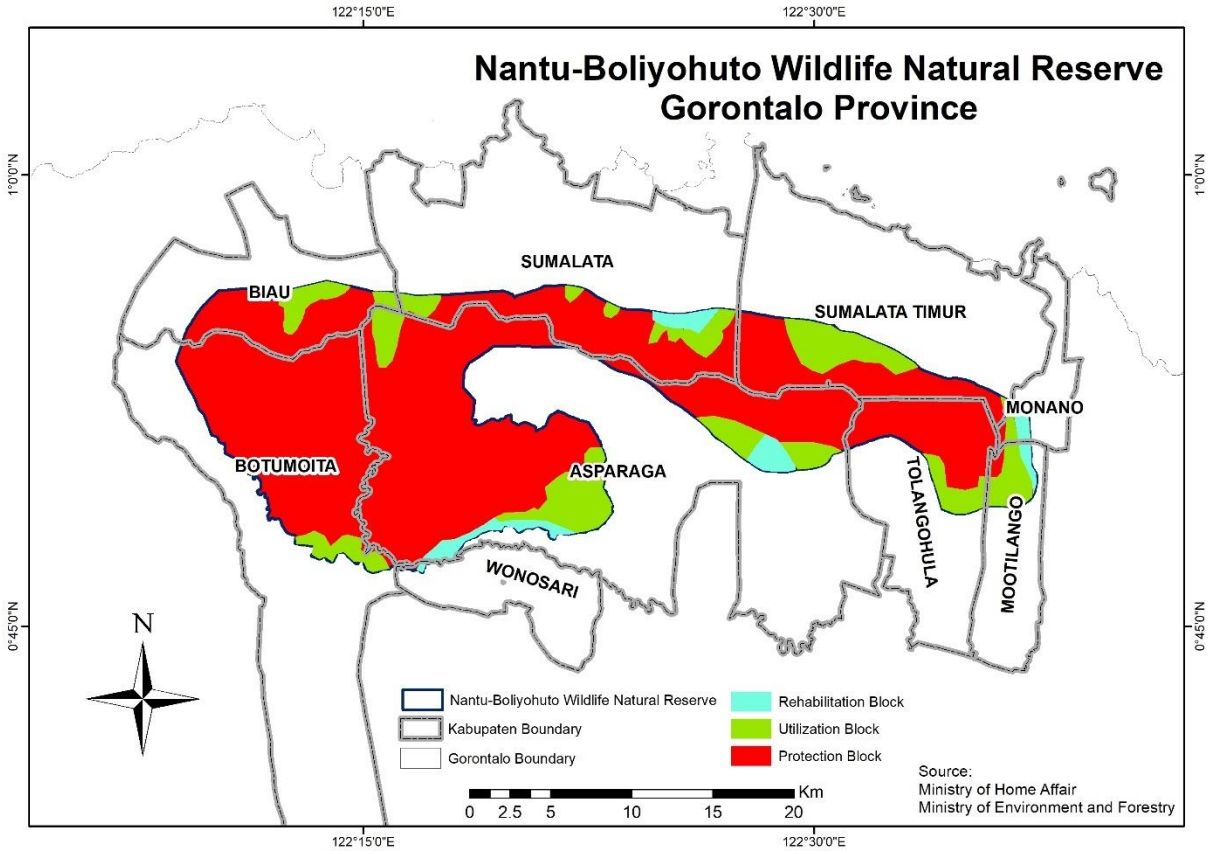


Figure 3: Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve buffer zone landscape map

16. 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.

17. **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.

18. 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.

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19. 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*), Mololipota/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.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. 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

26. The geographic midpoint of the Balantieng Watershed is located at 121^{o} East Longitude and 5^{0}25' South Latitude (see **Figure 4**). 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.

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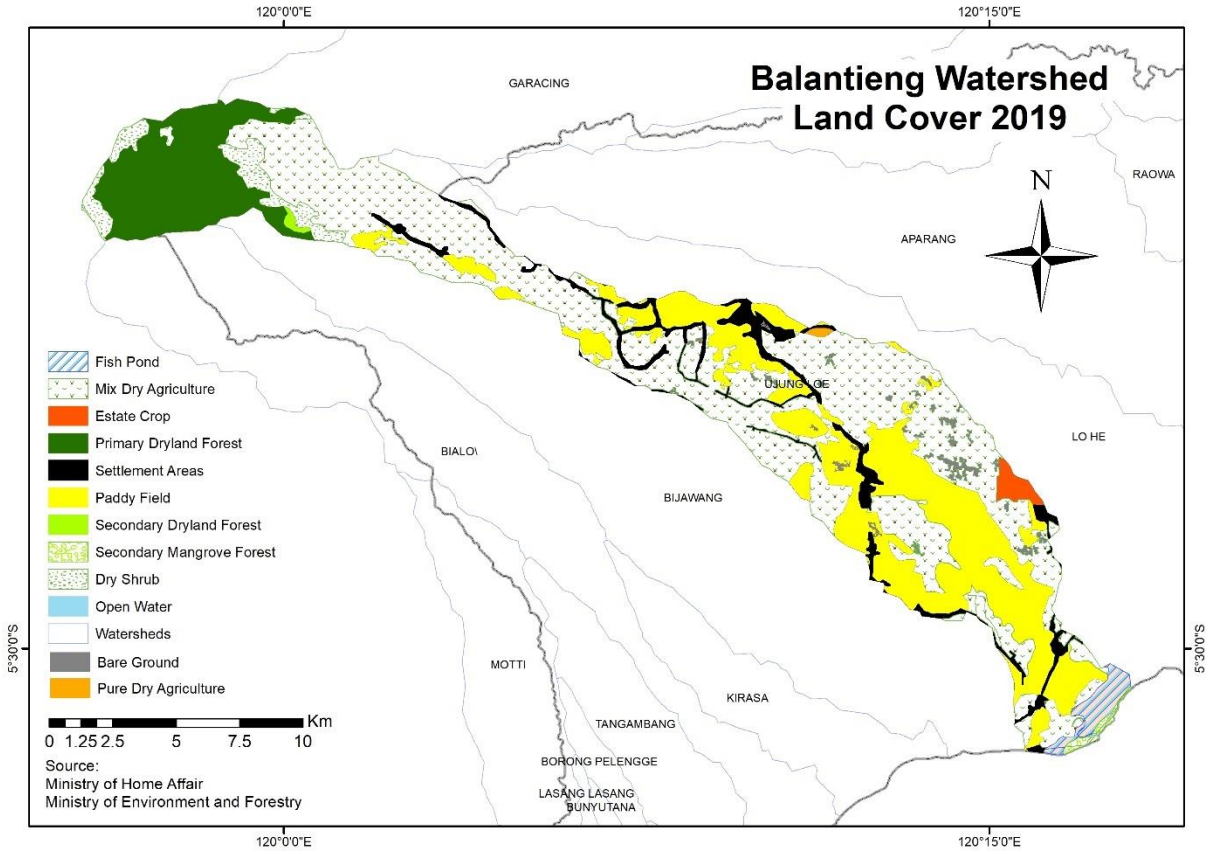


Figure 4: Balantieng Watershed landscape map

27. 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.

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. 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.

31. 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

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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.

32. 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.

33. 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.

34. 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

35. 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 (see **Figure 5**). 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).

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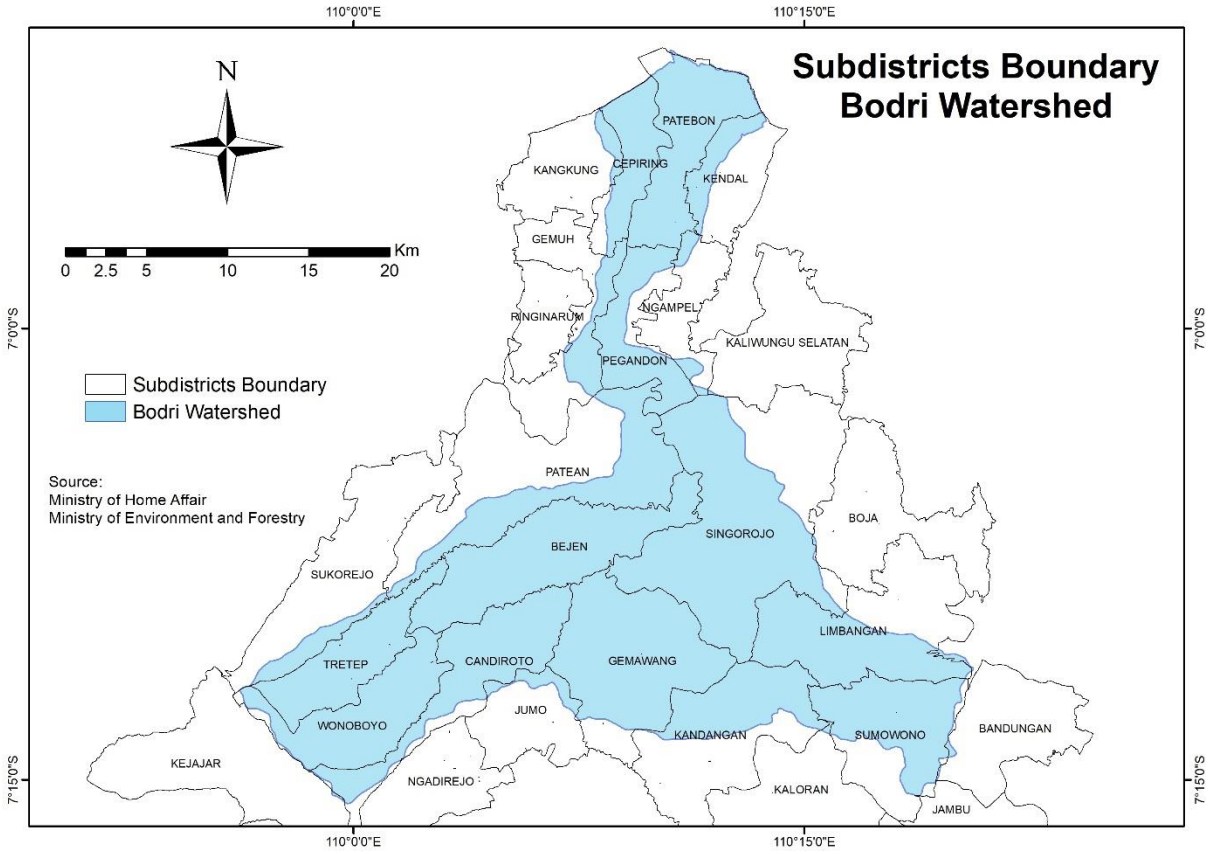


Figure 5: Bodri Watershed landscape map

36. 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*)*.

37. 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.

38. 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*).

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39. 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.

40. 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.

41. 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.

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. 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

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

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	✓	✓	✓	✓
Critical Land	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pollution resulting from improper waste management	✓		✓	✓

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Environmental threats	Sabu-Raijua Distsrict	Nantu-Boliyohuto Reserve buffer zone	Balantieng Watershed	Bodri Watershed
Mining Excavation	✓	✓	✓	✓
The forest and land fire disaster	✓		✓	✓
Wildlife hunting		✓	✓	✓
Unsustainable farming practices	✓	✓	✓	✓
Unsustainable fishing/ destructive fishing / overharvesting	✓		✓	
Siltation				✓
Water Scarcity	✓		✓	✓
Lack of environmental awareness of community	✓	✓	✓	✓
Land and mangrove conversion	✓			✓
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*	✓	✓	✓	✓
Climate change vulnerability • *Coral bleaching*	✓			
• Drought	✓	✓	✓	✓
• Sea Flood	✓			✓

More information on the project landscapes and threats and root causes is provided in the *Landscape Profiles* in **Annex 11** to the Project Document.

Baseline scenario

46. 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.

47. 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:

48. 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,

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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.

49. 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.

50. 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.

51. **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.

52. 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

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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.

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. **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.

56. **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.

57. 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.

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58. 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:

59. 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.

60. 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.

61. 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

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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. 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 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.

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

63. The SGP Country Programme in OP6 gave particular emphasis to replication and upscaling, with the aim of assisting local and indigenous 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.

64. 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

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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.

65. 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.

66. 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.

Problems to be addressed:

67. 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.

68. 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.

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69. 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.

70. 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.

71. 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.

72. ***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.

73. 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:

74. 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:

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

76. *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

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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.

77. *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.

78. 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.

79. *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.

80. *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.

81. *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

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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.

82. *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.

83. *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.

84. 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.

National policy alignment:

85. 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:

86. **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."

87. **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.

88. **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.

89. **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).

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90. **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.

91. **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.

92. **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.

93. **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.

94. **Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Country Report, 2015**. The project will support achievement of the LDN National Voluntary Target[2] 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.

95. **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.

96. **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

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

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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.

97. **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.

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework:

98. 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 14 (Life below Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), as outlined below in **Table 2.**

Table 2: Project contributions towards Sustainable Development Goals

SDG	Project Contribution:
	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)
	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)
	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)
	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)

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SDG	Project Contribution:
	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).

99. The project will also contribute to achievement of the targets outlined in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework[3], which was under development at the time of developing the Project Document. The project is aligned with the following draft 2030 Action Targets of the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

- **Target 1.** By 2030, [50%] of land and sea areas globally are under spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, retaining most of the existing intact and wilderness areas, and allow to restore [X%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them.
- **Target 7.** By 2030, increase contributions to climate change mitigation adaption and disaster risk reduction from nature-based solutions and ecosystems-based approaches, ensuring resilience and minimizing any negative impacts on biodiversity.
- **Target 9.** By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%].
- **Target 11**. By 2030, increase benefits from biodiversity and green/blue spaces for human health and well-being, including the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%], especially for urban dwellers.
- **Target 13.** By 2030, integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts.
- **Target 19.** By 2030, ensure that quality information, including traditional knowledge, is available to decision makers and public for the effective management of biodiversity through promoting awareness, education and research.
- **Target 20.** By 2030, ensure equitable participation in decision-making related to biodiversity and ensure rights over relevant resources of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth, in accordance with national circumstances.

[3] CBD, 17 August 2020. Update of the Zero Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD/POST2020/PREP/2/1. The term “post-2020 global biodiversity framework” is used as a placeholder pending decision on the final name at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

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III. STRATEGY

100. 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.

101. 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

Incremental cost reasoning

102. 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.

103. 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.

104. 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

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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.

105. 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.

106. 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 nutrition and security. Through free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), facilitate documentation and application of traditional knowledge of *Adat* communities.	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 2,450 ha of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems. 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.		

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Baseline scenario	SGP OP7 increment	Global environmental benefits
Potential for sustainable micro-hydro and livestock waste-based energy systems; however, limited application to date.		

Overview of project strategy:

107. 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.

108. 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 landscape 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.

109. 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.

110. 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:

111. 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.

112. 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:

113. 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 in **Figure 6**. As shown in this diagram, the theory of change for the project is broken down into the following three causal pathways.

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Causal Pathway 1: Enhancing landscape resilience

114. 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.

115. 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

116. 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.

117. 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

118. 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.

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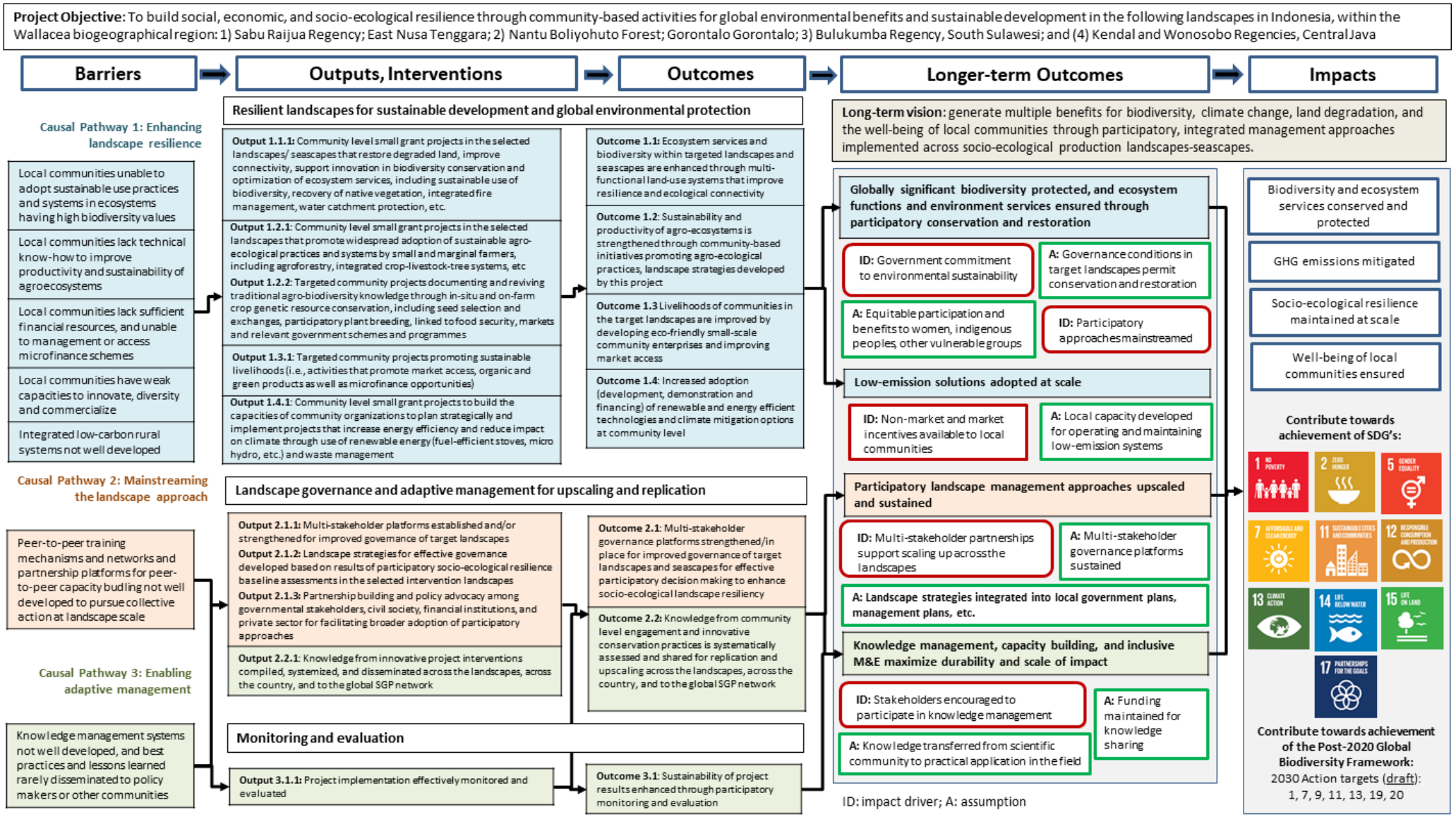


***Figure 6**: Project theory of change*

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IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results*:*

119. The SGP OP7 project strategy is predicated on strengthening socio-ecological resilience through developing the skills, capacities and resources required to conserve and restore important ecosystems, sustainably utilize ecosystem services, improve the sustainability and productivity of agroecosystems and deploy clean, low-carbon energy solutions in the target landscapes.

120. **Global Environmental Benefits**: 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.

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

122. 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.

123. 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.

124. 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.

125. 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.

126. 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.

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- 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.
- Conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.
- 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.

127. 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.

128. 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.

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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.

129. The expected project results with respect to the GEF 7 Core Indicators are outlined below in **Table 3**, and recorded in the *GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet* in **Annex 17**. Breakdowns of the estimated end targets for the GEF 7 Core Indicators are outlined in **Annex 12** (*Baseline report on climate change mitigation measures*) and **Annex 16** (*Breakdown of estimated end targets for GEF 7 Core Indicators 3 and 4*). The types of interventions envisaged under OP7 were based on stakeholder consultations made during the project preparation phase, results achieved in OP6, and the professional judgement of the PPG team of consultants. It is important to note that the provisional descriptions are indicative. Consistent with the bottom-up approach of the SGP, the actual types and numbers of projects will depend on community demand, the priorities identified by the communities through participatory baseline assessments, and the quality of the proposals submitted.

Table 3: Description of end-of-project targets for GEF 7 Core Indicators

GEF 7 Core Indicators	Proposed end-of-project targets and descriptions
Core Indicator 3: Area of land restored (hectares)	**End-of-project target: 2,050 ha** The end target is broken down across Sub-Indicator 3.1 (area of degraded agricultural land restored) and Sub-Indicator 3.4 (area of wetlands, including estuaries and mangroves, restored). The end target was estimated based on the types and scope of restoration grant projects in the target landscapes-seascapes. The locations of degraded ecosystems are based on information obtained during the PPG stakeholder consultations and review of available information, e.g., critical land data base managed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Priority areas for restoration will be confirmed through the participatory landscape baseline assessments conducted and the landscape strategies developed during project implementation Information on threats to biodiversity and ecosystems is described in the in the *Landscape Profiles* in **Annex 11**, and indicative types of interventions under the OP7 project are outlined in **Annex 16** (*Breakdown of estimated end targets for GEF 7 Core Indicators 3 and 4*).
Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)	**End-of-project target: 33,950 ha** The end target is broken down across Sub-Indicator 4.1 (area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity) and Sub-Indicator 4.3 (area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems). The end target was estimated based on the types and scape of indicative grant project interventions, based on PPG stakeholder consultations and review of available information. Priority interventions contributing towards improved practices in the target landscapes will be further described in the landscape strategies developed during project implementation, thus informing the terms of reference of calls for grant proposals Information on threats to biodiversity and ecosystems is described in the in the *Landscape Profiles* in **Annex 11**, and indicative types of interventions under the OP7

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GEF 7 Core Indicators	Proposed end-of-project targets and descriptions
	project are outlined in **Annex 16** (*Breakdown of estimated end targets for GEF 7 Core Indicators 3 and 4*).
Core Indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (metric tons of CO2e)	**End-of-project target: 513,264 tCO2e (lifetime direct)** Based on experiences during earlier SGP operational phases and potential in the project landscapes identified during PPG consultations, an estimated 13,658 tons of CO2e (lifetime direct) are estimated to be avoided through community RE and EE interventions (Sub-Indicator 6.2) - see breakdown of the estimations in **Annex 12**. GHG emissions avoided through interventions in the agriculture, forestry, and land use sector (AFOLU) are included in the Core Indicator 6 estimations (Sub-Indicator 6.1). Using the FAO Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT), 499,606 tCO2e over a 20-year lifetime are estimated to be avoided as co-benefits of the project interventions in the AFOLU sector (see **Annex 15** for EX-ACT output). The estimated mitigation benefits generated in the AFOLU sector is based on an approximation of avoided deforestation resulting from improved management of the target landscapes. Estimated forest loss without the project (baseline scenario) is based on available data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in the locations of the target landscapes. Reduction of forest loss through support delivered from the GEF funding was estimated at the reduction of GHG emissions in described in the Nationally Determined Contribution with international support. The estimated mitigation benefits in the AFOLU sector also reflect restoration of 1,750 ha of degraded agricultural land restored through enhanced soil and water conservation practices and improved vegetative cover; and 300 ha of degraded coastal ecosystems (including mangroves) restored.
Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	**End-of-project target: 5,000 (of whom 2,500 are female and 2,500 are male)** The end target is based on experience during earlier operational phases; the project's gender mainstreaming target for the proportion of direct female beneficiaries is 50%.

130. **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.

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

131. 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.

132. 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

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133. 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.

134. 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. Provisional interventions across the project landscapes are described in the *Landscape Profiles* (see **Annex 11**).

135. 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.

136. 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, provide assistance, e.g., through preparation grants, to CBOs for developing concepts and proposals for community 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

137. 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.

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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.

138. 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.

139. 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 agro-ecological practices and systems, to CBOs, in partnership with local extension 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 management, partnership building, etc., for strengthening initiatives regarding good agroecological practices, agroforestry 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

140. 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), f*oxtail 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 (*Saccharum officinarum*)	
Bodri River Watershed (Central Java)	Purwoceng (*Pimpinella pruatjan* Molkenb), Mountain papaya (*Vasconcellea pubescens*), land races potato.	

141. 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

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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.

142. 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.

143. 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

144. 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

145. 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

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products, and coastal product activities can also complement priorities related to conservation, sustainable community development, education and capacity building.

146. 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.

147. 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 market place 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.

148. 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.

149. 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.

150. 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

151. 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.

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152. 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.

153. 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***: 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.

154. 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.

155. 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.

156. 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.

157. 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.

158. 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 concepts and proposals for community projects on RE and EE technologies and applications in the project landscapes.
1.4.1.2.	Engage government, private sector, donor agencies, NGOs, and other partners to provide technical assistance 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, indigenous 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 interventions.

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

159. 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.

160. 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.

161. 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.

162. 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.

163. 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

164. 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.

165. 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

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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

166. 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.

167. 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.

168. 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

169. 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.

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- Potential local champions who could represent the interests of the communities and help facilitate the project interventions.

170. 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.

171. 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.

172. 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.

173. 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.

174. 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.

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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

175. 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.

176. 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**). 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.

177. 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.

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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

178. 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

179. 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.

180. 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.

181. 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..

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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

182. 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

183. 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

184. 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.

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

186. 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.

187. 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.

188. 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.

189. 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.

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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.

Partnerships:

190. 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

191. 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,

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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

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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.

Risks*:*

192. 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 will 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.

193. 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**).

194. 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.

195. 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.

196. 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

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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* (**Annex 7**). 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*.

197. 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.

198. 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.

199. 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.

200. 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

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communities, strengthening their coping capacities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and other socioeconomic disruptions.

201. 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.

202. 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.

203. 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.

Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation:

204. **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**) has been developed to guide the implementation team.

205. 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.

206. 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.

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207. 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.

208. 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.

209. 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.

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- **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.

- **Private sector**: 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.

- **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.

210. Specific stakeholder engagement at the project output level is described below in **Table 4**.

Table 4: 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	*Output 1.1.1:* Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes/	**National Coordinator (NC), NSC; UNDP CO;**	NGOs, CBOs, Research institute	CBOs, local communities, academic institution, local government	• NGOs: Provide technical assistance to community organizations for

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Outcome	Output	Oversight Responsibility	Key Partners	Targeted organizations and institutions	Key Responsibilities
seascapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems that improve resilience and ecological connectivity	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.)			(District Officers), government agencies (State Forestry Department, State Biodiversity Centre)	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-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.	**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 • CBOs: Responsibilities in effective implementation of SGP projects, skills-building, and collecting data and reporting
Outcome 1.3: Livelihoods of communities in the	*Output 1.3.1:* Targeted community projects promoting	**NC, NSC; UNDP CO;**	NGOs, handicraft researchers,	Social impact enterprises, chain markets,	• Social impact enterprises to assist communities in access

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Outcome	Output	Oversight Responsibility	Key Partners	Targeted organizations and institutions	Key Responsibilities
target landscapes are improved by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access.	sustainable livelihoods (i.e. activities that promote sustainable livelihoods, promote market access, organic and green products as well as microfinance opportunities		Product researchers, Academic Institutions, NTFP's networking government development agencies, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of tourism	product marketing agencies, national and international consumers.	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.

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Outcome	Output	Oversight Responsibility	Key Partners	Targeted organizations and institutions	Key Responsibilities
	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 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	**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 • 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.

211. **South-South Cooperation**. 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

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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.

212. 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[4]. 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.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:

213. 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**) 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[5], and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming.

214. 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.

215. 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.

216. 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

[4] https://panorama.solutions/en
[5] UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2021

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women are considered throughout the SGP process of grant project design and implementation, and their roles within implemented community-based initiatives is monitored.

217. 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.

Knowledge Management:

218. 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.

219. 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.

220. 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.

221. 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.

222. 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

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stakeholder participation, as well as the progress toward the targets selected during landscape planning, using the Satoyama Resilience Indicators[6]. 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.

223. 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.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

224. **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.

225. 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.

226. 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.

227. **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

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

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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.

228. 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.

229. 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).

230. 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.

231. **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.

232. **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.

233. **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

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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.

234. **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.

235. **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.

236. 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.

237. 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.

238. 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.

239. 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

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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.

240. 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.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

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 OP6.	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
	Indictor 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 resilience and ecological connectivity	**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 **SDG 1.4;**	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
	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

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	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
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 midterm	200 households (50% female HH members) benefitting from eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises
	Indicator 10: Number of projects that target socioeconomic 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 midterm	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				

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	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
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				

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	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Outcome 3.1: Sustainability of project results enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation	**Indicator 18:** Number of progress review sessions conducted, (b) number of national steering committee meetings convened, (c) number of databases maintained for the project landscapes	The SGP in Indonesia follow the Global SGP Operational Guidelines and has developed standard operating procedures over the years.	(a) 5 progress review sessions held; (b) 3 NSC meetings convened; (c) 3 databases maintained for the project landscapes	(a) 10 progress review sessions held; (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			

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VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

241. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirement.

242. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[7]. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

243. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

244. Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule NSC meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

245. The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the NSC. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

GEF Core Indicators:

246. The GEF Core indicators included as **Annex 17** will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to

[7] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

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required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground-truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

247. The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

248. The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators who will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

249. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

250. The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by 28 February 2024. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

251. An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. The TE should be completed 3 months before the estimated operational closure date, set from the signature of the ProDoc and according to the duration of the project. Provisions should be taken to complete the TE in due time to avoid delay in project closure. Therefore, TE must start no later than 6 months to the expected date of completion of the TE (or 9 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

252. The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators who will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

253. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

254. The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC 30 March 2026. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:

255. The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the NSC during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information:

256. To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also

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accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[8] and the GEF policy on public involvement[9].

Monitoring Plan

257. The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

[8] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/
[9] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

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Table 5: Monitoring plan

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
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)	Midterm target: 1,000 ha included among the approved projects by midterm, and end target validated through the landscape strategies End of project target: 2,050 ha	The total estimated area of land restored is 2,050 ha, broken down across Sub-Indicator 3.1 (area of degraded agricultural land restored, Sub-Indicator 3.2 (area of forest and forest lands restored), and Sub-Indicator 3.4 (area of wetlands, including estuaries and mangroves, restored).	Review of restoration-rehabilitation interventions described in project proposals and completed project reports; review partnership agreements, independent assessments, etc.; ground-truthing; review of land cover information gathered by governmental departments and ministries and other sources.	Annual, Midterm and end of project	SGP National Coordinator, M&E Consultant	Project proposals, completed project reports; M&E reports (including ground-truthing findings), partnership agreements, independent assessments; land cover information gathered by governmental departments and ministries and other sources.	Restoration-rehabilitation projects under the SGP are carried out in partnership with local governments, NGOs, private sector or other enabling stakeholder. In GEF terminology, restoration may include ecosystem restoration, which reduces the decline and improves basic functions, or ecological restoration that enhances habitats, sustains resilience and conserves biodiversity.
	Indicator 2, Mandatory Indicator (GEF-7 Core Indicator 4): Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (hectares)	Midterm target: 20,000 ha included among the approved projects by midterm, and end target validated through the landscape strategies End of project target: 33,950 ha	The total estimated area of landscapes under improved practices in OP7 is 33,950 ha, broken down across Sub-Indicator 4.1 (landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity) and Sub-Indicator 4.3 (landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems).	Review of information contained in approved projects / management plans / agreements; ground-truthing; review of land cover information gathered by governmental departments and ministries and other sources.	Annual, Midterm and end of project	SGP National Coordinator, M&E Consultant	Project proposals, completed project reports; M&E reports, including ground-truthing findings; land cover information from governmental departments and ministries and other sources.	Landscape management projects under the SGP are carried out in partnership with local governments, NGOs, private sector or other enabling stakeholders.
	Indicator 3, Mandatory Indicator (GEF-7 Core Indicator 6): Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO_2e)	Midterm target: 150,000 tCO_2e direct lifetime GHG emissions mitigated estimated among the projects approved by midterm, and end target validated through the landscape strategies End of project target: 513,264 tCO_2e (lifetime direct)	The estimated GHG emissions mitigated are based on 499,606 tCO_2e lifetime direct emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector (Sub-Indicator 6.1), and 13,658 tCO_2e lifetime direct emissions avoided under the envisaged renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) projects (Sub-Indicator 6.2).	Review of approved and completed community grant projects; review of land cover information gathered by governmental departments and ministries and other sources	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, M&E Consultant	Project proposals, completed project reports including operational records, M&E reports, Ex Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX ACT); land cover information gathered by governmental departments and	The number of CCM projects reaches the envisaged volume. The CCM interventions provide reliable and affordable options for local communities.

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Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
							ministries and other sources.	
	Indicator 4, Mandatory Indicator (GEF-7 Core Indicator 11): # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as a co-benefit of GEF investment (individual people)	Midterm target: 2,500 direct beneficiaries (of whom 1,250 are female) identified in the projects awarded by midterm End of project target: 5,000 (of whom 2,500 are female)	10,087 direct beneficiaries under OP6, of whom 5,143 are female.	Annual review of direct project beneficiaries, through training records, interventions under implementation and other.	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Information summarized in project M&E report or consultant report	Assume numbers and gender breakdown of direct beneficiaries are consistent with previous SGP experience. The total number of envisaged community projects might not be realized.
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	**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	Midterm target: 4 identified in the set of approved projects in the first call for proposals End of project target: 8 new partnerships between CBOs (including 4 women-led CBOs) and enabling stakeholders for participatory conservation and restoration initiatives	Establishing new partnerships is an important aim of the SGP. The end target strengthening and/or creating new durable partnerships between local communities and protected area administrations.	Review of project proposals, completed project reports, M&E reports, partnership MOUs and other agreements.	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Project proposals, completed project reports, M&E reports, partnership MOUs and other agreements.	Assume local CBOs will be capacitated to a level to partner with new enabling stakeholders, including NGOs, conservation agencies, local governments or private sector
	Indicator 6: Number of projects that are contributing to equal access to and control of natural resources by women and men	Midterm target: 5 of the awarded projects by midterm contribute to equal access to and control of natural resources of women and men End of project target: 10 projects	The gender action plan developed for OP7 articulates the gender mainstreaming objectives for the SGP in Indonesia	Review of approved and completed grant projects and other documentary evidence	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Project proposals, completed project reports, M&E reports.	Assume women and women-led CBOs in the target landscapes will be proactive in participating and developing project proposals under OP7.
Outcome 1.2: Sustainability and productivity of agro-ecosystems is strengthened through community-based initiatives promoting agro-ecological	**Indicator 7:** Number of crop varieties or cultivars obtaining new or upgraded eco-certification	Midterm target: 2 crop varieties or cultivars working towards eco-certification End of project target: 4 crop varieties or cultivars obtaining new	The indicator has a sustainability focus, i.e., obtaining new or upgraded certification. The target is based on at least one variety or cultivar per landscape-seascape.	Review of approved and completed grant projects; documentary evidence such as certificates or registrations.	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Documentary evidence including official certificates or registrations.	Assume there is enough time during the implementation of the project to obtain certification; also assume that there are a number of ongoing initiatives that an SGP grant could

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Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
practices, landscape strategies developed by this project		or upgraded eco-certification						accelerate the process of obtaining certification.
	Indicator 8: Number of village-owned enterprises (BMUDes) strengthened for sustainable production of agrobiodiversity, coastal-marine resources and/or NTFPs	Midterm target: 3 BUMDes strengthened among the approved projects in the first call End of project target: 6 BUMDes strengthened for sustainable production of agrobiodiversity, coastal-marine resources, and/or NTFPs	Promoting sustainable agro-ecological practices is one of the primary comparative advantages of the SGP in Indonesia.	Review of project proposals, monitoring reports containing, cofinancing records	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Project proposals, completed project reports, M&E reports.	Assume local capacities and enabling partnerships will deliver the envisaged strengthening of BUMDes.
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	Midterm target: 100 households (50% female HH members) identified in projects approved by midterm End of project target: 200 households (50% female HH members) benefitting from eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises	Delivering livelihood co-benefits is one of the primary comparative advantages of the SGP.	Review of project proposals, monitoring reports containing, cofinancing records	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Project proposals, completed project reports, M&E reports.	Assume local capacities and enabling partnerships will deliver the envisaged clean energy solutions.
	Indicator 10: Number of projects that target socioeconomic benefits and services for women	Midterm target: 5 of the approved projects address strengthening socioeconomic benefits and services for women End of project target: 10 projects completed that strengthening socioeconomic benefits and services for women	Enhancing socio-ecological resilience includes strengthening socioeconomic benefits and services for women	Review of project proposals, monitoring reports containing statistics of use, cofinancing records.	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Project proposals, completed project reports, M&E reports.	Assume women and women-led CBOs in the target landscapes will be proactive in participating and developing project proposals under OP7.

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Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
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.	Midterm target: 5 projects approved by midterm End of project target: 10 projects implemented, including at least one that demonstrates a model public-private-community partnership with microfinance institutions, the private sector, and local governments	The SGP in Indonesia has extensive experience in supporting RE solutions at the community level, and the OP7 project aims to focus RE interventions in the target landscapes.	Review of project proposals, monitoring reports containing, cofinancing records	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Project proposals, completed project reports, M&E reports.	Assume local capacities and enabling partnerships will deliver the envisaged RE solutions.
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	Midterm target: 4 landscape strategies developed End of project target: 4 landscape strategies developed endorsed by multi-stakeholder landscape platforms	Landscape strategies are an essential element of the landscape approach promoted in the project.	Review of completed landscape strategies and records of endorsement.	Annual	SGP National Coordinator	Landscape strategies, records of endorsement	The target landscapes cover relatively large areas; assume that the landscape strategies capture the key issues and priorities.
	Indicator 13: Number of projects that improve the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance	Midterm target: 4 of the approved projects include measures aimed at improving participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance End of project target: 8 projects implemented that improve participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance	One of the indicators in the project's gender mainstreaming strategy is equitable representation of women in decision-making.	Review of project proposals, monitoring reports containing statistics of use, cofinancing records.	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Project proposals, completed project reports, M&E reports.	Assume women and women-led CBOs in the target landscapes will be proactive in participating and developing project proposals under OP7.
	Indicator 14: Uptake priority actions outlined in the	Midterm target:	Local government units, PA management entities, are expected to have	Review of local development plans, PA management	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-	Local development plans, PA	Assume that the timing of updating the local development plans

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Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	landscape strategies into local development plans	Priority actions described in the endorsed landscape strategies End of project target: 4 local development plans, protected area management plans, or community forestry initiatives contain at least one priority action from the landscape strategies	leading roles in the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms	plans, social forestry plans.		Safeguards Consultant	management plans, social forestry plans	coincides with the project implementation timeframe.
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:** Number of project and portfolio experiences and lessons distilled and codified into case studies produced and disseminated, and cumulative number of views of the case studies from the SGP website, social media, or through direct dissemination	Midterm target: Case studies from completed projects under preparation, and views tracked on SGP website, social media, and through direct dissemination End of project target: 10 case studies disseminated, with 1,000 cumulative views of the case studies on the SGP website, social media, or through direct dissemination	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.	Review of case studies and other knowledge products; track website views and social media traffic.	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Case studies, knowledge products, website tracking statistics, social media traffic.	Assume dissemination of knowledge products is effective and reaches appropriate stakeholders.
	Indicator 16: Number of women-led projects supported	Midterm target: 5 of the approved projects by midterm are led by women End of project target: 10 of the implemented projects are led by women	Gender mainstreaming has been a priority during earlier operational phases.	Review of project proposals, monitoring reports containing statistics of use, cofinancing records.	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Project proposals, completed project reports, M&E reports.	Assume women and women-led CBOs in the target landscapes will be proactive in participating and developing project proposals under OP7.
	Indicator 17: Number of dialogues organized with government entities on upscaling best practices	Midterm target: 2 dialogues organized End of project target: 4 dialogues organized	Upscaling is enhanced under the socio-ecological resilience landscape approach, with engagement of multiple stakeholders and collective action to achieve impact at scale	Records of dialogues with governmental entities and other relevant stakeholders.	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Review of dialogue records, policy recommendations, etc.	Assume sustained dialogues with government entities are successful in facilitating upscaling.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation								
Outcome 3.1: Sustainability of project results enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation	**Indicator 18:** Number of progress review sessions conducted, (b) number of national steering committee meetings convened, (c) number of databases maintained for the project landscapes	Midterm target: (a) 5 progress review sessions held; (b) 3 NSC meetings convened; (c) 3 databases maintained for the project landscapes End of project target: (a) 10 progress review sessions held; (b) 5 NSC meetings convened; (c) 3 databases maintained for the project landscapes	The SGP in Sri Indonesia follows the Global SGP Operational Guidelines and has developed standard operating procedures over the years.	Review progress review sessions, NSC meeting minutes, landscape databases	Annual	SGP National Coordinator	Progress review sessions, NSC meeting minutes, landscape databases	Assume continued diligence by the CMPU and the NSC, providing timely and effective M&E support.

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Monitoring and Evaluation Budget:

258. The project monitoring and evaluation plan and budget are outlined below in **Table 6**. This M&E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the CPMU during project implementation. These costs are included under Component 3, which is dedicated for project M&E.

Table 6: Monitoring and evaluation 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)[10]	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[11]	None	Annually
Learning missions[12]	None	As needed
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	27,000	28 February 2024
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	27,000	30 March 2026
TOTAL indicative COST	**163,100**	4.6% of GEF project grant

[10] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee
[11] Ibid.
[12] Ibid.

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VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects' governance mechanism

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

260. 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.

261. 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.

262. **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.

263. **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

264. The roles and responsibilities of the various parties to the project are illustrated in the organogram shown below in **Figure 7** and described in the SGP Operational Guidelines (see **Annex 19**).

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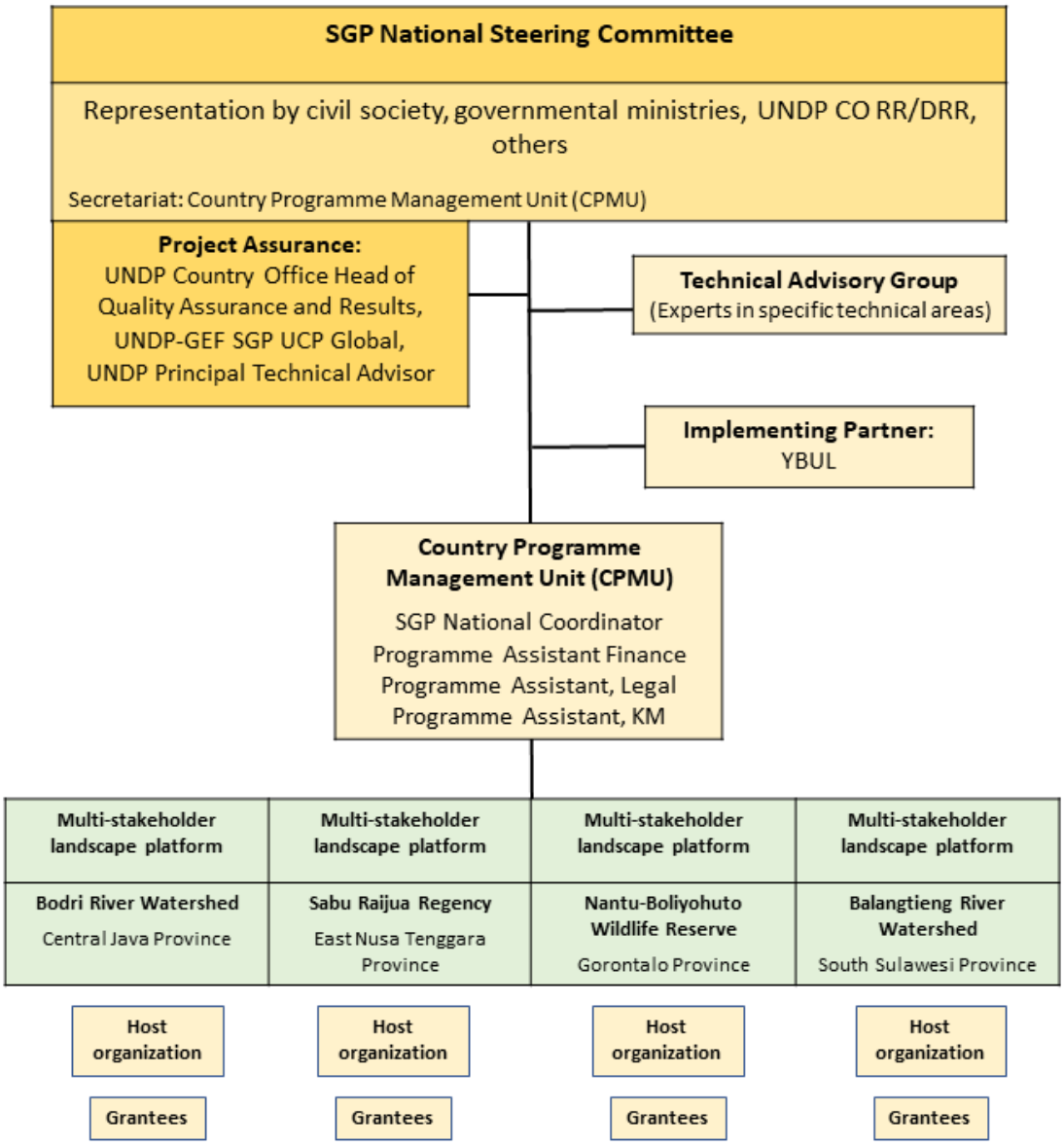


***Figure 7**: Project organization*

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

265. 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.

266. 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

267. **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

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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.

268. 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.

269. 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.

270. 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).

271. 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.

272. 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.

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- 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.

273. **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.

274. **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.[13] The SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) will monitor Upgraded Country Programmes for compliance with GEF SGP core policies and procedures.

275. 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.

276. 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**.

277. **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

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

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feedback on policy implementation on the ground. Contributions from and cooperation with the private sector will also be sought.

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VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

278. The total cost of the project is USD 7,950,020. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 3,561,644 administered by UNDP and additional support of USD 4,388,376. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

279. Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office and the CPMU on an annual basis in the GEF PIR and will be reported to the GEF during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process as follows:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount
Gorontalo Provincial Government	Public investment	$160,015
District governments	In-kind	$809,790
YBUL	Grant	$778,571
	In-kind	$250,000
CSO grantees	In-kind	$2,100,000
	Grant	$250,000
UNDP	In-kind	$40,000

280. Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP POPP, the NSC may agree with the project manager on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved NSC meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the project manager can operate without intervention from the NSC. Restrictions apply as follows:

Should the following deviations occur, the SGP National Coordinator/IP through UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is strongly encouraged to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

a) Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.
b) Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e., budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the GEF and UNDP policies.
c) Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount must be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g., UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

281. **Project extensions**: The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's guidance set out in UNDP POPP.

282. Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

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283. Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the NSC during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

284. Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review NSC meeting. **Operational closure must happen at the end date calculated by the approved duration after the Project Document signature or at the revised operational closure date as approved in the project extension. Any expected activity after the operational date requires project extension approval.** The Implementing Partner through a NSC decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the project should have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

285. Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the NSC following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project (it is strongly encouraged to be done before the operational closure date). In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[14]. The transfer should be done before Country Programme Management Unit complete their assignment

286. Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

287. The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. If Operational Closure is delayed for any justified and approved reason, the Country Office should do all efforts to Financially Close the project within 9 months after TE is completed. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/NCE-VF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

288. Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

[14] See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

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IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan		
Atlas Award ID:	00141259	Atlas Output Project ID: 00129985
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Indonesia	
Atlas Business Unit	IDN 10	
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Indonesia	
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6545	
Implementing Partner	YBUL	

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	**YBUL**	**62000**	**GEF**	71800	Contractual Services - Imp Partn	47,600	65,450	65,450	59,500	**238,000**	1
				71300	Local Consultants	6,000	13,650	15,750	12,600	**48,000**	2
				71600	Travel	5,800	13,600	16,400	16,200	**52,000**	3
				72600	Grants	12,875	785,375	684,950	370,800	**1,854,000**	4
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	4,000	10,000	9,600	8,400	**32,000**	5
	Sub-total, Component 1 GEF					**76,275**	**888,075**	**792,150**	**467,500**	**2,224,000**	
	Total Component 1					**76,275**	**888,075**	**792,150**	**467,500**	**2,224,000**	
Component 2: Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication	**YBUL**	**62000**	**GEF**	71800	Contractual Services - Imp Partn	39,040	53,680	53,680	48,800	**195,200**	6
				71300	Local Consultants	0	9,750	14,250	9,000	**33,000**	7
				71600	Travel	0	8,400	16,800	6,800	**32,000**	8
				72600	Grants	46,350	288,400	221,450	113,300	**669,500**	9
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,512	15,121	13,609	0	**30,242**	10
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	3,200	13,800	14,800	13,200	**45,000**	11
	Sub-total, Component 2 GEF					**90,102**	**389,151**	**334,589**	**191,100**	**1,004,942**	
	Total Component 2					**90,102**	**389,151**	**334,589**	**191,100**	**1,004,942**	
Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation	**UNDP**	**62000**	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	0	18,000	0	18,000	**36,000**	12
				71300	Local Consultants	0	6,000	0	6,000	**12,000**	14
	YBUL			71800	Contractual Services - Imp Partn	10,020	13,778	13,778	12,525	**50,100**	13
				71300	Local Consultants	0	14,850	11,550	6,600	**33,000**	14
				71600	Travel	8,000	8,000	5,000	8,000	**29,000**	15
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	1,300	700	500	500	**3,000**	16
	Sub-total, Component 3 GEF					**19,320**	**61,328**	**30,828**	**51,625**	**163,100**	
	Total Component 3					**19,320**	**61,328**	**30,828**	**51,625**	**163,100**	
Project Management	**YBUL**	**62000**	**GEF**	71800	Contractual Services - Imp Partn	12,780	17,573	17,573	15,975	63,900	17
				72500	Supplies	500	500	500	500	2,000	18
				72800	Information Technology Equip.	3,202	0	0	0	3,202	19
				73100	Rental & Maintenance - Premises	15,750	15,750	15,750	15,750	63,000	20

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
				73300	Rental & Maintenance - IT Eq	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	12,500	21
	UNDP			74100	Professional Services	6,250	6,250	6,250	6,250	25,000	22
	Sub-total, Project Management					**41,607**	**43,198**	**43,198**	**41,600**	**169,602**	
	Total Project Management					**41,607**	**43,198**	**43,198**	**41,600**	**169,602**	
PROJECT TOTAL						**227,304**	**1,381,751**	**1,200,764**	**751,825**	**3,561,644**	

Summary of Funds:

Name of Co-financier	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Amount (USD)
GEF	$227,304	$1,381,751	$1,200,764	$751,825	**$3,561,644**
Recipient government (Gorontalo Province)	$40,015	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000	**$160,015**
Recipient government (Gorontalo Regency)	$59,790	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	**$209,790**
Recipient government (Sabu Raijua Regency)	$37,500	$37,500	$37,500	$37,500	**$150,000**
Recipient government (Bulukumba Regency)	$37,500	$37,500	$37,500	$37,500	**$150,000**
Recipient government (Kendal Regency)	$37,500	$37,500	$37,500	$37,500	**$150,000**
Recipient government (Wonosobo Regency)	$37,500	$37,500	$37,500	$37,500	**$150,000**
Civil society organizations (YBUL) (in-kind co-financing)	$25,000	$75,000	$75,000	$75,000	**$250,000**
Civil society organizations (YBUL) (grant co-financing)	$88,571	$230,000	$230,000	$230,000	**$778,571**
CSO grantees (in-kind co-financing)	$525,000	$525,000	$525,000	$525,000	**$2,100,000**
CSO grantees (grant co-financing)	$62,500	$62,500	$62,500	$62,500	**$250,000**
GEF agency (UNDP	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	**$40,000**
Total co-financing	**$1,188,180**	**$2,524,251**	**$2,343,264**	**$1,894,325**	**$7,950,020**

***Budget* note number**	**Comments**
0	The 2.8% Implementing Partner (YBUL) fee is incorporated in each individual budget line.
Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	
1	**71800. Contractual services – Implementing Partner** **SGP National Coordinator** working with CSOs in preparation of project concepts and proposals, authorize project planning grants, establish close working relationships with stakeholders, and supporting SGP grantees in securing co-financing and project level partnerships (24 months out of a cumulative total of 48 months, at USD 5,300 per month). **Programme Assistant-Finance;** assisting the SGP National Coordinator in pre-screening project concepts and project proposals, advising potential grantees on project preparation processes and guidelines, processing payment requests from grantees and vendors, maintaining grant distribution database (21 months out of a cumulative total of 48 months, at USD 3,200 per month). **Programme Assistant-Knowledge Management;** assisting the SGP National Coordinator in pre-screening project concepts and project proposals, advising potential grantees on project preparation processes and guidelines, maintaining grant distribution database (12 months out of a cumulative total of 48 months, at USD 1,800 per month). **Programme Assistant-Legal;** assisting the SGP National Coordinator in pre-screening project concepts and project proposals, advising potential grantees on project preparation processes and guidelines; (20 months out of a cumulative total of 48 months, at USD 1,100 per month). **Total: USD 238,000**

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Budget note number	Comments
2	**71300. Local consultants.** **Gender-Safeguards Consultant**, providing guidance to CSOs on ensuring gender and other safeguards are addressed in project development, delivering gender and safeguards training (8 weeks at USD 1,500 per week). **Technical Support Consultants**, providing support in reviewing grant proposals, delivering targeted capacity building (24 weeks at USD 1,500 per week). **Total: USD 48,000**
3	**71600. Travel.** Miscellaneous travel expenses under Component 1 for the activities in the four target landscapes, at USD 13,000 per year on average for the 4 years of project implementation. **Total: USD 52,000**
4	**72600. Grants.** **Community level small grants:** projects on strengthening participatory conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources and ecosystem services, restoring degraded lands, enhancing soil and water conservation in agricultural landscapes, and implementing renewable energy and energy efficient technologies. According to SGP Operational Guidelines, small grants can be awarded up to USD 50,000 per grant. Approximately 36 grants are anticipated under Component 1. **Total: USD 1,854,000,** comprising 70% of the total project budget (the 70% figure includes the strategic grants allocated under Component 2). "The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance with UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants".
5	**75700. Training, workshop, conference.** Trainings, trade fairs, workshops and other capacity building and partnership development activities under Component 1; USD 8,000 per year on average for the 4 years of project implementation. **Total: USD 32,000**
Component 2: Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication	
6	**71800. Contractual services – Implementing Partner** **SGP National Coordinator** facilitating landscape baseline assessments, development of landscape strategies, convening of multi-stakeholder platforms, support capacity building (15 months out of a cumulative total of 48 months, at USD 5,300 per month). **Programme Assistant-Finance;** assisting the SGP National Coordinator in overseeing landscape approaches and stakeholder engagement in the project landscapes; (9 months out of a cumulative total of 48 months, at USD 3,200 per month). **Programme Assistant-Knowledge Management;** assisting the SGP National Coordinator in overseeing landscape approaches and stakeholder engagement in the project landscapes; (33 months out of a cumulative total of 48 months, at USD 1,800 per month). **Programme Assistant-Legal;** assisting the SGP National Coordinator in overseeing landscape approaches and stakeholder engagement in the project landscapes; (25 months out of a cumulative total of 48 months, at USD 1,100 per month). **Total: USD 195,200**
7	**71300. Local consultants.** **Business Development-Financial Management Consultant**, providing professional assistance to the CSOs on financial management, private sector engagement, business development, market access and upscaling (12 weeks at USD 1,500 per week). **Knowledge Management-Communications Consultant**, supporting development of a knowledge management strategy and communications strategy, distilling individual case studies into consolidated knowledge products, facilitating dissemination of knowledge products (10 weeks at USD 1,500 per week). **Total: USD 33,000**
8	**71600. Travel.** Miscellaneous travel expenses for the activities under Component 2 (USD 6,000 per year on average for the 4 years of project implementation); and travel expenses associated with one SGP UCP global workshop (USD 8,000). **Total: USD 32,000**

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Budget note number	Comments
9	**72600. Grants.** **Strategic grants,** awarded to strategic partners supporting landscape approaches and facilitating upscaling (USD 463,500). According to SGP Operational Guidelines, strategic grants can be awarded up to USD 150,000 per grant. Approximately 3 strategic grants are anticipated under Component 2. **Community grants**, awarded to host organizations in the four project landscapes (USD 206,000). According to SGP Operational Guidelines, small grants can be awarded up to USD 50,000 per grant. **Total: USD 669,500,** comprising 70% of the total project budget (the 70% figure includes the community level small grants allocated under Component 1). "The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance with UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants".
10	**74200. Audio visual & print production costs**. Audio-visual and print production for knowledge products used for disseminating information, awareness-raising and advocacy. **Total: USD 30,242**
11	**75700. Training, Workshop, Conference.** Trainings, workshops, landscape meetings, trade fairs, workshops and other capacity building and partnership development activities (USD 11,000 per year on average); participation 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 (USD 1,000). **Total: USD 45,000**
Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation	
12	**71200. International consultants.** **Midterm review consultant, lead** (6 weeks at USD 3,000 per week, in Year 2; Total: USD 18,000); **Terminal evaluation consultant, lead** (6 weeks at USD 3,000 per week, in Year 4; Total: USD 18,000). **Total: USD 36,000**
13	**71800. Contractual services – Implementing Partner** **SGP National Coordinator** conducting periodic monitoring and evaluation missions, exercising quality control over the implementation of the project interventions, set annual performance metrics and learning objectives for the SGP country programme, carrying out M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework (6 months out of a cumulative total of 48 months; at USD 5,300 per month). **Programme Assistant-Finance,** assisting the SGP National Coordinator in monitoring and evaluation, providing logistical and administrative support to the CSOs regarding M&E (3 months out of a cumulative total of 48 months, at USD 3,200 per month). **Programme Assistant-Knowledge Management,** assisting the SGP National Coordinator in monitoring and evaluation and organising field missions, assisting in M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework, working with the Gender-Safeguards Consultant in monitoring and evaluating gender and project safeguard management plans; (3 months out of a cumulative total of 48 months, at USD 1,800 per month). **Programme Assistant-Legal,** assisting the SGP National Coordinator in monitoring and evaluation, assisting in M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework, providing administrative support to the CSOs regarding M&E; (3 months out of a cumulative total of 48 months, at USD 1,100 per month). **Total: USD 50,100**
14	**71300. Local consultants.** **Gender-Safeguards Consultant**, providing support in monitoring project indicators, review and update of the SESP, and the implementation, review and update of the gender action plan (12 weeks at USD 1,500 per week; Total: USD 18,000). **M&E Consultant**, assisting in preparing project inception report, deliver technical assistance in evaluating achievement of GEF core indicator targets, prepare GIS maps showing locations of project interventions (10 weeks at USD 1,500 per week; USD 15,000). **Midterm review consultant, local** (4 weeks at USD 1,500 per week; USD 6,000); **Terminal evaluation consultant, local** (4 weeks at USD 1,500 per week; USD 6,000) **Total: USD 45,000**

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Budget note number	Comments
15	**71600. Travel.** Travel expenses associated with the project inception workshop and NSC meetings (USD 3,000); M&E activities (4 years X USD 5,000/year), midterm review (USD 3,000) and the terminal evaluation (USD 3,000). **Total: USD 29,000**
16	**75700. Training, Workshops and Conferences.** Organizing the project inception workshops in Year 1, including the first NSC meeting (USD 1,000), and organizing NSC meetings (USD 2,000). **Total: USD 3,000**
Project Management:	
17	**71800. Contractual services – Implementing Partner** **SGP National Coordinator,** supervising the SGP country programme, preparing the annual work plan, setting delivery and co-financing targets, reporting regularly to the NSC, UNDP Country Office, and UCP Global Coordinator, drafting the annual SGP country programme operational budget; (3 months out of a cumulative total of 48 months, at USD 5,300 per month). **Programme Assistant-Finance,** assisting the SGP National Coordinator in day-today project management, providing guidance and control of project financial reports, preparing and delivering financial reports, drafting routine correspondence and maintaining project files; (15 months out of a cumulative total of 48 months, at USD 3,200 per month). **Total: USD 63,900**
18	**72500. Supplies**. Office supplies for project management purposes; USD 500 per year for the 4 years of project implementation. **Total: USD 2,000**
19	**72800. Information Technology Equipment**. IT equipment for the Country Programme Management Unit (CPMU). **Total: USD 3,202**
20	**73100. Rental & Maintenance - Premises.** Office rental and maintenance for the CPMU; at USD 15,750 per year for the 4 years of project implementation. **Total: USD 63,000**
21	**73300. Rental & Maintenance – IT equipment.** Rental and maintenance of IT equipment; at USD 3,125 per year for the 4 years of project implementation. **Total: USD 12,500**
22	**74100. Professional Services**. Financial audits at USD 25,000 during the 4-year duration project. **Total: USD 25,000**

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X. LEGAL CONTEXT

289. The project document shall be the instrument envisaged and defined in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof, as "the Project Document".

290. This project will be implemented by YBUL ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

291. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Consistent with the Article III of the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried.
b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document and the Project Cooperation Agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner[15].

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of

[15] Use bracketed text only when IP is an NGO/IGO

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a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

5. (a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 288 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will, and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 288, have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and such sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 288 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 288 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

(b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 288, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

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9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using the UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

10. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

11. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects in accordance with UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

12. The Implementing Partner will promptly inform UNDP in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

13. Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

14. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

15. Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with the Implementing Partner, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

16. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

17. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

18. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient

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and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management” are included, mutatis mutandis, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

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XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

Annex 1: GEF budget template

7th OP GEF SGP - 6545_Annex 01_GEF budget_13Dec2021.pdf - All Documents (sharepoint.com)

Annex 2: Project map and geospatial coordinates of project landscapes

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2002_project%20map_12Nov2021.docx?d=wfffef3aef624499ea6e8865f1decceba&csf=1&web=1&e=W6LeuX

Annex 3: Multi-year work plan

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2003_multi%20year%20workplan_13Dec2021.docx?d=we797695965a8401190abe1407a357767&csf=1&web=1&e=vIVEIR

Annex 4: UNDP Social and environmental screening procedure (SESP)

6545_Annex_04_SESP_09Nov2021_clean_11Jan2022.docx.pdf

Annex 5: UNDP Risk Register

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2005_risk%20register_06Dec2021.docx?d=w5a7d7150a70244ffb0f9ea49b0807f2a&csf=1&web=1&e=lkH040

Annex 6: Overview of project staff and technical consultancies

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2006_TORs_technical%20consultancies_13Dec2021.docx?d=w74adf51ac4f74fbc97e78db8ccf36f74&csf=1&web=1&e=lNcnws

Annex 7: Stakeholder engagement plan

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2007_Stakeholder%20engagement%20plan_06Dec2021.docx?d=w507c682fac0544d7ae13c43f5be70819&csf=1&web=1&e=DJNAFj

Annex 8: Stakeholder consultations during project preparation phase

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2008_Stakeholder%20consultations_03Dec2021.docx?d=w5ea1b1b7c951491980f534b565f3df6f&csf=1&web=1&e=cdTvTR

Annex 9: Gender analysis and gender action plan

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2009_gender%20analysis_action%20plan_08Nov2021.docx?d=w01db0bc8ce324464847898163 1986ae1&csf=1&web=1&e=YSzDyY

Annex 10: Procurement plan

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2010_Procurement%20plan_13Dec2021.pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=5MOJwt

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Annex 11: Landscape profiles

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2011_landscape_profile_Balantieng_12Nov2021.docx?d=w383988f96b2548d9a36d0025479d429d&csf=1&web=1&e=eF8Pku

Annex 12: Baseline report on climate change mitigation measures

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2012_CCM%20baseline%20report_03Dec2021.docx?d=w79908163b4e74badbd9ae3aa01fddefb&csf=1&web=1&e=iiuoB6

Annex 13: Climate and disaster risk screening

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2013_Climate_disaster_screening_12Nov2021.docx?d=w154bd9fb91b54988a73300e9fda72a61&csf=1&web=1&e=bVQrsg

Annex 14: COVID-19 analysis and action framework

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2013_Climate_disaster_screening_12Nov2021.docx?d=w154bd9fb91b54988a73300e9fda72a61&csf=1&web=1&e=bVQrsg

Annex 15: Estimations of GHG emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector (EX-ACT)

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:x:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2015_EX-ACT_V9_12Nov2021.xlsx?d=w5576789a41f745638f5a520010ae46b0&csf=1&web=1&e=7uHPSt

Annex 16: Breakdown of estimated end targets for GEF 7 Core Indicators 3 and 4

Annex 17: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2016_GEF7%20core%20indicator%20worksheet_03Dec2021.docx?d=wa9497d6e0b094d26ab46fc9c999955ba&csf=1&web=1&e=bXAm5F

Annex 18: GEF taxonomy

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2017_GEF7%20taxonomy_12Nov2021.docx?d=w1facad42278146ae8149cf93f0473ef3&csf=1&web=1&e=WN9al1

Annex 19: SGP Operational Guidelines

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2018_SGP_Operational_Guidelines_Dec_2020_ENGLISH.pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=Zaieo1

Annex 20: Additional agreements (co-financing letters)

Co-Financing District Bulukumba
https://undp.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2019_cofinancing_letter_Bulukumba%20District_Jun2021.pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=EgU43X

Co-Financing District Gorontalo
https://undp.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2019_cofinancing_letter_Gorontalo%20District_18Jun2021.pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=IX2VUp

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Co-Financing Province Gorontalo

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2019_cofinancing_letter_Gorontalo%20Province_27May2021.pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=l5mNg4

Co-Financing CSO

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2019_cofinancing_letter_CSO%20grantees_11May2021.pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=suhIma

Co-Financing District Kendal
https://undp.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2019_cofinancing_letter_Kendal%20District_09Jun2021.pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=bdM9qA

Co-Financing District Sabu Raijua

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2019_cofinancing_letter_Sabu%20Raijua%20District_10May2021.pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=y4CxFa

Co-Financing UNDP
https://undp.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2019_cofinancing_letter_UNDP_27Aug2021.pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=ERC4yv

Co-Financing District Wonosobo
https://undp.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2019_cofinancing_letter_Wonosobo%20District_27May2021.pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=IfoseF

Co-Financing YBUL
https://undp.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2019_cofinancing_letter_Wonosobo%20District_27May2021.pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=IfoseF

Annex 21: UNDP Check list for all projects pending GEF approval

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/Annex%2020%20Signed%20SGP-7%20GEF%20UNDP%20IDN%20PIMS6545%20Checklist.pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=rFrfAC

Annex 22: On-granting provisions applicable to the Implementing Partner

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2021_On%20granting%20clause_05Oct2021.docx?d=wd433508d477144bb8898e86145c8024d&csf=1&web=1&e=quDdFD

Annex 23: Partners capacity assessment tool and HACT assessment

https://undp.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/sites/7thOPGEFSGP/Shared%20Documents/General/PRODOC%20Signing/6545_Annex%2022_Micro%20Assessment%20YBUL%202020.pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=fFG7fW

Annex 24: Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document - The Legal Context