CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY

GEF Project Document

MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT IN PRIORITY SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL PRODUCTION LANDSCAPES AND SEASCAPES

Global

July 26th, 2015

PROJECT INFORMATION			
PROJECT TITLE:	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes		
PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, while improving human well-being in selected priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS).		
PROJECT OUTCOMES:	**Outcome 1.1:** Effective conservation management in selected priority production landscapes and seascapes achieved **Outcome 1.2:** Site-level conservation status of globally threatened species Improved **Outcome 1.3:** Traditional knowledge related to SEPLS management documented, shared and used **Outcome 2.1:** global knowledge on SEPLS for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into primary production enhanced **Outcome 3.1:** Capacity of multi-sectoral stakeholders, including national and international decision-makers and practitioners and under-represented groups, to collaborate and mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable management increased		
COUNTRY(*IES*):	Global	**GEF ID:**	5784
GEF AGENCY(*IES*):	Conservation International	**CI CONTRACT ID:**	
OTHER EXECUTING PARTNERS:	Conservation International Japan (CI-Japan), Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability	**DURATION IN MONTHS:**	48
GEF FOCAL AREA(*S*):	Biodiversity	**START DATE** (*mm/yyyy*)**:**	07/2015
INTEGRATED APPROACH PILOT:	n/a	**END DATE** (*mm/yyyy*)**:**	06/2019
NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM:	n/a	**PRODOC SUBMISSION DATE:**	4/29/2015
RE-SUBMISSION DATE(*S*):			

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PPG FUNDING:	65,000
TOTAL GEF GRANT:	1,974,000
CO-FINANCING 1: UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY FOR SUSTAINABILITY	4,000,000
CO-FINANCING 2: CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL	1,620,000
CO-FINANCING 3: INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES	200,000
CO-FINANCING 4: SECRETARIAT OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	300,000
CO-FINANCING 5: ASSOCIATION ANDES	130,000
CO-FINANCING 6: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	100,000
TOTAL CO-FINANCING :	6,350,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST:	8,159,000

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

CBD	*Convention on Biological Diversity*
CEPF	*Critical Ecosystem Protection Fund*
CI	*Conservation International*
COMDEKS	*Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative*
COP	*Conference of the Parties*
GEF	*Global Environmental Facility*
IBA	*Important Bird Area*
IPSI	*International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative*
IUCN	*International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources/World Conservation Union*
JICA	*Japan International Cooperation Agency*
KBA	*Key Biodiversity Area*
MDGs	*Millennium Development Goals*
MOEJ	*Ministry of the Environment - Japan*
NGO	*Non-governmental Organization*
PES	*Payment for Environmental Services*
PPG	*Project Preparation Grant*
SDGs	*Sustainable Development Goals*
SDM	*Satoyama Development Mechanism*
SEPLS	*Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes*
UN	*United Nations*
UNESCO	*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*
UNDP	*United Nations Development Programme*
ISAP	*International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific*
IGES	*Institute for Global Environmental Strategies*
UNU-IAS	*United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability*
SCBD	*Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity*
PA	*Protected Areas*
CSO	*Civil Society Organization*

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term:	*Definition*
Satoyama Initiative:	An initiative that aims to realize societies in harmony with nature through conservation and advancement of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) that secure ecosystem services and conserve biodiversity to support and enhance human well-being. It will achieve this by broadening global recognition of their value and importance, and by exploring and implementing ways to mainstream biodiversity in production activities.
SEPLS or Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes:	Dynamic mosaics of habitats and land uses where the harmonious interaction between people and nature maintains biodiversity while providing humans with the goods and services needed for their livelihoods, survival and well-being in a sustainable manner.

CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY

Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Section 1. PROJECT SUMMARY

1. While protecting pristine natural areas and other high conservation value areas continue to be important for conservation of biodiversity, global conservation of biodiversity will not be achieved without the sustainable management of areas in which people and nature interact. Production landscapes and seascapes refer to the space in which primary industry activities (agriculture, forestry and fisheries) take place in general. Among the production landscapes and seascapes, those that integrate the values of biodiversity and social aspects harmoniously with production activities, such that production activities support biodiversity and vice versa, are termed "socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes" (SEPLS), the focus of this project. Production landscapes and seascapes are important as buffers and provide vital connection between protected areas. They are also important for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in their own right. This project intends to address the barriers that SEPLS faces globally and to demonstrate how sustainability can be achieved in production landscapes.

2. Three main components were developed that emphasize: a) field-level demonstration of sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystems services in selected priority SEPLS; b) knowledge generation and management for SEPLS and developing analytical and training content for a range of stakeholders; and c) capacity building and inter-sectoral collaboration for ensuring social and ecological values in priority SEPLS. These components are inter-related sets of activities that inform each other. The project has chosen to focus field-level support for SEPLS in three regions ("Target Geographies"); namely, the Indo-Burma, Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands and Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspots.

- **Component 1:** supports field-based subgrant projects designed to improve the status of selected SEPLS in the Target Geographies. Subgrant projects will have a demonstration effect to promote and replicate lessons learned and best practice through the knowledge generation and management activities under Component 2, as well as in meetings and events planned under Component 3. The subgrant projects will be selected through a call-for-proposals.
- **Component 2:** Knowledge Generation supports the generation and synthesis of relevant knowledge about SEPLS globally. It involves compiling good practices and disseminating research findings for mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. It is both critical and urgent to document good practices, including traditional knowledge and practices by indigenous peoples, before they are lost. Knowledge products designed to serve a wide range of settings will increase and contribute to higher global awareness of SEPLS. Such knowledge products will be made available on platforms of various networks, initiatives and organizations.
- **Component 3:** Capacity-building workshops and trainings: is designed to raise awareness and build capacities of key stakeholders, as a key step in encouraging national-level action for mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes. For both efficiency and synergy purposes, the project will hold meetings for stakeholders in conjunction with relevant international conferences, consultations, and workshops. The project will offer trainings—back-to-back with IPSI-6 in Cambodia and International Conference on Biocultural Landscapes in Peru—on the use of

Indicators of Resilience to subgrant project proponents under Component 1 and other interested participants to the conferences with which the trainings are offered.

Section 2. PROJECT CONTEXT

A. Introduction

3. While protecting pristine natural areas and other high conservation value areas continue to be important for conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable management of areas in which people and nature interact is essential to maintaining global biodiversity.

4. Production landscapes and seascapes refer to the space in which primary industry activities (agriculture, forestry and fisheries) take place in general. Among the production landscapes and seascapes, those that integrate the values of biodiversity and social aspects (culture, tradition) harmoniously with production activities, such that production activities support biodiversity and vice versa, are termed "socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes" (SEPLS), the focus of this project. Production landscapes and seascapes are important as buffers and provide vital connection between protected areas. They are also important for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in their own right.

5. Around the world these areas exist with many different names—*muyong* in the Philippines, *kebun* in Indonesia and Malaysia, *ngunda* in Tanzania, *chitemene* in Zambia*, dehesa* in Spain, and *terroir* in France and *satoyama* in Japan. SEPLS represent dynamic mosaics of habitats and land uses where harmonious interaction between people and nature maintains biodiversity while providing humans with the goods and services needed for their livelihoods, survival and well-being.

6. A frequently observed factor in SEPLS management is the continuing importance of traditional knowledge, which has historically sustained—and continues to sustain—these landscapes and seascapes, often in combination with modern practices. Identifying opportunities for merging traditional and modern approaches is critical not only for promoting culturally sensitive—and effective—sustainable management, but also for safeguarding the traditional knowledge systems that may otherwise be lost. It is also critical to note that men and women often carry different forms of traditional ecological knowledge, depending on men's and women's roles and responsibilities within society. Successful SEPLS management will require thorough understanding of these different roles, responsibilities, knowledge, as well as how men and women engage in decision making.

7. SEPLS make significant contributions to the achievement of conserving globally significant biodiversity and national sustainable development objectives. However, these landscapes and seascapes—and the sustainable practices and knowledge they embody—are increasingly threatened. Underlying causes of biodiversity loss in SEPLS include poverty and rapidly expanding populations in urban areas, which have dramatically increased the demand for fuel and food production in peri-urban areas. Urbanization, industrialization, ageing societies and rural depopulation have changed the balance between people and nature, resulting in the decline of many SEPLS as people migrate to cities. The combined pressures of population and urbanization, although site- and culture-specific, have eroded the sustainability and ecosystem services of SEPLS, with an adverse effect on biodiversity.

8. There are a number of barriers hindering the goal of ensuring ongoing conservation and sustainable use of SEPLS. Ecosystem services are often ignored in economic decision-making, including land use planning. The values of ecosystem services are rarely considered in economic decision-making, partly due to difficulties in quantifying these values. An additional barrier, nearly universal across SEPLS regardless of location, is the insufficient recognition of their value—particularly that of the sustainable practices and the traditional knowledge that they support. There is also an inherent difficulty in sharing traditional knowledge among SEPLS, due to the site-specific

nature of traditional techniques. While some useful attempts are being made, private sector involvement in these schemes is also limited.

9. The Satoyama Initiative is an endeavor to realize society in harmony with nature by addressing the issues of conservation and sustainable management of human influenced natural environments with a three-fold approach:

1. Consolidate wisdom on ecosystem services;
2. Integrate traditional knowledge with modern science; and
3. Explore new forms of co-management systems

It focuses on landscape or seascapes with sustainable activities of people. The majority of biodiversity exists outside of protected areas, so harmonizing human activities and nature outside protected areas, where people also live, is critical for global biodiversity. This GEF project is aligned with the Satoyama Initiative.

10. The objective of the Project is to mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, while improving human well-being in priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes. This project comprises three components: Component 1) providing grants to site-based projects that demonstrate Satoyama Initiative's approach in strategically selected Target Geographies; Component 2) knowledge generation, including mapping, case studies (Component 2); and Component 3) capacity building and knowledge sharing (workshops and trainings).

B. Environmental Context and Global Significance

11. Recent studies for a range of indicators suggest that based on current trends, pressures on biodiversity will continue to increase at least until 2020, and that the status of biodiversity will continue to decline. Protected area (PA) systems continue to be the backbone of biodiversity conservation strategies: currently terrestrial protected areas cover 12.5% of the earth's land surface (target is 17% for 2020), and 3% of coastal and marine areas (target is 10% for 2020). Although coverage by protected areas is increasing, analyses show that significant additions to the terrestrial protected area estate over the past two decades have not significantly lessened biases toward locations that are cheap to protect (e.g., high elevations, low human density and land productivity) and away from important areas for biodiversity. A recent study examining distribution data on protected areas and threatened animal species found that 17% of the 4,118 threatened vertebrates are not found in a single protected area and that 85% are not adequately covered[1]. A great deal of biodiversity including threatened species, therefore, remains outside of current PA systems in natural ecosystems, as well as in landscapes with human populations involved in agriculture, forestry and other land and water uses such as aquaculture and fisheries. As the world faces the growing challenges of global food production, rapid industrialization and urbanization, designation of protected areas alone cannot be expected to ensure global biodiversity. The sustainable management of cultivated systems, secondary forests and other production areas is essential to maintaining biodiversity levels outside of protected areas while also providing for vital connectivity between such areas.

12. If managed effectively, SEPLS offer important contributions to the conservation of globally significant biodiversity. The description below, which is by no means exhaustive, provides some examples of the ecological significance of SEPLS, but it should be noted that SEPLS by their very

[1] Venter, O., et al. (2014) Targeting Global Protected Area Expansion for Imperiled Biodiversity. PLOS Biology. Vol.12 (6): 1-7.

nature are multifunctional systems that generate multiple benefits, and often uniquely adapted to local conditions. SEPLS provide connectivity and buffers for protected areas, which can be particularly important when conservation objectives require large areas in crowded landscapes with complex ownership, governance and land use regimes. In Cuba, for illustrative example, the mosaic landscape of the Cuchillas del Toa Biosphere Reserve encompasses various management zones, including areas that support traditional agriculture systems, which conserve important agro-biodiversity and help maintain ecosystem services for the reserve. SEPLS can contain species or habitats that have evolved in association with management systems and can only survive if such management is maintained. For example, appropriate human interventions such as periodic tree cutting, coppicing and grazing contribute to the conserving the unique biodiversity of mixed woodland and grassland landscapes, particularly in temperate regions.

13. Many traditional management and agricultural systems serve the purpose of conservation of agro-biodiversity and aquatic biodiversity through a number of practices, including the use of more varieties and species. In Peru, conserving agro-biodiversity is an integral part of the holistic social, cultural and production system of *ayllu* practiced for centuries by indigenous Andean groups. In the Potato Park landscape (Peru) up to 150 varieties of potato can be found in one plot, with farmers also cultivating other native food crops. Communities living in mixed wetland systems in SE Asia and elsewhere grow a number of rice varieties, harvest and manage native fish stocks while providing important habitat for migratory and other birds. Cultural, spiritual and ethical relationships with natural resources can also have consequences for biodiversity. In many parts of the world, local populations (often indigenous groups) consider certain areas and/or species as sacred, and control their management and use through various social mechanisms such as sanctions and taboos. Sacred forests/groves and species can have significant ecological value, e.g., as storehouses of biodiversity, recruitment areas for seed-dispersal agents.

14. One of the main ecosystem services of socio-ecological production landscapes is the supply of food, fuel, and medicinal plants. These products are a vital source of food and income, especially during difficult economic times, and help contribute to the improvement of livelihoods in developing countries. Homegardens across the world often harbor a rich array of cultivated plants, including grains, vegetables, fruits, spices, medicinal plants, timber trees, and livestock. Lastly, it is worth emphasizing the critical role SEPLS in general play maintaining key ecosystem services, for example, mosaic landscapes with a diversity of land uses and associated crops and cultivation practices, contribute to erosion control, soil fertility, water quality, pollination and carbon sequestration.

15. Humans have influenced most of the Earth's ecosystems through production activities such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, herding and livestock production. While human impacts are often thought of as harmful to the environment, many such long-term human-nature interactions as seen in SEPLS can in fact be favorable to or synergistic with biodiversity conservation. In fact the long-term persistence of SEPLS that employ appropriate management and use of natural resources and biodiversity defines them as resilient systems. Resilience in SEPLS is a product of ecological, social, cultural and economic systems, dynamically linked to each other in ways that create synergies. As such, an important feature of SEPLS is the notion of landscapes as dynamic, evolving social-ecological systems in which core conservation values relate to resilience and not to species or ecosystems fixed in time. Management is focused not so much on the landscape or seascape as such, as upon the human processes which have an impact on it. The purpose is not to resist change but to guide it so that the qualities of the landscape or seascape are conserved for future generations. In current contexts of projected climate change, extreme weather events, market shocks and demographic and institutional changes, ensuring resilient SEPLS becomes even more significant, as do their ecological, economic and cultural contributions.

C. Socio-Economic and Cultural Context

16. In the immense diversity of human-nature interactions characterizing SEPLS, key features of their socio-economic and cultural contexts that are particularly relevant to the project are highlighted below.

17. **Traditional Knowledge and Management Systems.** A frequently observed factor in SEPLS management, particularly in developing countries, is the continuing importance of traditional knowledge and practices. These have historically sustained—and continue to sustain – SEPLS and their human populations, often in combination with modern practices. Frequently associated with indigenous groups, but not exclusively, traditional knowledge and practices are used to varying degrees in SEPLS and by different individuals within communities. Examples in natural resources management include multiple species management (e.g., agro-forestry, mixed plantations, homegardens) resource rotation (of fish trap areas, transhumance), succession management (shifting cultivation), landscape patchiness management (different crops for elevation zones, herding movements), and other ways of responding to and managing pulses and ecological surprises (range reserves, sacred groves, biological pest control). This knowledge can be gendered, based on the roles and responsibilities that men and women play in natural resource management.

18. Social and cultural mechanisms behind these traditional practices include a number of adaptations for knowledge generation and transfer (folklore, festivals, generational transfer of knowledge); local institutions to provide leaders/stewards and rules for social regulation (taboos, sanctions); cultural internalization of traditional practices (rituals, ceremonies); and appropriate worldviews and cultural values (sharing, reciprocity). Some traditional knowledge and management systems also share similarities with adaptive management in using feedback learning from the environment to guide resource management. [2] In many societies, especially among indigenous groups, there are deeply held ethical and spiritual values associated with their environments that underpin traditional knowledge and management systems. For the project identifying opportunities for merging traditional and modern approaches is critical, not only for promoting culturally sensitive – and effective – sustainable management, but also for safeguarding traditional knowledge systems that may otherwise be lost.

19. **Rights and Tenure.** Recognition of customary tenure and traditional rights is critical in many production systems in SEPLS, especially for resources such as forests, water and pasture that are managed as common property. Since 1992 over 50 laws aiming to recognize or strengthen forest and land rights of Indigenous Peoples and communities have been enacted. However, the bulk of this progress has been made mainly in Latin America, with Africa and Asia lagging far behind. Unfortunately, the last five years have seen very little in the way of new areas of community rights. For the project identifying opportunities to develop and strengthen participatory strategies among various stakeholders is critical as is the importance of helping to securing the rights of communal land ownership so as to give local communities a fair share of benefits and responsibilities in managing natural resources. In the context of communal land rights, it is also important to consider how communal decision-making processes are (or are not) inclusive and representative of all community members. It is important to ensure that those more marginalized groups – such as women – have the ability to engage in decision-making that affects their lives and livelihoods.

20. **Gender.** Although there is considerable regional and cultural variation across the world, it is worth noting the importance of gender in SEPLS. In natural resource dependent production systems,

[2] Berkes, F., Colding, J., Folke, C., Rediscovery of Traditional Ecological Knowledge as Adaptive Management, Ecological Applications, Vol. 10, No. 5. (Oct., 2000), pp. 1251-1262.

men's and women's different roles, responsibilities and daily practices directly influence their uses of, and needs for, natural resources. As a result of these differences, men's and women's unique knowledge of and contribution to biodiversity conservation can be significant and quite varied. However, women's knowledge and contributions are not always fully acknowledged. Women face many challenges, including fewer rights over land and assets, unequal access to inputs and capacity building opportunities, and exclusion from high-level managerial and decision-making positions. Understanding and addressing gender inequality is critical to the sustainable management of SEPLS.

D. Relevant Policies, Laws, Regulations, Rules, and Standards

21. **Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD).** Decisions relevant to the project include the following:

- Convention of the Parties 10 (COP), 2010 Decision X/32 which recognized the potential usefulness of the Satoyama Initiative for better understanding and supporting human-influenced natural environments for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being, and invited Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to participate in the partnership to advance in the Initiative.
- In 2012, CBD COP 11 Decision XI/25 endorsed the previous decision, and recognized the work of the Satoyama Initiative in creating synergies among existing regional and global initiatives on human- influenced natural environments.

SEPLS are recognized under these decisions as means to achieve selected Aichi Biodiversity Targets for 2020.

22. **United National Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).** UNDRIP was passed in 2007, and is a comprehensive, non-legally binding, statement addressing the rights of indigenous people's around the world. The Declaration emphasizes the rights of indigenous peoples, individually and collectively, to maintain and strengthen their own institutions, cultures and traditions to pursue their development in keeping their own needs and aspirations. Minimum standards are set for cultural rights and identity, rights to education, health, employment, language, and others. Many of the rights outline approaches to global issues, such as development, decentralization and multicultural democracy. These approaches highlight participatory approaches in interactions with indigenous peoples requiring meaningful consultations and the building of new partnerships with indigenous peoples. An important principle of UNDRIP is "Free and Prior Consent" generally understood as the right of indigenous peoples to approve or reject proposed actions or projects that may affect them or their lands, territories or resources. Clearly, the provisions of UNDRIP have implications for people and resources in SEPLS, but the impacts vary from country to country and are dependent in part on interpretation in the context of existing national constitutions, policies and legislation. Under the safeguards framework of the project, activities, where necessary, will be required to meet standards for addressing issues concerning indigenous peoples including Free and Prior Consent.

23. **Other Global Landscape-related Initiatives**. Other relevant initiatives include Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and World Heritage Sites and Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB) of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). All three initiatives designate sites worldwide that place value on human-nature interactions in different contexts. They also promote values and practices of their respective designation, while providing some financing for field-level management and evaluation support. Areas selected as GIAHS, World Heritage Sites, as well as areas within or encompassing Biosphere Reserves may be SEPLS as many of their features overlap. Similarly, areas that are categorized as IUCN Category V (Protected Landscapes and Seascapes) and Indigenous

Community Conservation Areas can also be SEPLS. While these designations may be useful in particular contexts, it is not the project's intention that all SEPLS should be GIAHs or any of the other designations above. Rather, the goal is that SEPLS and their operating and management principles are mainstreamed into national and regional land and resource management polices strategies, and supported with adequate resources to ensure their sustainability.

E. Institutional Context

24. **Global Institutions.** Of particular relevance is the CBD since the Aichi Biodiversity Targets for 2020 directly relate to the potential benefits of mainstreaming the sustainable use of biodiversity in SEPLS globally. With regard to the Convention and its activities, national focal points for the CBD perform a critical liaison function on behalf of their Parties. For the project, primary national focal points are particularly relevant since they are tasked with: a) collaborating with national focal points in other countries to facilitate implementation of the Convention and its decisions; b) monitoring, promoting and/or facilitating national implementation of the Convention; c) identifying experts to participate in ad hoc technical expert groups, assessment processes and processes under the Convention; and d) receiving and dissemination information related to the Convention. Ensuring that national focal points are engaged with and well informed about the project will help ensure that knowledge, experience and progress related to the role of SEPLS in contributing to the Aichi Targets are shared and communicated in a timely and appropriate manner. Other focal points that may also be relevant include those for Article (8j) on Traditional Knowledge and Customary Sustainable Use and the Work Program on Protected Areas.

25. **The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)** was launched at CBD-COP10 as a global platform and aims to facilitate and accelerate the implementation of activities under the Satoyama Initiative. The Secretariat is housed in the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS). GEF Secretariat and CI are among the founding members of IPSI and have been active members serving also on its Steering Committee. IPSI is a globally open network for all stakeholders of SEPLS committed to promoting and supporting SEPLS for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being. IPSI's primary concerns are to foster synergies, maximize resources, and foster a mutual strengthening through the implementation of the respective activities of partner organizations. Current membership stands at 164 diverse organizations from around the world including government, private sector, multilateral and bilateral organizations, civil society organizations (CSOs), indigenous peoples, and academic and research institutions. A number of promising partnerships are beginning to emerge from this collaboration. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) is a member of IPSI and has conducted policy studies and case studies with UNU-IAS. IGES houses the secretariat of the Satoyama Development Mechanism.

26. **Government Institutions.** The primary guidance and means to support sustainable management of SEPLS so that they maintain biodiversity conservation and provide resources for sustainable livelihoods, needs to be provided in National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Although arrangements will vary by country and by landscape/seascape, it is likely that a range of government ministries and departments will have some degree of authority for managing natural resources and land related to SEPLS management. Most directly involved are likely to be ministries/departments that have responsibility for agriculture, forests, water/irrigation and environment. Other ministries or departments that may also have a role to play include those responsible for local government, physical and spatial planning, indigenous peoples, women or gender, emergencies, energy, extractive industries and tourism. Policy, planning, decision-making and management functions may be split across national, provincial and local levels of authority. Other institutions that may influence mainstreaming and management of SEPLS include national

research agencies and institutes, particularly those working on environment and natural resources related matters.

27. **Landscape/Seascape Level.** Figure 1 below demonstrates the multi-stakeholder nature of the ideal landscape management. Production activities, and to some extent consumption, too, are tied to the landscape. The threshold to the activities and how to stay within the threshold may need to be determined by scientific community, but communicators need to deliver such information to practitioners on the ground. Government agencies, non-governmental entities or private sector actors may need to implement regulatory scheme or voluntary standards to ensure that production (and consumption) activities stay within the appropriate level. In order for such schemes or standards to be accepted in the society, education to raise public awareness may be necessary. The forms and compositions of actors will vary site by site, but it should be the common point that they need to collaborate for the proper landscape management to work.

28. In practice institutional arrangements for the management of SEPLS are extremely varied and dynamic. Present day management arrangements often reflect the mosaic of land uses typical of many SEPLS, as well as a complex history of political, social and cultural change. In any one landscape there may be multiple managers including private landowners and businesses, government agencies and community groups with a mix of *de jure* and *de facto* authority. The extent to which and how these groups work together in management can also vary with context. In some cases, an independent management authority comprising voluntary representatives from central government and local councils may be empowered to oversee and plan management of an area, even when much of the land is in private ownership. In more common arrangements, management arrangements among local resource users may be based on local institutional structures with *de facto* authority that have developed over generations, but which are no less binding for those involved.

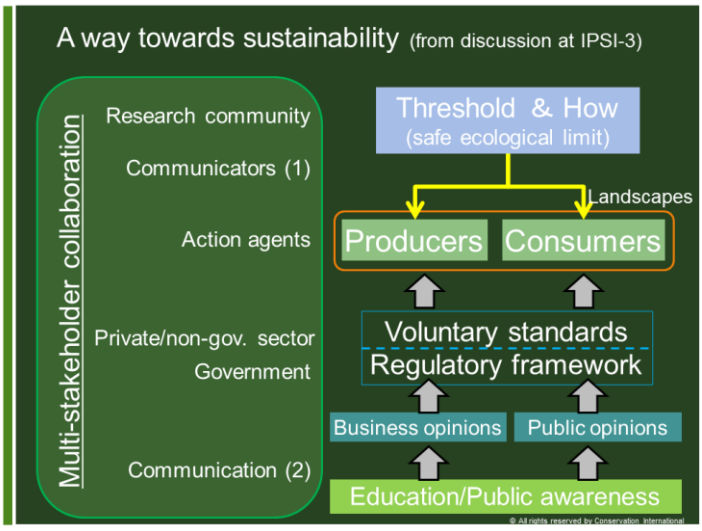


Figure 1. Sample multi-stakeholder arrangements for SEPLS management

Section 3. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. Problem Definition

Global Environmental Problems

29. Biodiversity resides not only in protected areas or pristine natural sites, but also resides in, and supported by, areas outside protected areas where people live and agriculture, forestry and fisheries activities take place. Such areas are SEPLS and globally they are changing rapidly. The type and degree of threats to biodiversity and ecosystems services in SEPLS vary greatly from region to

region. Based on reviews of case studies of SEPLS from around the world, three key types of environmental problems or threats affecting SEPLS are described below.

30. **Land Use Conversion**. The primary threat for SEPLS is considered to be the conversion of land due to urbanization and development. SEPLS in agricultural and forest areas, wetlands, and coastal seascapes are being lost to and are under threat from rapid urbanization, urban sprawl and the development of major infrastructure. Within the rural landscape, common conversions result in homogenization of landscapes, losing diversity in habitat types. Changes in land use can also result in increased fragmentation leading to reduced ecosystem services and loss of contiguous areas essential for species survival.

31. **Land/Resource Degradation.** Biodiversity is also being lost due to overuse of resources, land marginalization, and ultimately land abandonment. Deforestation, inappropriate agricultural practices, overgrazing and overfishing are some of the causes of degradation and desertification in SEPLS. The impacts are seen in various ways, for example, soil and water erosion, losses in soil and water quality and vegetation degradation. When farmers shift to cultivating fewer and more lucrative species, structure of fields tends to become homogenized. Along with using more chemical fertilizers, these shifts often lead to soil degradation and erosion. In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, such changes have occurred in areas where the soil has little cohesive strength, resulting in serious soil erosion estimated at around 12 tons of soil per hectare. Degraded areas may also become marginalized as they become less viable units of production, particularly in small-scale and subsistence agriculture that is typical of SEPLS, and eventually abandoned. Ultimately, these process and impacts result in reduced ecosystem services and biodiversity loss.

32. **Industrialization and Intensification of Production Systems**. Biodiversity loss in SEPLS often occurs as a result of a shift to more intensive and industrial methods, particularly in agriculture. Shifting from multi-cropping to monocultures, indigenous to introduced crops, and locally adapted livestock to new breeds, along with increased use of agricultural chemicals and fertilizers leads to greater environmental loads. Similar scenarios can also be found in fishing and forestry, for example, in forestry when operations shift to commercial logging and industrial forestry. As a result, there are further reductions in species diversity and ecosystem services, as well as reduced capacity to adapt to changes and disturbances. This also affects human well-being by compromising food security, income from cash crops, and other natural products. Women's livelihoods, in particular, are at risk from farm or fishery mechanization or industrialization, as they tend to have fewer options of profiting from the new industry. In the face of projected climate change and current weather anomalies, SEPLS converted to monocultures are particularly vulnerable and less resilient landscapes.

Root Causes:

33. Key underlying causes of the above environmental problems that lead to biodiversity loss in SEPLS are described briefly below, with a note that these are often interrelated.

34. **Poverty.** Poverty has often been linked poor management of resources: a vicious cycle of poverty, resource degradation and more impoverishment. Land degradation – both a result and cause of rural poverty – has direct impacts on biodiversity as it changes patterns of resource use and migration. When traditional systems of resource management break down due to socio-economic change, it is often the poor with fewer options that are likely to make more damaging use of the environment. Insecure tenure, landlessness, a lack of financial and human resources, and poor access to government resources and infrastructure all promote short-term management strategies and unsustainable use of natural resources among the poor. Around the world, women tend to constitute a disproportionate percentage of people living in poverty due to heightened land tenure insecurity or landlessness, less access and power over financial resources, and barriers to participation in good governance decision-making.

35. **Urban Population Growth.** Rapidly expanding populations in urban areas have dramatically increased the demand for fuel and food production in peri-urban areas. Not only is there pressure on natural resources to meet this demand, but there is also demand for housing and urban infrastructure that threatens SEPLS. Associated with expanding urban populations are patterns of rural to urban migration, which can depopulate SEPLS leaving behind an ageing population increasingly unable to continue production systems leading to abandonment of these areas. This trend of migration and abandonment has been documented in Europe and developed regions of Asia. In many areas, urban migration tends to consist of men in greater numbers, while women and children are left to care for the rural farms and households. Urbanization, industrialization, ageing societies and rural depopulation have changed the balance between people and nature, resulting in the decline of many SEPLS as people migrate to cities. The combined pressures of population and urbanization, although site- and culture-specific, have eroded the sustainability and ecosystem services of SEPLS, with an adverse effect on biodiversity.

36. **Loss of Traditional Systems.** Traditional knowledge and management systems are often at the heart of SEPLS, providing accumulated knowledge and experience with social mechanisms comprising norms, taboos, prohibitions and other regulations that often have the function of fostering natural resource conservation. Threats such as land degradation can often be addressed by applying traditional management systems to SEPLS, e.g., resource recycling, multi-cropping, water-sharing arrangements. Yet traditional methods of agriculture are increasingly eschewed as policies support shifts to intensive production methods and volumes. Retaining traditional knowledge systems is dependent on people using them in the environment in which they engage. Once traditional practices disappear through lack use, difficulties in transfer between generations or other reasons, they may be lost forever.

B. Barriers to Addressing the Environmental Problems and Root Causes

37. There are a number of barriers hindering the goal of ensuring ongoing conservation and sustainable use of SEPLS:

38. Almost universal across SEPLS regardless of location is the insufficient recognition and awareness of their ecological, economic, social and cultural values — particularly of the sustainable practices and the traditional knowledge that they support. SEPLS represent many varied and unique adaptations to local climatic, geographic, cultural, and socio-economic conditions, and as a result are storehouses of immense traditional and other knowledge. The uniqueness of SEPLS, however, presents an inherent difficulty in sharing traditional knowledge among SEPLS, due to the site-specific nature of traditional practices and socio-cultural systems.

39. Weak governance constitutes another obstacle for the effective, efficient and sustainable management of many SEPLS. It often involves a lack of transparency, accountability or inclusiveness and equal treatment of relevant stakeholders such as local and indigenous peoples and women, who are particularly dependent on the landscapes and seascapes they live in. Poor governance is thus one of the main underlying factors or drivers for an excessive, unsustainable and illegal use of natural resources including biodiversity. Where key interests are not represented in decision-making, knowledge that is critical to sustainable landscape management is lost and the lack of ownership can reinforce existing unsustainable behavior or practices. Where projects are poorly implemented, opportunities for lasting solutions to SEPLS management are reduced.

40. SEPLS faces challenge due to a lack of awareness and appreciation of the notion of SEPLS as dynamic, evolving socio-ecological systems in which conservation values relate to resilience and not just to species or ecosystems fixed in time. SEPLS are considered coupled socio-ecological systems, whose integrity and resilience depend on both their social and ecological components and the

combined ability of these components to retain their structure and function after disturbances. Associated with this lack of appreciation and awareness is a lack of a systematic approach to assist in understanding the value and role of SEPLS, which limits their potential use as important tools for conservation, as well as limited technical capacity to use currently available tools to understand and share important knowledge about SEPLS. Finally, these challenges underlie the relative lack of incentive frameworks that can contribute to conservation and sustainable management in SEPLS, for example, financial mechanisms to "reward" caretakers of landscapes or seascapes who provide many benefits to people living outside of their immediate area.

41. Finally, as with many other ecosystems, SEPLS also exhibit degradation and reduced resilience. This can be linked to a general failure to account for the vital functions of these ecosystems and SEPLS in economic cost-benefit analyses. Development strategies that do not internalize the economic value of the biodiversity contained in SEPLS or the ecosystem services they provide, result in in these values being ignored decision-making, including land use planning. Often, the ecosystem service values of SEPLS are unknown to decision-makers and stakeholders until these services are gone.

C. Baseline Scenario and Projects

42. SEPLS provide important habitat and connectivity for genes, species and ecosystems, thereby making significant contributions to the conservation of globally significant biodiversity and national sustainable development objectives. However, these landscapes and seascapes—and the sustainable practices and knowledge they embody—are increasingly threatened and concerted action is needed to reverse ongoing trends of conversion and degradation. Such action involves mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use practices into the management of the production landscapes and seascapes.

43. There are a number of global platforms to promote mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use within a landscape and seascape. These include the management of landscapes and seascapes in IUCN Category V protected areas; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves; Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems- Food and Agricultural Organization (GIAHS-FAO); and Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas. However, these initiatives and designations essentially focus on subsets of the broader group of areas that constitute SEPLS. Support for key challenges such as improving management of SEPLS, developing incentive frameworks and exchange of best practices, lessons learnt, and traditional and indigenous knowledge, as well as coordination amongst SEPLS and their stakeholders, is generally limited.

44. Recognized at the Tenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP-10) in 2010, the **Satoyama Initiative** aims to raise global interest and recognition on the importance of sustainable use of biodiversity and mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes, through the concept of SEPLS

45. **International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI).** IPSI serves as a global platform and aims to facilitate and accelerate the implementation of activities under the Satoyama Initiative. With more than 160 members, at present IPSI primarily supports global and regional workshops, networking, some knowledge generation and management, and the grant-giving Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM). As an important global platform, IPSI has yet to realize its full potential to generate and exchange knowledge strategically for promoting SEPLS, and to create synergy between different stakeholders. Current activities and achievements to date include:

- **IPSI (2010- ongoing**): IPSI has prepared a "IPSI Plan of Action: 2013-2018", which highlights priority actions based on the IPSI Strategy, as well as the mechanisms needed to implement these actions;

- **Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) (2013-ongoing):** Managed by UNU-IAS with the objective to provide grants as seed funding to promising projects that demonstrate good practices;
- **Regional workshops (2013-ongoing):** These workshops are included in IPSI's budget and co-financed by host organizations, with the objective of capacity building and information sharing among those interested and working in SEPLS and are open to all interested;
- **Global conferences (2011-ongoing):** These conferences are included in IPSI's budget and co-financed by host organizations. The global gathering of IPSI members and fora open to public are intended to discuss SEPLS-related issues;
- **Collaborative Activities (2011-ongoing):** Collaborative activities are a scheme under IPSI provided for in its operational framework, and refer to projects and initiatives conducted collaboratively by two or more IPSI members. IPSI Steering Committee endorses them on a rolling basis (thus, the start and end dates vary). There are currently there are 29 Collaborative Activities;
- **Resilience Indicator Development (2010-2014):** As one of the collaborative activities by Bioversity International, UNDP, UNU-IAS and IGES, this initiative has produced a set of indicators and associated toolkit to assess and understand the resilience of the target landscapes and seascapes. The "Toolkit for the Indicators of Resilience for SEPLS" was launched at the World Parks Congress in 2014. COMDEKS uses it for ex post baseline assessments of its projects.; and
- **Case Study Workshops (2014-ongoing):** An initiative started to make the best use of IPSI's intellectual assets, case studies submitted by the members, and to encourage further accumulation of high quality case studies.

46. Conceptual work on SEPLS under the Satoyama Initiative has included two UNU-IAS Policy reports on SEPLS—"Relevance to the Green Economy Agenda" and "Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS"—along with a March 2013 Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) report on "Mainstreaming sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes".

47. **Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative** (COMDEKS). A global program working through UNDP's GEF-financed Small Grants Programme (SGP), COMDEKS provides small grants to local community organizations to develop sound biodiversity management and sustainable livelihood activities in order to maintain, rebuild, and revitalize SEPLS. Operational in 20 countries, this five-year program (2011-2016) is funded by Japan Biodiversity Fund.

48. With respect to the efforts of the Satoyama Initiative with which this project is aligned, the following is the baseline scenario related to three important areas of action for mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable management in SEPLS, including the identified limitations:

49. There are **a few funding sources** for activities relevant to SEPLS, but a limited number exist exclusively for mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into broader agendas. The SDM with USD100,000 annually focuses on small-scale initiatives generating local and national benefits of resource management and not necessarily aiming at generating global biodiversity benefits. Under current SDM funding guidelines, projects are selected annually, and a maximum USD10,000 grant is given per project. COMDEKS delivers funds to community-level projects in 20 countries. Although COMDEKS is focused on SEPLS, broader mainstreaming and amplification to countries and contexts outside those in the program is limited. The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) through its competitive grant program also invests a portion of its resources in improving management of production landscapes for biodiversity interests. Experiences from CEPF have not been translated in the context of the Satoyama Initiative, although there is high potential for synergies.

50. Support for the **improvement of knowledge generation and management of SEPLS** is also limited. IPSI is working to collect cases from its members to generate collective knowledge. The submission rate is low, presumably because there is no resource support for producing the materials and submission. Among those cases submitted, information is scattered across all issues surrounding member activities, which has made it difficult to distill general knowledge. The Toolkit for Indicators for Resilience in SEPLS is a collaborative work by Biodiversity International, UNU-IAS, UNDP and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES). Active dissemination and training in the Toolkit is needed in order to realize their potential as useful contributions to building environmental and social resilience on the ground.

51. **Fostering cross-sectoral collaboration and building capacity for maintaining, restoring and revitalizing social and ecological values in priority SEPLS:** This is under the current SDM funding mechanism, and as with components 1 and 2, the current budget is extremely limited in its ability to foster targeted cross-sectoral collaboration and capacity building. IPSI holds regular Global Conferences and regional workshops, but their scope is generally limited to sharing of experiences among the participants. Currently, the focus is on a few activities at a more global level, with limited engagement at national levels. Engaging with key stakeholders at national levels on more strategic approaches, particularly in countries that have globally significant biodiversity, is critical to mainstreaming efforts and wider adoption of sustainable management strategies for SEPLS.

52. In the above scenario, on-the-ground impacts, as well as uptake of lessons learned and best practice from SEPLS will be limited due to size and nature of grant giving. Knowledge capture and generation from SEPLS will be constrained by limited strategic and analytical frameworks and resources, which will affect efforts to build capacity, foster collaboration and find synergies among practitioners, policy-makers and others. In the absence of rigorous analyses, the promotion of SEPLS will likely continue but will lack strong "proof of concept" thus limiting the opportunities for widespread replication and adoption. With a great deal of biodiversity residing in natural ecosystems outside of current PA systems, as well as in landscapes with human populations involved in agriculture, forestry and other land and water uses, broader and more practical strategies for conservation will be detrimentally affected by continued limited understanding of SEPLS and management capacities. Faced with rapid environmental and social changes globally, delayed recognition of the value of SEPLS may be too late to counter the adverse pressures of urbanization, agricultural intensification, and others on global biodiversity.

D. Alternatives to the Business-as-Usual Scenario

53. There are initiatives by GEF and others in mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes already ongoing, some of which are listed in Section 4F below. This project seeks to fill in some of the gaps identified in the previous section. This project will provide a boost in demonstrating innovative approaches on mainstreaming biodiversity at the production landscapes and seascapes level, particularly in relation to the traditional knowledge and socio-ecological approach in managing biodiversity and natural resources. This will also increase the visibility of the importance of the SEPLS and demonstrate its concept as an effective approach to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in production landscapes and seascapes.

54. Three alternative way of the use of the GEF funds were considered and rejected during the development of the project concept:

- *A large project working in one site focused on mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into production landscape/seascapes.* While this approach may have allowed for the most comprehensive and larger scale project supporting SEPLS on the ground, it was rejected since there remain needs to test small but innovative approaches in different region, ecosystem, and cultural settings to determine effective approaches.

More “proof of concept” is needed in support of the management of the SEPLSs, and scale it up in different parts of the world..

- *Focus on capacity building of stakeholders working in SEPLS.* A series of global and regional workshops, seminars, training courses along with manuals, etc., would provide opportunities for skill building, and information and experience exchange among those with similar interests and who recognize the values of SEPLS. However, the approach was rejected since it was weakened by lacking a strategy for incorporating the lessons learned in and on-the-ground achievements of existing SEPLS, as well as from more targeted support for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable management.

- *Funding many SEPLS globally with smaller grants.* This approach would have benefited many projects as possible around the world that are aligned with the management of SEPLS, and generated many "proof of concept" examples, but with smaller grants the overall impact and focus on biodiversity conservation would likely be diffused. There are existing mechanisms for smaller grant-making for SEPLS: CEPF (up to USD25,000 and larger "full size" projects) and Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM; up to USD10,000), while a medium size grant making mechanism is more in need to demonstrate innovative approach with appropriate impact and scale. This approach would have limited global amplification of the values of SEPLS, as well as limited scope for broader adoption of improved management strategies, and was, therefore, rejected.

55. The following alternative was considered and developed further into the project proposal:

- *Site-based activities to support SEPLS with amplification arm to generate increased awareness and support*. The proposed concept supports funding a small number of multi-year subgrant projects but at funding levels reasonable enough to allow for more comprehensive undertakings. Using the IPSI platform and other partnerships will provide good venues to amplify the project impacts and to generate and disseminate more strategic knowledge products. Knowledge will be consolidated from the project's site-based activities as well as that collected via other means (workshops, submitted cases, other initiatives), and both content and delivery will be targeted it to those who need it and can put it into practical use).

E. Cost Effectiveness Analysis

56. The project is cost-effective as it strategically combines the benefits of supporting site-based activities with analytical and amplification components to strengthen biodiversity conservation in SEPLS. Financing will be given for a small number of projects, but at a level reasonable (USD50,000 to USD100,000) enough to allow for partner organizations to implement comprehensive and innovative undertakings. Multi-year grants will allow sufficient time for planning, consultation, implementation, evaluation and elaboration of the experience and findings. The project will consolidate the collective knowledge drawn from the project’s site-based support, knowledge management and capacity building activities, as well as that gathered via other means (workshops, case studies submitted, other initiatives) and show how it be made applicable for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in SEPLS in a global context. Cost-effectiveness will also be achieved by targeting the generation of knowledge/information contents that will be most effective for mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes, and delivery of those products to those who can make practical use of and tangible impact by them. Partnerships with global platforms, such as IPSI, and regional and global events, e.g., CBD conferences, IUCN World Conservation Congresses and relevant UN meetings will also be cost-effective venues for amplifying project impacts, reaching larger as well as more global audiences.

57. The proposed alternative is the most cost-effective alternative of those described in Section

3D above, going from site-based activities that generates tangible impact on the ground to the amplification arm that reaches wider policy impacts. The project demonstrates the Satoyama Initiative approach as effective and makes tangible global environmental benefits at the same time. The amplification arm of the project makes efficient use of the existing venues and networks this project enables access to.

F. Incremental Cost Reasoning and Expected Contributions to the Baseline

58. The GEF Alternative would build on the baseline scenario and make possible activities that would not be undertaken under that scenario. Investing in improved management of production system practices in ecologically important and fragile regions will: a) help in the management of buffer zones, including the sustainable use of biological resources in these regions; b) lessen human pressure on core ecosystems, improve ecological connectivity between core ecosystems; and c) promote conservation of biodiversity globally. Timely investment in SEPLS management and mainstreaming efforts will contribute to conserving biodiversity that currently lies outside protected areas, and which will likely be lost given that the scope for increasing protected area systems is limited or because protected areas will not provide the conditions certain species require to survive. With reference to the three important areas for action to support mainstreaming, the alternative scenario with the benefits of incremental GEF funding is expected to be as follows:

59. With respect to **mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in priority SEPLS,** GEF funding will provide much needed financial support for site-based projects in SEPLS, as well as an expected one-to-one co-financing by the subgrantees. This will be a substantial increase from the existing funding mechanism for the similar purposes (i.e., the SDM) and target different project types. The incremental financing will allow for effective management practices to be demonstrated within the area project directly influence, as well as resulting in better management of these areas will contribute to better buffering, enhanced connectivity and increased ecological sustainability of neighboring protected areas. The project will seek to improve the site-level conservation status of at least 20 globally threatened species, as well as livelihoods for local communities, due to more sustainable flows of ecosystem services. Traditional knowledge and management systems, and innovations resulting from their integration with modern science, will be documented and used, and contribute to supporting local and indigenous communities. Finally, the initiatives will help to demonstrate the important role that SEPLS have in conservation, thereby paving the way for replication either by future GEF-funded initiatives or those of other organizations.

60. Regarding **knowledge generation and management for SEPLS,** GEF funding will provide increased and strategic knowledge products that will be disseminated and utilized for management of SEPLS and mainstreaming biodiversity in general. Additional GEF financing will support the development of a more systematic and widely applicable approach to defining SEPLS, which along with the global mapping of priority SEPLS will contribute to increasing global awareness and tools for decision-making. This activity will augment the activities of the IPSI and others to generate knowledge, making full use of site-based demonstrations. These products will include analyses of key global environmental problems facing SEPLS. Collecting stakeholder inputs will result in more useful knowledge products that fills the existing gaps and that raise global and national profiles of SEPLS as effective frameworks for conservation strategies. Through capacity building and support for collaboration, the project seeks to influence government plans with knowledge products from the project.

61. In the area of **cross-sectoral collaboration and capacity for maintaining, restoring and revitalizing social and ecological values in priority SEPLS,** GEF funding will give opportunities to stakeholders—including key decision makers, private sector and practitioners—at national and local levels to increase their knowledge of, and abilities to apply at site level, effective tools and best practices for mainstreaming biodiversity in their respective landscapes and seascapes. The project

will have raised the awareness toward the Satoyama Initiative as expressed in the number of new members to the IPSI and policies, regulations or plans newly established or improved, considering the materials the project will produce. These benefits will help in raising awareness of SEPLS among government officials and relevant ministries, leading to national policies fostering sustainable land and resource use. In addition, they will help to generate broader momentum for achieving the Aichi Targets under the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

62. **Incremental Costs.** The total cost of the baseline is estimated at USD 8.2 million which includes USD 4 million for COMDEKS, USD 0.2 million that supports work for Indicators of Resilience and USD 4 million financing for IPSI through UNU-IAS (Table 1 and 2). Under the GEF Alternative, the project builds on the baseline and conduct activities that bring additional co-financing of USD 6.25 million from partners.[3] The GEF grant is USD 1.909 million, which will be used to support site-based projects that demonstrate the utility of the Satoyama Initiative in mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in projection landscapes and seascapes (i.e., sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes) leading to global environmental benefits, as well as global outreach of the knowledge generated from the project. The project receives in-kind contribution from COMDEKS. This will strengthen the synergies of this project with COMDEKS, which has been investing in SEPLS in 20 countries. Also, collaboration with partner institutions (Secretariat of CBD, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Association ANDES), though co-financing, and other form of collaboration with Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) will enable increased impact of the project. The total cost of the GEF Alternative is USD 12.359 million. Thus, the incremental cost of the project is USD 4.159 million.

[3] Total co-financing to the project is USD6.35. It is listed as USD6.25 for the discussion here as USD0.10 is accounted for under COMDEKS

Table 1. Incremental Cost Assessment Summary

Baseline	GEF Alternative	Increment
Funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in priority SEPLS Limited funds focus on promising small-scale initiatives generating local and national benefits, not necessarily aiming at generating global biodiversity benefits. Limited possibilities of mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services.	Grants and assistance focused on larger-scale biodiversity conservation mainstreaming in production landscapes and seascapes in globally important biodiversity areas	Demonstration of role and values of SEPLS for conservation Effective conservation of 10,000ha selected production landscapes and seascapes in biodiversity hotspots, with benefits for additional 50,000ha and 20 globally threatened species Mainstreaming of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into plans/polices, with strengthened traditional knowledge systems
USD 4.400 million	**USD 6.974 million**	**USD 2.574 million**
***Knowledge generation and management to increase understanding, raise awareness of and promote mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes*.** Limited technical and training content, and scope for influencing stakeholders to mainstream and improve management	Analytical work and knowledge products to define SEPLS and global distribution of high value SEPLS. Comprehensive analyses of key environmental issues facing SEPLS Best practices, guidelines and other tools based on synthesis of broader experiences from the project and elsewhere	New tools to assist stakeholders in mainstreaming and planning Information, techniques and tools for stakeholders to enhance and mainstream conservation into SEPLS and broader agenda
USD 1.000 million	**USD 1.547 million**	**USD 0.547 million**
Inter-sectoral collaborations and capacities to maintain, restore and revitalize social and ecological values in priority SEPLS Global and regional meetings generally limited to sharing experiences. Limited opportunities to engage and mainstream at national levels.	Multi-sector stakeholder engagement at international and national levels on mainstreaming in SEPLS Training for mainstreaming and sustainable management in production landscapes and seascapes.	Stakeholders with improved skills and knowledge for mainstreaming biodiversity. Enhanced collaboration among stakeholders for SEPLS. Recognition of values of SEPLS in government leading to national polices fostering sustainable land and resource use.
USD 2.800 million	**USD 3.838 million**	**USD 1.0380.938 million**
TOTAL USD 8.200 million	**USD 12,359 million**	**USD 4.159 million**
Global Environmental Benefits		
On-the-ground impacts, as well as uptake of lessons learned and best practice from SEPLS continue, but are limited due to size and nature of grant giving. Knowledge capture and generation is constrained by limited strategic and analytical frameworks and resources, which affect efforts to build capacity and foster collaboration. Promotion of SEPLS continues but lacks strong "proof of concept" limiting replication and adoption.	Demonstrated roles and values of SEPLS in conservation and development strategies Improved knowledge products and management based on global learning in production landscapes and seascapes Increased capacities and inter-sectoral collaboration for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable management in production landscapes and seascapes.	Improved conservation of 60,000ha, including connectivity/buffers for protected areas, and globally threatened species in global biodiversity hotspots Replication and adoption of SEPLS management approaches around the world with stronger and more strategic "proof of concept" Broader and strengthened support for, plus contributions to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Table 2. Estimated Costs and Sources of Financing for Baseline and Alternative Scenarios

Unit: USD	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	TOTAL
Baseline	4,000,000 (UNDP/COMDEKS)	200,000 (INDICATORS)	0	4,200,000
UNU-IAS	400,000	800,000	2,800,000	4,000,000
Baseline TOTAL	4,400,000	1,000,000	2,800,000	8,200,000
GEF Alternative				
Baseline	3,900,000	200,000	100000	4,200,000
GEF*	1,136,903	313,639	458,458	1,909,000
Co-Financing	1,937,088	1,033,681	3,379,231	6,350,000
UNU-IAS	*400,000*	*800,000*	*2,800,000*	*4,000,000*
*CI**	*1537,088*	*33,681*	*49,231*	*1,620,000*
IGES		*200,000*		*200,000*
Association ANDES			*130,000*	*130,000*
SCBD			*300,000*	*300,000*
*UNDP/COMDEKS***			*(100,000)*	*(100,000)*
GEF Alternative TOTAL	6,973,991	1,547,320	3,837,689	12,359,000
Incremental (Alternative – Baseline)	2,573,991	547,320	1,037,689	4,159,000

* PMC is proportionally distributed to three components.

** Part of baseline of USD4,200,000.

G. Project Consistency with GEF Focal Area and/or Fund (s) Strategies

63. This project is consistent with the Biodiversity Focal Area Objective 2 Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors. The project is in line with Outcome 2.2: Measures to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity incorporated in policy and regulatory frameworks.

64. The project will contribute to the GEF focal area objective and outcome through the mainstreaming of conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services, while improving human well-being in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes. Through the provision of grants, the proposed project will support national governments, civil society organizations, community-based organizations and research institutions to develop SEPLS demonstration projects for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The wide range of mainstreaming circumstances that the project is expected to encounter—both directly through its demonstration efforts and indirectly through its knowledge exchange roles—will allow it to generate and share important lessons and approaches to inform future work under BD-2. The added values to the mainstreaming initiatives that GEF and other partners are engaged in include innovation derived from the nexus of traditional knowledge and modern science, protection and use of traditional knowledge, and platform for sharing the knowledge generated. Conversely, the platform being strengthened by the project will strongly enable the dissemination of lessons from other BD-2 projects through the activities of knowledge generation and dissemination aspects of the Project. This cross-fertilization represents an important benefit from the perspective of GEF.

H. Project Consistency with Global and National Priorities, Plans, and Policies

65. The Satoyama Initiative is consistent with the Convention of Biological Diversity, as recognized in the COP Decisions:

- In 2010, CBD COP Decision X/32 recognized the potential usefulness of the Satoyama Initiative for better understanding and supporting human-influenced natural environments for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being, and invited Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to participate in IPSI.
- In 2012, CBD COP Decision XI/25 recognized the work of the Satoyama Initiative in creating synergies among relevant initiatives.

These decisions demonstrate the consistency of the Satoyama Initiative on which this project is based, with the CBD. Furthermore, the project contributes to achieving multiple CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets as below.

66. **Aichi Biodiversity Targets**. Further, GEF funding will support progress towards achievement of the following Aichi Biodiversity Targets. While these are expressed globally, many of the benefits will be relevant at national and local levels.

i) Implementation of sustainable SEPLS management will support the following targets by directly conserving biodiversity within the SEPLS and contributing to reducing human pressure on adjacent core ecosystems, which in turn indirectly increases the effectiveness of protected areas while also creating biodiversity corridors:

#5: Reducing the rate of loss of natural habitats by improving SEPLS management and reducing human pressure on natural habitats surrounding SEPLS;

#7: Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, as the project has a clear focus on sustainable management of productive landscapes and seascapes;

#11: Areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures via the improved management of SEPLS;

#12: Prevention of species extinction, a by-product of the above contributions;

#14: Ecosystems that provide essential services are restored and safeguarded via the landscape framework of the Satoyama approach taking into account the needs of women and indigenous and local communities; and

#15: Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks enhanced, which will be achieved through reducing deforestation from sustainable production methodologies and promotion of biological corridors;

ii) Exploring and promoting use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and technologies in SEPLS management will contribute to:

#18: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected. This will be achieved by specifically focusing on the promotion of traditional and indigenous knowledge into SEPLS management.

iii) In pursuit of Components 2 and 3 of this project, knowledge management and capacity development will raise awareness, improve understanding, and develop the capacity to plan, implement, and maintain SEPLS sustainably by local government officials, civil society and community based organizations, research institutions, and other stakeholders, and ultimately contributing to the following:

#1: People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably;

#4: Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits;

#18: Traditional knowledge, as referenced above, will be promoted by developing and managing a database/knowledge toolkit that includes traditional/indigenous knowledge as its scope; and

#19: Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

iv) Expanding and upgrading the existing SDM funding mechanism, its biodiversity benefits as listed above, and the co-financing to be generated through this investment, will directly contribute to increasing financial resources for effective implementation of the UNCBD, particularly:

#20: Mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. This will be achieved through providing grants for conservation and sustainable SEPLS management, as well as the fund raising leverage generated by the grantees and local stakeholders through the capacity development component of the grant.

67. **National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPS).** NBSAPs of many countries include mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes and seascapes. This is true for countries in the Target Geographies. For example, in the sample countries from the Target Geographies the following are included in the main goals/objectives of the NBSAPs:

a. Cambodia (Indo-Burma Hotspot): To maintain the biological diversity and productivity of ecological systems by protecting the various species of living organisms in their natural and manmade environments, especially forests, freshwater and marine ecosystems, wetlands and agricultural land
b. Peru (Tropical Andes Hotspot): To integrate sustainable use of biological diversity in the productive sectors by promoting integrated national and decentralized policies, and supporting sustainable use of agro-ecosystems.
c. Madagascar (Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands Hotspot): To mainstream biodiversity conservation through adoption of legislation for the sustainable management of biodiversity, and the implementation of local, regional and municipal management plans for areas in and outside protection.

This project will contribute to the implementation of such NBSAPs by supporting capacity building and provision of tools to identify, assess and improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of SEPLS.

68. All demonstration activities receiving funds under Component 1 will be required to ensure consistency with their respective NBSAPs and relevant national policies and strategies. The project will also ensure close coordination with the relevant GEF Operational Focal Points. In addition to ensuring alignment with NBSAPs and national policies and plans, grantees under Component 1 will need to obtain their endorsement for their proposed projects from their GEF Operational Focal Points.

I. Country Ownership and Drivenness

69. The project is in line with the key country strategies, including the NBSAPs and other strategies that promote mainstreaming biodiversity in wider landscapes and seascapes. The subgrant project that will be identified and funded under this project will ensure strong national and local stakeholder involvement based on country ownership and drivenness. This would be a fundamental criterion for the selection of the subgrant projects. In addition, all the sub-projects will

require consultations with the GEF Operational Focal Point along with OFP endorsement of the concerned country to ensure country ownership and alignment with the national strategies.

J. Project Consistency and Alignment with CI Institutional Priorities

70. CI has been involved in the Satoyama Initiative since its planning phase; one of 51 founding members of IPSI in 2010; and serves on IPSI's Steering Committee, entrusted by the members for programming and fundraising. As such, the project will be a first move to mobilize "Global Public Investments" to undertakings to the Satoyama Initiative in which CI has been involved, and accumulating potential. This initiative is fully in line with the CI's institutional objective to mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use for sustainable development.

71. CI has extensive involvement and experience in all three Target Geographies that were identified through the stakeholder consultation process (described in Section 4): Indo-Burma in the "Greater Mekong", Madagascar in "Sub-Saharan Africa" and Tropical Andes in "Amazonia". CI's knowledge and experience in the region could contribute to the implementation of the project activities in, particularly on policy and demonstration activities. Furthermore, CI adheres to a Rights-based Approach to conservation, ensuring that human rights are respected within all of our work. This project fully apply this concept, with specific focus on ensuring that often marginalized populations such as indigenous peoples and women are able to fully participate and benefit from project activities.

Section 4. PROJECT STRATEGY

A. Project Vision and Objective

72. **Project Vision.** Society in harmony with nature, with sustainable primary production sector based on traditional and modern wisdom, and making significant contributions to global targets for conservation of biological diversity

73. **Project Objective.** To mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, while improving human well-being in production landscapes and seascapes. Progress toward achieving the project objective will be measured using the following indicators and end of project targets:

- At the end of the project, at least three policies, regulations, or plans governing sectoral and land-use activities will show integration of biodiversity conservation & sustainable use in production landscapes and seascapes as a result of project activities.
- At the end of the project, an upward trend will be seen in the status of livelihoods of local communities/SEPLS residents, including indigenous peoples, women and other vulnerable groups in sites with investments for sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

74. **Project Approach and Selection of Target Geographies.** Through a consultative process with various stakeholders, the project has chosen to focus field-level support for SEPLS in three different regions of the world – "Target Geographies" (TGs); namely, the Indo-Burma, Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands and Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspots (Figure 2).

75. This approach allows for testing innovative approaches in different geographical and cultural regions as well as more concrete programming, better identification of partners and improved synergies with activities under different components under this project. This project aims to make contributions to the conservation and sustainable use of SEPLS globally, by sharing the concrete results in the Target Geographies. The criteria used to identify them included biodiversity importance, demonstrated absorptive capacity, presence of major SEPLS, and the country's eligibility to receive funds from GEF (see Appendix I for details). These criteria were mapped to find geographical congruence in a qualitative manner. The Steering Committee members of the

International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) in particularly were consulted closely for the selection as experts in the SEPLS issues. In the end, one hotspot region from each of Asia-Pacific, Africa and Latin America regions was selected.

76. Given the amount of funding available, the Target Geographies were selected for the purpose of the efficiency of the implementation of this Project, and the intention is to use these geographies to generate information that can be replicated and benefited to other areas.

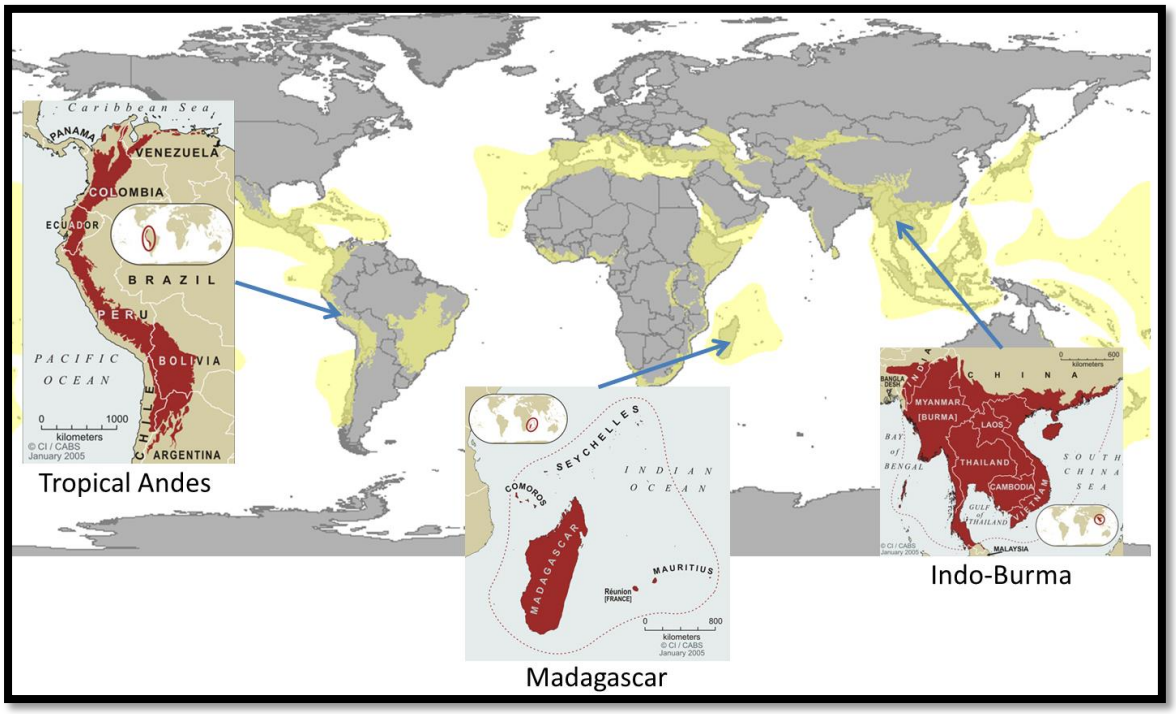


Figure 2. Target Geographies

B. Project Components, Expected Outcomes, and Outputs

77. To achieve the objective and contribute to the vision, this project addresses barriers and gaps identified in the baseline by placing emphasis on: a) field-level demonstration of sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystems services in selected priority SEPLS; b) knowledge generation and management for SEPLS and developing analytical and training content for a range of stakeholders; and c) capacity building and inter-sectoral collaboration for ensuring social and ecological values in priority SEPLS. These are inter-related sets of activities that inform each other.

78. **Component 1: On-the-ground demonstration.** This component will focus on enhancing livelihood, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services through investing in demonstration subgrant projects**.** Component 1 will comprise of improving the status of selected SEPLS in the three geographies through subgrant projects. A diverse but cohesive set of proposals that demonstrate ability (including co-financing sources) will be selected to collectively deliver the expected outcomes and outputs in the Target Geographies. Within the first six months of the project, the Executive Team will select the subgrantees from those responding to the call for proposal. The selection will benefit from the inputs from CEPF and COMDEKS programs to ensure synergy and coordination as well as in-country information from IPSI partners in the Target Geographies.

79. While sub-projects will tailor activities for their local contexts, the project will generally fund site-based activities in production landscapes and seascapes that are:

- Conserving, maintaining or revitalizing traditional sustainable practices, threatened species and/or sites with global biodiversity significance;
- Restoring degraded production landscapes and/or seascapes; and
- Implementing livelihood alternatives; e.g. sustainable agricultural, fisheries, or forestry production techniques for the sustainable use of terrestrial, freshwater or marine systems (or a combination of these)

80. The selection criteria for the subgrant projects will include the sites' locations, sizes, known biodiversity values, as well as their thematic relevance, effectiveness in achieving the outcomes, feasibility and sustainability. Preference may be given to those project proposals that are proposed by or that seek to have strong policy linkage and involve private sector. Strong preference is given to proposals with clear policy linkages. Subgrant projects will be required to follow the social and environmental safeguards of the project, which will be ensured by the guidance from the project's Executive Team in the planning phase, and through regular reporting and annual site visits.

81. Strong candidate project proposals would address direct and underlying causes of loss/change of SEPLS and provide solutions to those causes, and have strong linkage to policy and strategy change at the national or local levels. Subgrant projects will inevitably include livelihood development/improvement aspects, which may include the introduction of innovative activities developed from interaction between traditional knowledge and modern science as alternatives to less sustainable means of resource use. These activities and actions will be developed and designed to ensure that they are appropriate for specific stakeholders, recognizing that livelihood activities will likely differ between men, women, or other social groups. In any one subgrant project, it is likely that a combination of activities will be needed to improve the status of SEPLS.

82. All subgrant projects will be aligned with the three-fold approach of the Satoyama Initiative, and will use, where appropriate, the Indicators for Resilience for monitoring and evaluation. There will be two selection cycles for the grants. The first cycle will be open for Indo-Burma Hotspot, and second for the other two Target Geographies. The second cycle will be open a couple of months after the first, and will be improved by the learning from the first. The grant size will range from USD 50,000 to USD 100,000 for the duration of up to three years. This range was chosen to be larger than existing funding mechanisms (SGP, SDM, small grants under CEPF) to encourage further trans-boundary (geographic, jurisdictional and sectoral) efforts. Synergy effects will be sought with SDM by having the SDM Secretariat in the project's Executive Team and with CEPF by using its channel of communication in Target Geographies for the announcement of the call for proposal. Collectively, the subgrant projects will demonstrate strategies and improve conservation and livelihood outcomes in SEPLS in three globally important biodiversity areas. Additionally, the collective experience will help to significantly increase the knowledge base, contributing to global learning about SEPLS, and the development of analytical and training content needed to increase the recognition of SEPLS globally.

83. **Key activities** under this component include:

- Selection and development of nine subgrant projects (three in each of Target Geographies);
- Supporting and monitoring the subgrant projects to achieve conservation outcomes;
- Using the Indicators for Resilience for baseline and progress monitoring, where appropriate; and
- Communicate progress and achievements of the subgrant projects though online platform such as IPSI's.

84. These subgrant projects are expected to result in conservation outcomes in three different ways:

85. ***Outcome 1.1. Effective conservation management achieved in selected priority production landscapes and seascapes.*** (Target: 60,000 additional hectares). Subgrantees activities are expected to result in Output 1.1.1: *At least 10,000 ha of production landscapes and seascapes are under effective management, with positive influence on additional 50,000 ha of protected areas nearby through connectivity, buffers or enhanced ecological sustainability provided in target landscapes and seascapes.* Site-based project by subgrantees will contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes or seascapes, not only in the project areas themselves (area totaling ≥ 10,000 ha), but also in the vicinity of the project site (totaling ≥ 50,000 ha). The project aims to demonstrate positive impacts to a total of 60,000 ha. The project team will closely monitor these impacts by using standard set of measures. The size and the location of the subgrant project sites relative to protected areas will be one of the selection criteria.

86. ***Outcome 1.2: Improved site-level conservation status of globally threatened (critical, endangered and vulnerable) species.*** (Target: 20 species). Subgrantees activities are expected to result in Output 1.2.1: *Known threats to the conservation status of 20 IUCN threatened species are minimized or removed*. Benefits to species' will be a result of area-based measures to improve management of landscapes and seascapes. During project selection, project sites (landscapes/seascapes) with globally threatened species may be given higher priority than those without. Progress will be assessed in terms of the area of habitat under good management.

87. ***Outcome 1.3. Traditional knowledge benefiting and being protected in conservation measures.*** (Target: *3 additional measures (policies and projects) by all stakeholders that are newly established or improved with information on traditional knowledge/practices, as demonstrated in IPSI Collaborative Activities and case studies.* Subgrantees activities are expected to result in Output 1.3.1: *Traditional knowledge and practices documented to benefit conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in subgrant projects*. It is expected that in the landscapes/seascapes where people and nature exist in harmony, a wealth of traditional knowledge/practices can be found. Such knowledge and practices are to be documented. Number of policies and projects that utilized traditional knowledge will be monitored and measured through the IPSI Collaborative Activities and case studies as they can be counted and monitored through IPSI apparatus. Besides convenience, collaborative activities and case studies of IPSI are good means of sharing knowledge and information among like-minded stakeholders. Funded collaborative activities represent the future opportunities this project will generate and case studies will be the documentation of the achievements.

88. **Component 2: Knowledge generation.** This component will focus on improving knowledge generation to increase understanding, raise awareness and promote mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes. This component will have one outcome that supports the generation and synthesis of relevant knowledge about SEPLS globally. It involves compiling good practices and disseminating research findings for mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. It is both critical and urgent to document good practices, including traditional knowledge and practices by indigenous peoples, before they are lost, recognizing that men and women may have unique knowledge that must be captured. Knowledge products designed to serve a wide range of settings will increase and contribute to higher global awareness of SEPLS. Such knowledge products will be made available on platforms of various networks, initiatives and organizations.

89. **Outcome 2.1: Global knowledge on SEPLS for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into primary production enhanced.** This outcome will support the generation and synthesis of relevant knowledge about SEPLS globally and will include the following outputs: a map of priority SEPLS (Output 2.1.1) and case study (Output 2.1.2). The progress towards Outcome 2.1 will be assessed through the uptake of the outputs in policies, regulations and plans of governmental

and non-governmental stakeholders at various levels (Target: 5 such incidences) and in technical literature (Target: 50 citations within 3 years of publication).

90. Output 2.1.1. *Priority SEPLS around the world identified and mapped based on criteria developed from existing studies and methods*. Although it might be accurate, simply stating that SEPLS can be found anywhere will not raise their profile or encourage actions to conserve or sustainably use them. To give more effective policy guidance, information about where SEPLS are likely to be found and what is needed to conserve and/or restore SEPLS need to be provided. The mapping of SEPLS from synthesis of existing studies and methods is therefore a critical output that will facilitate communication and gain policy attention/recognition for SEPLS.

91. **Key Activities** for this output will include:

- Development of operational definition of priority SEPLS and identify priority SEPLS globally, based on an analysis of existing case studies and assessment frameworks of SEPLS available within the Satoyama Initiative[4] and elsewhere, as well as discussions at the venue of IPSI.
- Development of a digital map giving the location and features of priority SEPLS using the criteria and globally available datasets of different perspectives. Datasets and methodologies of potential use include the evaluation of the Satoyama Index[5] for land use heterogeneity (as a surrogate for the presence SEPLS), identification of key biodiversity areas (KBAs) for species perspective, and LANDSAT products to identify production landscapes as well as datasets on cultural perspectives. GIS analysis will be outsourced.
- Making the product (the map) publicly available through the web page to be created for the project.

92. Output 2.1.2: *Knowledge products developed and disseminated through the global knowledge management platform, relevant international fora (such as CBD and IUCN), and Component 3 workshops*. To address the global environmental problems identified in Section 3, the case study review and analysis will focus on a number of themes, including:

- Ways of recognizing the values of SEPLS ("values" to include not only monetary, but also social and environmental values)
- Consolidating local knowledge, including the documentation of traditional knowledge and practices
- Forms of effective, transparent and inclusive governance that can be applied to SEPLS.

93. **Key activities** for this output include:

- Deepening the understanding of the themes through reviewing literature, case studies and the implementation of selected, relevant projects in BD-2 focal area and other parties' engagements, as well as from discussions in workshops/ meetings, etc.;
- Consolidating information from subgrant projects through project planning, monitoring and evaluation processes;
- Visits to selected field sites to gather detailed information; and
- Production of analytical reports and other knowledge products for dissemination through global knowledge platform, workshops and articles for peer reviewed and popular journals.

Other knowledge products, such as more case studies, tools development and policy analysis, will also be generated under the activities of IPSI as a whole. All products will be made publicly available

[4] Please refer to: http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/casestudies/

[5] Kadoya, T. and I. Washitani (2011). The Satoyama Index: A biodiversity indicator for agricultural landscapes. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment 140: 20–26. Satoyama Index uses land-use heterogeneity as a surrogate of SEPLS, as it is known that traditional, biodiversity-high landscapes often have this characteristic. It was been verified with field data from Japan and Costa Rica.

through the global knowledge management platform (the IPSI website) and the website of the project. The project will use relevant international conferences (such as of CBD and IUCN) and workshops to disseminate the knowledge products and findings.

94. **Component 3: Capacity Development.** This component will focus on improving inter-sectoral collaboration and capacities for maintaining, restoring and revitalizing social and ecological values in priority SEPLS. The final component is designed to raise awareness and build capacities of key stakeholders as a key step in encouraging national-level action for mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes. The IPSI has addressed this issue from its inception by providing venue of annual member conferences where stakeholders of SEPLS can gather and exchange experiences. IPSI also hold regional workshops to discuss specific topic in more detail among the participants from the same region. There have been regional workshops in Asia (Kathmandu, Nepal) and Europe (Florence, Italy), and the workshop in Africa is scheduled in August 2015 in Accra, Ghana. Since stakeholders concerning SEPLS are already gathered at these meetings, they present themselves as ideal occasions to organize further capacity building activities. Key stakeholder groups to be targeted include government and civil society, the latter including indigenous and local communities, and the private sector. Ultimately, the interventions under this project are expected to catalyze strengthening international platform for knowledge sharing and exchange, such as IPSI.

95. Capacities will be built in part through learning about the experiences and perspectives of other countries and multiple production sectors. The knowledge base developed under the project's first two components will be an important source of materials for this effort, while also benefiting from the open discussion of their findings. Collectively, these efforts will help to scale up the contribution of SEPLS towards fulfilling the objectives and targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

96. For both efficiency and synergy purposes, the project will hold meetings for stakeholders in conjunction with relevant international conferences, consultations, and workshops. In Year 1, the project will offer trainings—back-to-back with IPSI-6 in Cambodia in March 2016 and International Conference on Biocultural Landscapes in Peru in June 2016—on the use of Indicators of Resilience to subgrant project proponents under Component 1 and other interested participants to the conferences with which the trainings are offered. The project will use the global workshop of COMDEKS in May 2016 as an opportunity for mutual learning so that the project can build on five-year worth of experience of COMDEKS in SEPLS for maximum synergies.

97. In the Year 4 of the project, subgrant project proponents are brought together again in Madagascar (tbc, September 2018) to consolidate lessons learned. The product from this consolidation meeting will be presented at another workshop to be co-organized with the Secretariat of the CBD, which serves as a critical step to amplify the project impact to a global group of CBD national focal points.

98. All trainings and workshops throughout the project will be conducted in a gender-sensitive manner, as outlined in the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan (Appendix VIIb). That is, a representative number of men and women will participate and that a session on gender is incorporated into each training and workshop to share experiences and best practices.

99. Through the activities described above, one main outcome is expected from Component 3. **Outcome 3.1: Increased capacity of multi-sectoral stakeholders, including national and international decision-makers and practitioners, to collaborate and mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable management.** Progress toward Outcome 3.1 can be measured by the number of organizations/agencies that have expressed interest and demonstrated actions in SEPLS

(Target: 20 new IPSI members from workshop participants) and the number of policies of various levels and stakeholders established or improved on SEPLS (Target: 5 newly established or improved).

100. Output 3.1.1: *At least 500 stakeholders with increased awareness for mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in landscapes and seascapes through regional and global workshops (IPSI activities) and those conducted by and with partners (Association ANDES, SCBD and COMDEKS).* This includes both the workshops co-/organized by this project (described above) and regular activities of the IPSI. It also includes IPSI Public Forum which is held with Member Assembly.

101. **Key activities** for this output include:

- Providing venues for dialogue and exchange of experiences; e.g., IPSI Global Conferences
- Share experiences and gather lessons learned from participants to form global knowledge pool for SEPLS management

102. Output 3.1.2: *All workshops are conducted in gender-sensitive manner and ensure that at least 40-50% of the participants are women.*

103. **Key activities** for this output include:

- Ensure that there is equitable gender participation in project workshops, sessions, etc., particularly those the Executive Team is involved in organization.
- Culturally acceptable and sensitive choice of facilitators, design and methods, materials and follow-up activities
- An element focused on gender is included in workshops and trainings to increase capacity and share best practices for gender mainstreaming.

104. **Output 3.1.3:** At least 50 stakeholders, including 2 practitioners/representatives from each of the subgrant project implementers under Component 1 trained in promoting mainstreaming of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, while improving human wellbeing, including through the use of the "Indicators for Resilience in SEPLS"[6]

105. **Key activities** for this output include**:**

- Training workshops on the use of Indicators for Resilience will be conducted in conjunction with IPSI Global Conference in Cambodia and International Conference on Biocultural Landscapes in Peru in 2016. This is intended for representatives from each of Component 1 subgrant project and those participants to the conferences interested in the subject. Representatives from all subgrant projects funded under Component 1 will be gathered to receive necessary training for them to use the Indicators for Resilience for the project monitoring.
- Problem-solving sessions with experts from around the world on key issues surrounding the SEPLS
- Consolidation workshop for subgrant project implementers to assess progress and share experiences. The resultant information will be shared with larger audience, including CBD focal points, to facilitate mainstreaming (Global Amplification).

[6] These Indicators were developed by Biodiversity International and UNU-IAS as an innovative tool for engaging local communities in adaptive management of the landscapes and seascapes in which they live, and strengthening resilience of local communities. The "Toolkit for Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)"[6], which provides practical guidance for making use of the Resilience Indicators, has been developed by UNU-IAS, UNDP, Bioversity International and IGES. (https://satoyama-initiative.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/Indicator_SEPLs_EN.pdf)

C. Project Timeline

106. The overall project implementation schedule and inter-component linkages are shown below in Figure 3.

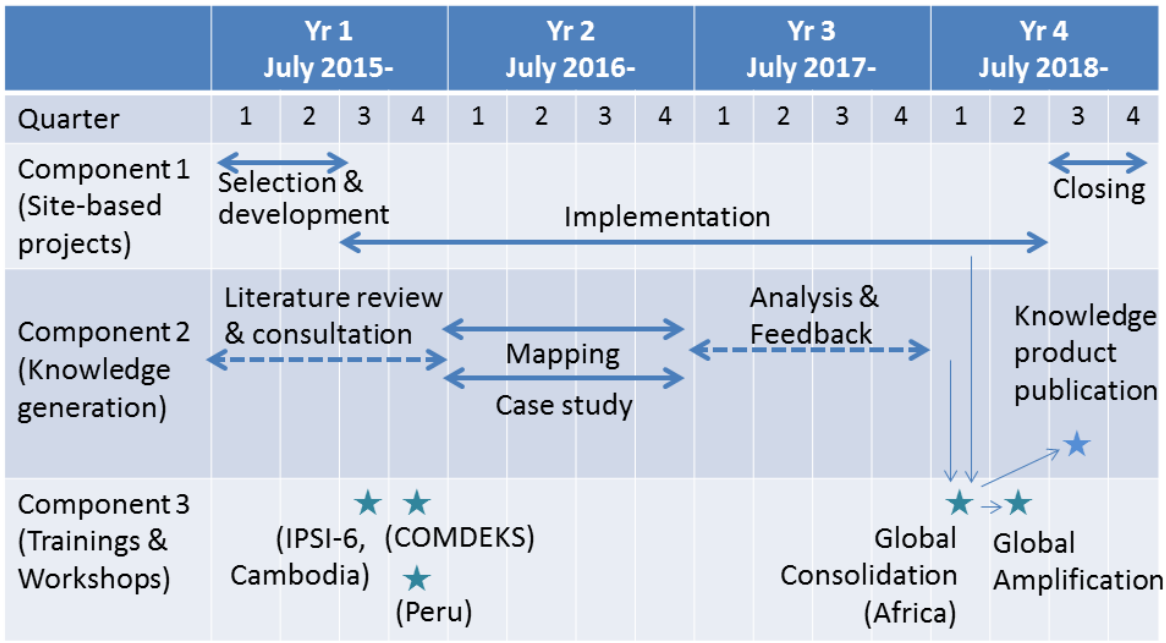


Figure 3 Project Gantt Chart (July 2015 – June 2019)

D. Expected Global Environmental Benefits

107. Implementation of the project as presented here would provide the means to contribute both directly and indirectly towards biodiversity conservation by promoting sustainable management of SEPLS in locations strategically important to the planet's biodiversity.

108. Key **global environmental benefits** from the project's activities include:

i) Conservation management of at least 60,000 ha of SEPLS in areas of global biodiversity importance including 10,000ha of landscapes and/or seascapes, and at least 50,000 ha of protected areas benefiting from connectivity, buffering and/or ecological sustainability in project supported sites, improved site-level conservation status of at least 20 globally threatened species; and

ii) Replication and adoption of SEPLS management approaches around the world, resulting from improved knowledge management and products based on global learning, and increased capacities and inter-sectoral collaboration for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable management in production landscapes and seascapes.

109. Further, GEF funding will support progress towards achievement of the following Aichi Biodiversity Targets as described in Section I: Project Consistency with Global and National Priorities, Plans, and Policies.

E. Expected Human Well-being (development and local) Benefits

110. Generating human well-being benefits is fundamental to the concept and effective management of SEPLS. The types of benefits vary from site to site and depend on the nature of the particular human-environment interactions, based on prior experience and analyses of SEPLS. The project will not only generate a range of well-being benefits that are demonstrated in practice, but will also articulate these benefits clearly in the knowledge products, capacity building and dissemination about SEPLS. At the site level, the subgrant projects' direct interventions are expected to result in increased sustainability of their livelihoods due to improved household and community assets, particularly natural, financial and social and human assets. Effective natural resource management results not only in improve ecosystem services that contribute to erosion control, soil fertility, water quality, pollination and carbon sequestration, but also provide wellbeing benefits, such as food, fuel, cash crops and medicinal plants for households. The use of Indicators for Resilience (training under Component 3) is expected to result in realization of the community status and strengthened resilience of the community to change. It should be noted that human well-being benefits are not necessarily shared equally or equitably within a community or even within a household. With the continued production of food and other products, linked to more effective natural resource conservation there are economic incentives for sustainable management in SEPLS. Diversified production systems, including those learned from traditional land use practices, such as multi-cropping, mixed farming, agro-forestry, will help increase the viability of economic activities and help reduce vulnerabilities to economic and natural shocks.

111. A focus on traditional knowledge systems and underlying social institutions, as well as exploring methods of participatory management in SELPS will contribute to improving social assets, such as relationships, networks, and mechanisms of exchange. Social assets can be effective in improving the management of common property resources that are often critical in production landscapes and seascapes. Social networks and groups often facilitate innovation and development of knowledge and sharing of that knowledge. However, social assets can be used in negative ways, e.g., exclusion of groups such as landless and women from networks and groups. These may emerge as important issues to address in the subgrant projects and the analytical studies planned in the project. The project will also have positive impacts on human assets, such as skills, knowledge and leadership for sustainable SEPLS management.

112. While livelihood strategies may often depend on traditional knowledge systems and strengthening these is an important feature of effective SEPLS, these systems may not always be adequate for current contexts. In keeping with the Satoyama approach, as options are considered for ways to integrate traditional systems with modern science to address current challenges, there will be opportunities for innovation and the development of skills and knowledge. By addressing specific themes under Component 2 (valuing SEPLS, traditional knowledge and effective governance) to result in knowledge products, and disseminating them through Component 3 activities, human wellbeing benefits (primarily generated by access to relevant information) will be achieved in a broader audience.

113. Strategies for improving the sustainability of livelihoods in production landscapes and seascapes, will contribute to poverty alleviation and reducing rural vulnerability to a range of shocks and disturbances, including those associated with increased climate variability. SEPLS if managed effectively for their social, economic, cultural and ecological values, can be resilient areas that provide for human well-being over the long-term.

F. Linkages with other GEF Projects and Relevant Initiatives

114. There are several ongoing GEF-funded projects that cover the same region and thematic area. Effective linkages and coordination with them will enhance the project outcomes (Table 3).

Table 3. Other Relevant Projects and Initiatives

GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives	Linkages and Coordination
Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS)	COMDEKS is implemented by UNDP and financed by Japan Biodiversity Fund and GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP). COMDEKS and this project will be complementary to one another. Both can use the IPSI platform to share results and achieve synergies within and beyond IPSI membership. The project will coordinate with COMDEKS, particularly in consolidation of findings and can help bring COMDEKS results to wider audiences as part of mainstreaming efforts.
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF; GEF ID: 2949)	CEPF funds civil society organizations in biodiversity hotspot regions, working in both protected areas and production landscapes. Initiative CEPF activities are complementary to the Satoyama Initiative. Close coordination will be maintained for maximum synergies, e.g., using its network to advertise requests for EOIs, proposal reviews, identifying potential case studies for analyses.
Landscapes for People, Food and Nature (LPFN; GEF ID: 4806)	LPFN's lead organizer, EcoAgriculture Partners, and many of the co-organizers are members of IPSI. LPFN's focus is on agricultural systems, which is narrower than that of the Satoyama Initiative. Where activities overlap, efficient coordination will be conducted through mutual members.
GEF Small Grant Program (SGP)	Implemented by UNDP, SGP channel financial and technical support to community-based organizations and NGOs for sustainable development in over 120 countries. Where the projects are in production landscapes, synergies should be sought with the subgrant projects under Component 1. The funding size is smaller for SGP projects than the Component 1 grants, and thus they are expected to support different types of projects.
Other GEF-funded mainstreaming projects	There can be other GEF-funded projects in biodiversity mainstreaming in physical proximity to the subgrant projects under Component 1 or thematically relevant to this project. This project will seek to absorb learning and lessons from those projects through close communication with GEF Secretariat.

G. Project Stakeholders

115. Given the global and multi-disciplinary nature of the project, the project stakeholders are diverse. Most important stakeholders are described in terms of their interest/stake in the project, the influence that the stakeholder may have in the outcomes of the project, and how the project will affect stakeholders (Table 4). Engagement methods and activities are as follows by Project components.

116. Component 1. An important feature to be demonstrated under this component will be multi-stakeholder engagement in SEPLS management. The subgrant project proponents will be responsible to effectively engage their various stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples, in line with the guidelines given in CI's Environmental and Social Management Framework, while implementing their activities. Free, prior, informed consent procedure will be emphasized particularly when interacting with Indigenous Peoples. Communities as well as other players active in the project sites will be informed and consulted by the subgrantees using the methods as they see appropriate, and engaged in active participatory SEPLS management as determined through participatory appraisals and planning. The Executive Team will assess subgrantees' plans for

stakeholder engagement and determine the appropriate methods in the full-proposal development phase as necessary.

117. Component 2. Relevant gatherings of experts and stakeholders will be used to collect diverse views and information to help ensure that content and products are relevant to stakeholder contexts. Such gatherings will include, but not limited to, IPSI global and regional fora, side events at CBD meetings, and sessions at IUCN World Conservation Congresses. The Executive Team will also consult with IPSI Steering Committee as needed on issues of coordination and to maximize synergies with on-going and planned IPSI work plans. Other methods for soliciting input for the development of knowledge products will include direct requests to individuals, groups and organizations, as well as broader requests through websites, list-serves, etc. Efforts will be made to engage with and gather input from relevant on-going programs, especially UNDP COMDEKS and CEPF. The project will also seek to engage CEPF grantees in the application of the Indicators of Resilience providing a larger testing ground for the toolkit.

118. Component 3. A number of workshops are planned to engage a wide range of stakeholders in discussion and to build key capacities for SEPLS management. These gathering will be opportunities to develop regional and global-level consensus and collaboration on thematic aspects of SEPLS management, while allowing flexibility based on different local situations. The Executive Team will work with implementing partners to ensure opportunities for participation in workshops and fora are made available to relevant stakeholders, including women and indigenous groups. Sessions with stakeholders will be carefully facilitated so that diverse perspectives are heard and fairly documented. Furthermore, these sessions will ensure a fair gender balance in participants and to the guidelines given in the project's Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan will be followed.

119. Appendix VIIa present the Project's plan for stakeholder engagement.

Table 4. Project Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Interests in the Project	Stakeholder Influence in the Project	Project Effect(s) on Stakeholder	Relevant Component(s)
Indigenous Peoples and/ or Communities occurring in the project sites	Project activities and outcomes may improve/deteriorate their livelihood and in some cases could improve one person's livelihood while deteriorating someone else's'.	Their active participation and collaboration will be critical in starting the subgrant projects in the first place, and eventually achieving the subgrant projects' contribution to the project objective.	It depends on the design and mode of implementation of the subgrant projects. Positive possibilities include more resilient communities. Negative might include inflated false expectations, additional burden for comparatively small returns. Both positive and negative effects will be felt by individuals in addition to the community as a whole.	1
Subgrant project proponent, including civil society organizations (CSOs)	Already engaged in SEPLS-related activities; interested in expanding the ongoing activities; willing to make contribution to the Satoyama Initiative.	Their performance largely determines the performance of the project as a whole.	Financial support to their own initiatives; Improved capacity through training and workshop opportunities; exposure to external audiences.	1, 2, 3
International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) Steering Committee	New funded project addressing some of the key issues identified in the IPSI Plan of Action; more proof of concept of the Satoyama Initiative.	Advice to the subject matter; support in outreach.	Facilitating some of the activities identified as priority in the Plan of Action; concrete results as proof of concept of the Satoyama Initiative.	1, 2, 3
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) Secretariat and grantees (including CSOs)	Work in the similar themes; interested in collaboration with IPSI	Support in subgrant project selection; encourage its grantees to provide field cases for analysis and participate in the use/test of the Indicators of Resilience	Synergies and mutual improvement in activities; monitoring tool for rather intangible, yet critical elements of SEPLS (Indicators of Resilience)	1, 2, (3)
Bioversity International	Roll-out and increased adoption of the Indicators of Resilience	Technical expertise in Indicators of Resilience at training sessions; expertise in community aspect.	Testing opportunity for the Indicators of Resilience	1, (2), 3
United Nations Development Programme	Conducting a program in the same theme, COMDEKS	Providing experiences and lessons learned from COMDEKS	Joint outreach; knowledge consolidation	2, 3

Ministry of the Environment of Japan	As a major donor to the Satoyama Initiative; success of the Initiative.	Advice on the subject matter; indirectly financially support the co-financers	Added achievements to the Satoyama Initiative	(1), 2, 3
Local to National Governments, including Operational Focal Points in Target Geographies	Results of this project will be most meaningful if they are recognized and used by governments.	Operational Focal Point sign off/support in Target Geographies.	Supporting the achievement of Aichi targets/ obligations under the UNCBD.	1
Private sector	Potential subgrant project proponent or may be involved in the subgrant project implementation	Private sector actors may bring in aspects to the subgrant projects that other actors may not bring as much, e.g., access to market, which determines sustainability of the undertaking.	Project may provide opportunity for private sector actors to get engaged in biodiversity mainstreaming in business in the context of SEPLS.	1, 2

H. Project Assumptions

120. Linked to the components, the key assumptions for this project are based on the capabilities of the grantees to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services in SEPLS and that stakeholders will be meaningfully engaged in capacity development and are willing to share and document knowledge as it relates to mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services. Details of the project assumptions mapped to the project outcomes are found in Table 6 below.

Table 5. Project Assumptions

Project Outcome	Assumptions
Outcome 1.1. Effective conservation management in selected priority production landscapes and seascapes will have positive impacts for at least 60,000ha.	• Selected subgrant project proponents are capable of addressing losses and/or sustaining biodiversity and ecosystem services in production landscapes and seascapes • Arrangements concerning land tenure and access to resources are suitable for sustainable management of production landscapes and seascapes (applies to Outcome 1.2.) • There are land management units near the subgrant project sites, such as reasonably managed protected areas, to which the activities under subgrant projects can tangibly contribute to their conservation status (applies to Outcome 1.2.) • Local and national policies are supportive of, or at least flexible enough to accommodate, SEPLS principles and approach, and there are no significant disincentives that would undermine the project (also applies to Outcomes 1.2, 1.3., and 3.1.)
Outcome 1.2: Improved site-level conservation status of at least 20 globally threatened (critical, endangered and vulnerable) species.	• The conservation status of the threatened species can be improved by investing in production landscapes and seascapes. In other words, production landscapes and seascapes are relevant in terms of their life histories and the threats they face.
***Outcome 1.3. Traditional Knowledge related to SEPLS management is documented, shared and used*.**	• Issues of intellectual property rights will not affect documentation efforts
Outcome 2.1. Enhanced global knowledge on SEPLS for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into primary production	• Key stakeholders will find knowledge products and resources developed through the project useful and applicable to their work.
Outcome 3.1: Increased capacity of multi-sectoral stakeholders, including national and international decision-makers and practitioners, to collaborate and mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable management	• Key stakeholders will be interested and engage in capacity development and collaboration opportunities enabled through the project for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services. • Intended partner activities are conducted as discussed in consultation during the PPG phase. • The Satoyama Initiative will continue to provide opportunities and support for learning, networking, collaboration and global platforms and venues for the promotion of SEPLS

I. Project Risk Assessment and Mitigation

Key Operational and Technical Risks, with Mitigation:

121. Multi-sector Stakeholder Engagement. The risk of low levels of engagement by important stakeholders, particularly government, about mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable management in production landscapes and seascapes is rated as low/medium. Mitigation measures include maintaining communication with key stakeholders locally (mainly

through the organizations implementing subgrant projects) and internationally at venues of IPSI, CBD, and other opportunities. The global consolidation workshop is planned to be organized in close coordination with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which has strong convening power for national focal points.

122. Continued Global Networks and Platforms. The risk that key networks, particularly IPSI, become unsustainable and result in limited global venues and platforms for knowledge, collaboration and promotion about SEPLS is rated at low. IPSI, whose secretariat is hosted within UNU-IAS, has mainly been supported by financial resources from the Government of Japan. The project will aim to help diversify funding sources, while generating and delivering outcomes that are useful for the objectives of the individual members (and other stakeholders), so that there will be incentives for them to contribute financially. Increasing the profile and awareness of SEPLS' importance will also enable partners' resource mobilization efforts.

123. Soliciting Subgrant Project Proposals. The risk that expressions of interest, and full proposals will not meet the requirements of the project for demonstrating approaches for enhancing, restoring or revitalizing priority SEPLS is rated as low/medium. Measures to address this risk include selecting to work in areas with existing investment for conservation from international body. As a result, there will be organizational and technical capacity to absorb and address project requirements. The project will communicate the request for EOIs to as wide an audience as possible using networks such as those of IPSI and CEPF, as well as other avenues. The window for submitting EOIs will be six weeks, allowing plenty of time for interested applicants to address the requirements, which will be laid out clearly in the request. Those selected will asked to prepare full proposals, in coordination with the Executive Team, and will essentially comprise the final cohort of subgrant projects.

124. Delay in Selection of Subgrant Projects. The risk of delaying the selection of subgrant projects is rated as medium. It is important to have participation from selected subgrantees at the first workshop in Cambodia, which include training on the use of the Indicators for Resilience, the monitoring tool for the subgrant projects. Time spent on transaction of the contracts is the major risk factor. The mitigation measure include the production of Project Document early so that it can be approved, leaving sufficient time for the subgrant project selection as described above.

Table 6. Project Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning

Project Outcome/s	Risks	Rating (Low, Medium, High)	Risk Mitigation Measures
Outcomes 1.1., 1.2., 2.1.,	**Degradation of adjacent protected areas impacts sustainability and value of SEPLS within broader landscape**	Low/Medium	• Demonstration of more sustainable land use methods within SEPLS, and increased awareness of values of ecosystem services from adjacent PAs, will contribute to reduced pressure on latter • Demonstration and knowledge components will increase understanding of drivers affecting both SEPLS and PAs, as well as alternatives
Outcomes 1.1., 1.2., 1.3.,	**Lack of land tenure policies in potential grant sites that block implementation of sustainable SEPLS management**	Medium	• The project will work closely with government agencies and stakeholders in the subgrant project sites, as well as supporting grantees facing land tenure issues.

			• Subgrant project proposals will need to undergo safeguard screening to identify and address key issues as needed, including access restriction and indigenous peoples.

J. Sustainability

125. The project intends to give a boost and catalytic effect on the topic on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in production landscapes and seascapes for the duration of the project, while ensuring to leave a lasting impact by working closely with the international forum of the topic for relevant stakeholders, the IPSI, a funding mechanism specifically designed for SEPLS, the Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) and other funding mechanisms supporting biodiversity mainstreaming in production landscapes and seascapes, such as Small Grant Programme (SGP) and Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF). It is also expected that the project efforts will contribute in increasing recognition and financing towards these long term mechanisms.

126. For the sustainability of the subgrant projects funded under Component 1, the circumstances, conditions, and needs of additional financial resources will differ by subgrant projects. Each subgrantee will be instructed to design their sustainability plans after receiving funding according to their own needs assessments. Whether stakeholders will provide the full support necessary to sustain results, or they will develop "ownership" of project initiatives to carry them on by themselves once the project is complete will be key questions that need to be addressed, including necessary institutional arrangements and capacity maintenance, in the sustainability plans. The likelihood of financial sustainability and management capability will be considered during the selection process.

127. Components 2 and 3 will be completed within the project period. The benefits generated by these components will be sustained at low cost (e.g., keeping the publications and reports online, such as IPSI's and CI's websites) and/or held among those involved as individual and institutional capacity. The benefits of mainstreaming, in its most formal way, will be expressed through official sectoral policies, plans or similar instruments. As long as these plans are respected and implemented, the benefits of the project will be sustained. It is expected that the benefits from the project's interventions will contribute to the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets and pave a positive path toward post-2020 biodiversity targets.

128. SEPLS are production landscapes and seascapes in the first place. There will always be threats to them as emphases are placed on the return of production in the short term. The project intends to reduce such risk by making a case that biodiversity adds value to the production landscapes and seascapes, and is beneficial for economy, ecosystem, and human well-being. Component 1 subgrant projects will work to generate concrete cases demonstrating livelihood can be improved in SEPLS. Component 2 will produce reference materials that place SEPLS approach as more efficient and effective alternatives to less environmentally-sustainable forms of land use.

129. The primary means of dissemination and management of the knowledge products produced by the project will be the internet platform of the Satoyama Initiative (http://satoyama-initiative.org). This site will be maintained as long as the Satoyama Initiative is active. Since the Satoyama Initiative has established its profile with recognition in the CBD, this website is an ideal place for an extension service to stakeholders who will most likely benefit from the project's knowledge products. This will at least passively support capacity building for the management of SEPLS globally.

K. Project Catalytic Role: Replicability and Potential for Scaling Up

130. Supporting replication and scaling is an important element of project design. Innovative approaches developed and implemented under Component 1 and projects conducted elsewhere will be carefully assessed and distilled into lessons learned from the experience through Component 2. The project will work with stakeholders to help ensure that these lessons are translated into practical and easy to understand and apply tools and methodologies. There will be a concerted effort to share these and other knowledge products widely through a variety of international fora, including IPSI members as well as CBD, IUCN, etc. Regional and global workshops under Component 3 will be important venues to share experiences and identify strategies for adopting good practices, replication and scaling-up. Dissemination in key languages and through IPSI, CI and other partners, as well as global platforms such as GIAHS, UNESCO MAB will also help knowledge products reach wider audiences and increase adoption of practices.

131. As subgrant projects give scientific underpinning to or documentation of traditional knowledge/practices, which is highly localized and case-specific, it may facilitate replication in other communities.

132. Practitioners, such as those that are members of IPSI, are seen as catalysts for establishing new synergies within networks, and increasing the uptake and adoption of knowledge and experience generated by the project. Engaging CBD focal points, and collaboration with SCBD in the consolidation and sharing of project products and findings will provide valuable channels for influencing larger scale outcomes in production landscapes and seascapes at national and international scales. As the discussion on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) evolves, SEPLS supported by the project will serve as models of sustainable development practice. As noted in the previous comment on sustainability, it is expected that, as understanding of sustainable SEPLS management is disseminated, additional national and/or local government funding to SEPLS will be leveraged, leading to scaling up of the project outcomes.

L. Innovativeness

133. As areas where local communities' efforts over many years to adapt to the surrounding environment, have created unique and sustainable landscapes and seascapes, SEPLS are often inherently innovative. In withstanding shocks and disturbances, communities often have responded by using such events to catalyze renewal and innovation. Given the current range of environmental and social challenges, fostering and capturing innovative responses is even more critical. In keeping with the overall approach underlying the Satoyama Initiative, the project will foster innovation in SEPLS management through encouraging and looking for integration of traditional knowledge with modern science, and exploration of new forms of co-management systems. Furthermore, periodic use of the Indicators of Resilience will enable both the users to identify priority actions for local innovation and adaptive management. Capturing the principles that support novel responses to opportunities and challenges in the subgrant projects and other cases will be critical to applying the lessons learned in a wide range of settings.

134. In its alignment with the Satoyama Initiative, the project is innovative in helping to build and strengthen the only international mechanism devoted to promoting and improving SEPLS management and contributing to the sustainable use objective of the CBD. With its focus on areas outside protected areas, i.e., production landscapes and seascapes, the Initiative emphasizes biological and socio-cultural significance, and the need to manage these areas for resilience. The strengths of the Initiative are largely due to the unique global platform and network, including IPSI, that has attracted government (national and local), civil society, international organizations, academia and the private sector. For the project, collaboration with the network has tremendous

potential, particularly in terms of global learning, dissemination and uptake of experience and lessons learned.

M. Project Communications, and Public Education and Awareness

135. In the interest of raising awareness the value of SEPLS, the project will engage in internet-based outreach activities. Rather than establishing a new communication infrastructure, the project plans to use existing ones that deal with issues similar to those addressed by this project, not only for cost-efficiency reasons, but also for synergies and harmonization effects. Thus, the platform of IPSI and CEPF will be used to disseminate news, updates, and announcements. CI's and CI Japan's website and social media network will also be used. A web page dedicated to this project will be created as a portal for all project-related information and materials. Resources are allocated for a communication officer in CI Japan.

136. Activities under Component 3 serve as useful communication means as well. These activities will be more in depth and targeted, taking into account the project's purpose. Announcements for the workshops will be disseminated widely though the networks of IPSI, CEPF and CI among others, in order to gain the attention of the widest possible types and number of stakeholders. The workshop results will be published on the web.

137. The venues of international conferences, such as those of CBD (Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice –SBSTTA- in 2015, 2016 and the COP in 2016) and IUCN (World Conservation Congress in 2016) will be used to directly interact with the conservation community and policy makers. The International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP) is a forum aiming to promote information sharing and facilitate diverse discussions on sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific, organized by IGES every year in Japan. This project, if accepted, will be launched at ISAP in July 2015 to attain high profile and media coverage.

138. The Executive Team will create a calendar of activities to seize the opportunities of communication and outreach. CI Japan's communication officer will work with CI's Global Communication team.

Section 5. COMPLIANCE WITH CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

A. Safeguards Screening Results

139. CI-GEF Project Agency conducted a safeguard screening of the project based on the PIF on June 24, 2014. The initial assessment has been revised through discussions between the Project Agency and CI Japan (Appendix IV). The most recent assessment has concluded as presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Safeguard Screening Results and Project Categorization

Policy/Best Practice	Triggered (Yes/No)	Justification
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Policy	No	The Safeguard Screening Form submitted by the Executing Agency determines that this project will not cause adverse environmental impacts.
Protection of Natural Habitats Policy	No	The Safeguard Screening Form submitted by the Executing Agency determines that this project will not create significant destruction or degradation of critical natural habitats of any type (forests, wetlands, grasslands, coastal/marine ecosystems, etc.).
Involuntary Resettlement Policy	TBD	Although it is expected that no involuntary resettlement will be part of this project, it is possible that some project activities impose restrictions to the access, use and control of natural resources on which people depend for their livelihoods, which is not identified in the Safeguard Screening Form at the PIF stage. Each subgrant project will undergo safeguard screening to make determination individually.
Indigenous Peoples Policy	TBD	The Safeguard Screening Form anticipates the engagement of indigenous peoples in this project. However, these communities will not be identified until subgrant projects have been selected under Component 1. Each subgrant project will undergo safeguard screening to make determination individually.
Pest Management Policy	TBD	Although the Safeguard Screening Form does not identify that pest management activities will be part of this project, it is possible that some SEPLS where the project may be interested in investing, will require controlling pests. Each subgrant project will undergo safeguard screening to make determination individually.
Physical Cultural Resources Policy	TBD	Although it is expected that no physical and cultural resources will be negatively affected by this project, it is possible that some project sites have critical physical and cultural resources that the Executing Agency is not aware of at the PIF stage. Each subgrant project will undergo safeguard screening to make determination individually.
Stakeholder Engagement	Yes	A wide range of stakeholders will be part of this project in different stages and components. Many of them can be readily identified during the PPG phase, however, others will be identified only at the project site level, once priority SEPLS have been identified.
Gender mainstreaming	Yes	This project will touch upon, at different stages and levels, issues related to gender equality and equity.

B. Project Safeguard Categorization

140. CI-GEF Project Agency concluded the overall project category to be "Category C" as a result of the safeguard screening process.

Table 8. Project Categorization

PROJECT CATEGORY[7]	Category A	Category B	Category C[8]
			X
Justification: The review of this screening form and the PIF indicates that this project will not cause or enable to cause any major environmental or social impacts.			

C. Safeguards Policies Recommendations

141. This review has determined that the project's activities will not cause or enable to cause significant negative environmental and social impacts. On the contrary, this project is expected to generate benefits (improved livelihoods) for local people; and the measures recommended below should be enough to properly avoid, mitigate or compensate any negative impacts that might be generated by this project.

142. Stakeholders' engagement: to ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Stakeholders' Engagement Best Practice", the Executing Agency will develop and submit, within 30 days of the beginning of the PPG phase, a "Stakeholders' Engagement Plan" for the Project Agency's approval. This plan should cover the entire project and both PPG and implementation phases. The Project Agency will oversee the implementation of this plan throughout the duration of the project; and

143. Gender mainstreaming issues: to ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Gender Mainstreaming Policy #8", the Executing Agency will develop, during of the PPG phase, a "Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan" that will ensure the mainstreaming of gender issues throughout the project. This plan should cover the entire project implementation phase. The terms of reference will be provided by the CI-GEF Project Agency, who will approve and oversee the implementation of this Strategy and Action Plan throughout the duration of the project.

144. Subgrant projects under Component 1 will individually undergo full safeguard screening by the Project Agency, and additional safeguard measures may be identified case-by-case bases.

D. Compliance with Safeguard Recommendations

During the PPG phase the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Gender Mainstreaming Plan were developed. A summary of both plans is presented below. The full versions are provided as appendices.

Summary of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (full version in Appendix VIIa)

145. Stakeholder engagement is an important feature of the project covering site-based arrangements for SEPLS management, development of strategic and relevant knowledge products,

[7] The Screening outcomes may result in a project being designated as Category A (full or comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment [ESIA] required), Category B (limited ESIA required), or Category C (no ESIA required)

[8] Category C: a proposed project is classified as Category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further ESIA action is required for a Category C project.

bringing together stakeholders to foster mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in SEPLS and in working with a number of multi-stakeholder programs to promote SEPLS. A plan has been developed and outlines a variety of actions to be taken within the project with goal of engaging of project stakeholders, including affected groups, indigenous peoples and local CSOs, as early as possible in the implementation process and throughout project duration, and to ensure that their views and concerns are made known and taken into account. The plan will also help the project in implementing effective communication channels and working relationships. The plan identifies and characterizes key stakeholders in the project, describes engagement activities undertaken during project preparation, outlines methods and activities to engage the various major stakeholders for the duration of the project, provides a mechanism to address any grievances that may arise and outlines how key engagement activities will be assessed. The Project Manager (CI-Japan) will have overall responsibility for ensuring the implementation of the plan.

Stakeholder Engagement Activities During the PPG Phase

146. Project preparation has included a number of information sharing and consultation activities with various actors that have a key stake in the proposed project. These activities and the stakeholders involved are summarized below.

147. International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative is the platform for sharing information and expertise on SEPLS, which makes it ideal venue for consultation for this project. CI Japan used the meeting of the IPSI Steering Committee comprising representatives of various stakeholders held in Florence, Italy on May 26, 2014 to share initial information on the project concept. An excerpt from the PIF (results framework) was distributed and orally explained.

148. CI Japan held a consultation meeting with Executive Team partners; namely United Nations University Institute for the Advances Studies of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) and Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) in July 15, 2014 at IGES Tokyo Office conference room. Key issues for discussion were the institutional arrangements, Project Document Work Plan and preparation for the upcoming stakeholder consultation on July 21.

149. An informal consultation with experts involved in the Satoyama Initiative was held in Yokohama, Japan, on July 21, 2014, taking advantage of many of the experts gathering for the ISAP meeting. Handouts and a PowerPoint presentation were used to present the project concept and components, institutional arrangement, and interim determination of the Target Geographies. The participants welcomed this initiative to fund activities relevant to the Satoyama Initiative, and provided suggestions for further consideration and improvement. Major suggestions included coordination and synergies with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, to consider people aspects, and to consider amplification beyond the project period. It was also pointed out that it is important to clarify conflicts of interests.

150. CI Japan provided updates on proposal development to date to members of IPSI Steering Committee and Satoyama Development Mechanism Advisors in Pyeongchang, South Korea, on October 4. Semi-final selection of the Target Geographies was presented with justification information. Inter-linkages and synergies between the three components were also presented as well as the tentative schedule of the project implementation. Responding to a question from a member, the state of stakeholder consultation regarding the selection of Target Geographies was clarified. Those present also discussed the inclusion of a strong training aspect to the workshops under Component 3. Activities under the three components incorporate the discussion and comments during these meetings, as well as discussion with key stakeholders individually (UNDP COMDEKS program, Association ANDES, Bioversity International, etc.).

151. The venue of World Parks Congress (November 12-19, Sydney, Australia) was used to share information and consult with additional key stakeholders, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) and Conservation International field programs located in the Target Geographies. CI Japan has had further consultations with CEPF in January 2015, and will continue discussion with CEPF to maximize synergies in all components.

152. Email-based consultation with the IPSI Steering Committee, which represents expertise in SEPLS at various scales from local to international and from various sectors (international organizations, national governments, NGOs, and research organizations), was conducted as part of the Steering Committee's regular meeting cycle in March 2015. A brief project summary of the updated Project Document (6 pages) was distributed to all Steering Committee members by the IPSI Secretariat via email. Comments were received in the duration of two weeks. Parts of Project Document have been modified addressing the comments received.

Project Stakeholders

153. Major stakeholders among a range of actors include: the Executive Team comprising CI-Japan, UNU-IAS and IGES; communities occurring in the project sites funded under Component 1; IPSI Steering Committee comprising representatives from the IPSI membership; subgrantees funded under Component 1; CEPF Secretariat and grantees, implementing partner organizations (e.g., Association ANDES; Bioversity International; Ministry of Environment, Cambodia; Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity); ongoing projects/programs in relevant field (e.g., UNDP COMDEKS Program; and CI programs in Target Geographies. Consultations during project preparation have involved a number of these stakeholders. The project recognizes that successful landscape or seascape management is seen as inherently engaging a range of stakeholders including among others local communities, civil society, local and national government, and the private sector. The forms and compositions of actors will vary site by site, but a key point is a need to collaborate for effective landscape/seascape management.

Engagement Methods and Activities

Key methods and activities are given below.

154. Component 1. An important feature to be demonstrated under this component will be multi-stakeholder engagement in SEPLS management in line with the three-fold approach of the Satoyama Initiative, and good practice in landscape/seascape management. The subgrant project proponents will be responsible to effectively engage their various stakeholders in line with guidelines given in CI's ESMF and this Plan, while implementing their activities. Communities as well as other players active in the project sites will be informed and consulted by the subgrantees using the methods as they see appropriate, and engaged in active participatory SEPLS management as determined through participatory appraisals and planning. The Executive Team will assess subgrantees' plans for stakeholder engagement and determine the appropriate methods in the full-proposal development phase as necessary.

155. Component 2. Relevant gatherings of experts and stakeholders will be used to collect diverse views and information to help ensure that content and products are relevant to stakeholder contexts. Such gatherings will include, but not limited to, IPSI global and regional fora, side events at CBD meetings, and sessions at IUCN World Conservation Congresses. The Executive Team will also consult with IPSI Steering Committee as needed on issues of coordination and to maximize synergies with on-going and planned IPSI work plans. Other methods for soliciting input for the development of knowledge products will include direct requests to individuals, groups and organizations, as well as broader requests through websites, list-serves, etc. Efforts will be made to engage with and gather input from relevant on-going programs, especially UNDP COMDEKS and CEPF. The project will

also seek to engage CEPF grantees in the application of the Indicators of Resilience providing a larger testing ground for the toolkit.

156. Component 3. A number of workshops are planned to engage a wide range of stakeholders in discussion and to build key capacities for SEPLS management. These gathering will be opportunities to develop regional and global-level consensus and collaboration on thematic aspects of SEPLS management, while allowing flexibility based on different local situations. The Executive Team will work with implementing partners to ensure opportunities for participation in workshops and fora are made available to relevant stakeholders, including women and indigenous groups. Sessions with stakeholders will be carefully facilitated so that diverse perspectives are heard and fairly documented. Furthermore, these sessions will ensure a fair gender balance in participants and to the guidelines given in the project's Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan will be followed.

Monitoring and Evaluation

157. Indicators to assess stakeholder engagement have been integrated into the project Results Framework. In order to ensure adaptive management in the project, annual reviews of engagement successes and challenges will be carried out with adaptation of the engagement plan as needed. The project's progress will be reported to the IPSI Steering Committee at its regular meetings. Updates will also be made available to the IPSI Member Assembly and Public Forum, as well as be on the IPSI website (http://satoyama-initiative.org). Project progress will also be shared directly with key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Environment Japan, and other government agencies in the project sites as they are identified during the course of project implementation.

Summary of the Gender Mainstreaming Plan (full version in Appendix VII-b)

158. A plan has been developed and outlines specific actions to be taken within the project to ensure that both men and women have the opportunity to equally participate in, and benefit from, the project. Along with the stakeholder engagement plan, the plan is part of the project's commitment to equitable stakeholder participation. The plan takes into account that project activities cover a range of operational scales from communities to global agendas with components that fund field based implementation and broader knowledge management and capacity building. Given the broad scope of the project in scale and target geographical areas, the plan seeks to be practical and meaningful in terms of both proposed measures and results. Key elements of the mainstreaming plan include the following:

159. Component 1. Expressions of Interest (EOIs) will require project proponents' commitment for gender mainstreaming and social inclusion issues. In their full proposals, selected organizations will need to present a gender mainstreaming plan that follows the ESMP guidelines. Evaluation committees for the EOIs and full proposals will include social development expertise to assess gender integration and social inclusion aspects.

160. Component 2. Knowledge products such as operational guidelines and policy briefs based on the analyses will highlight gender issues where relevant and their relationships to conservation outcomes, lessons learned and examples of good practice that contribute to improving gender equality. Gender dimensions have been integrated throughout the toolkit for Indicators of Resilience, and indicators included in the groups covering Biodiversity and Governance and Social Equity.

161. Component 3. Attention will be paid to understanding existing gender relations and the obstacles to women's active participation in training and workshops. Training and workshop design will address these obstacles by proposing content that takes into account both women's and men's interests and needs, and by adopting training and facilitation methods that enhance women's participation. Gender expertise will be contracted to assist in the design and delivery of gender sensitive training, and for the facilitation of workshops and meetings. With the dissemination of

knowledge products, assessments will be conducted to identify the most appropriate methods of sharing information with men and women.

162. Project Execution Arrangements. To ensure a coordinated and informed approach to gender integration throughout the project, social development expertise from existing staff of the executing partners or as contracted consultant/s will provide assistance and oversight in implementing, monitoring and evaluating the mainstreaming plan. Indicators to assess gender mainstreaming have been integrated into the project Results Framework. In order to ensure adaptive management in the project, annual reviews of gender mainstreaming successes and challenges will be carried out with adaptation of mainstreaming plan as needed.

Project Subgrant Compliance to Safeguards

163. The call for proposals under Component 1 will inform potential applicants about the safeguard requirements. It will describe the screening process and need to put in place safeguard measures as identify by the screening process. At the time of Expression of Interest, applicants will be required to commit to follow the safeguards requirements. After projects are selected for subgrants, the project proponents will be asked to complete the screening form for review by the Project Agency. The Executing Agency will assist in obtaining needed information. Implementation of safeguards will be checked in the annual report and during the annual site visit by the member(s) of the Executing Team.

E. Accountability and Grievance Compliance

Component 1

164. Each subgrant project within Component 1 will be required to set up and monitor a grievance mechanism in order to properly address and resolve community and other stakeholder grievances at the subgrantee project level. Affected local communities will be informed about the ESMF provisions, including its grievance mechanism. Contact information of the subgrantee, the Executive Team members, or CI-GEF Project Agency will be made publicly available.

165. As part of this mechanism local communities and other interested stakeholders may raise a grievance at all times to the subgrantee, the Executive Team members, or CI-GEF Project Agency.

166. However, as a first stage, grievances should be made to the subgrantee, who will be required to respond to grievances in writing within 15 calendar days of receipt. Claims should be filed, included in project monitoring, and a full copy of the grievance must in turn be forwarded to the Executive Team. If the claimant is not satisfied with the response, the grievance may be submitted to Conservation International Japan (CI Japan), the chair of the Executive Team, directly at: GEF-Satoyama@conservation.or.jp. CI Japan will respond within 15 calendar days of receipt, and claims will be filed and included in project monitoring. If the claimant is not satisfied with the response from the CI Japan, the grievance may be submitted to the CI-GEF Project Agency.

167. Subgrantees are to describe further specifics of the grievance mechanism, as necessary, to suit whatever local-specific circumstances as part of the overall proposal and in accordance with CI-GEF Project Agency Accountability and Grievance Mechanism.

Components 2 and 3

168. Although it is expected that grievances are less likely for Component 2 and 3, grievances are possible. For instance, stakeholders may have issues with the way information is gathered for case studies under Component 2 because key stakeholder groups are not contacted, or with the ways of information-sharing prior to and following workshops under Component 3. CI Japan sees addressing such grievances important not only because it is matter of safeguard, but also because it could lead to improving the outcomes of project activities.

169. Grievances should be submitted to CI Japan directly at: GEF-Satoyama@conservation.or.jp. CI Japan will respond within 15 calendar days of receipt, and claims will be filed and included in project monitoring. If the claimant is not satisfied with the response from the CI Japan, the grievance may be submitted to the CI-GEF Project Agency.

Section 6. IMPLEMENTATION AND EXECUTION ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT

A. Project Execution Arrangements and Partners

170. **Executing Agency.** CI Japan is the Executing Agency of this project. It is responsible for contracting of all subgrants. In the interest of facilitating coordination with relevant existing networks and initiatives, CI Japan convenes the Executive Team as the decision-making and coordination body of the project (described below). Although the decisions may be taken collectively, the ultimate responsibility of the project execution resides in CI Japan.

171. **Executive Team.** The project will have an Executive Team as its decision-making body and Project Management Unit, consisted of CI Japan, UNU-IAS and IGES, chaired by the Managing Director of CI Japan. The Executive Team members will conclude Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding the project implementation, which will detail each member's roles, authorities, and responsibilities. The Executive Team will make decisions regarding the project planning and budget, and will direct the implementation of the project. It seeks advice from a set of advisors with experience and knowledge on Satoyama Initiative, and coordinates project details with organizations that will be involved in actual implementation of the project activities under each Component.

172. CI Japan will be the window of communication with CI-GEF Project Agency. The Managing Director of CI Japan will oversee and ensure effective execution of the project. A project Manager will handle day-to-day implementation of project activities, including project progress monitoring, work plan implementation, partner coordination and maintenance.

173. The other members of the Executive Team are qualified for their involvement and expertise in Satoyama Initiative in particular and Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes in general. UNU-IAS has been leading the Satoyama Initiative and serving as the Secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative. IGES has been involved in the Satoyama Initiative on contract with UNU-IAS; conducting studies and producing publications on SEPLS; and administering a small-grant mechanism called Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) with UNU-IAS and the Ministry of the Environment of Japan. Members of the Executive Team implements part of the project as well. IGES will be in charge of implementing majority of Component 2. UNU-IAS co-organizes workshops under Component 3 as the secretariat of the IPSI with other implementing partners, such as Association ANDES and SCBD.

174. CI Field Programs in Cambodia, Peru and Madagascar is also involved in the implementation of Component 1. They are expected to provide logistical support to the Executive Team for site visit trips, as well as providing insights to subgrantee selection from the region. Their tasks are specified in the Terms of Reference.

175. **Advisors, Experts and Implementing Partners.** The Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOEJ) will serve as an advisor to the project, as one of the founders of and has strong sense of ownership towards the Satoyama Initiative. It has been supporting the IPSI financially and substantively. Likewise, the GEF Secretariat will also serve as an advisor as an active member of the IPSI Steering Committee and its role in financing many related mainstreaming biodiversity projects worldwide. The CBD Secretariat will also serve as an advisor, and involved most directly with the co-organization of the global consolidation workshop in the final year. IPSI as the implementation engine of the Satoyama Initiative, is a pool of organizations involved in SEPLS, both providing inputs to the project implementation and receiving benefits (or impacts) of project outcomes. The IPSI, through its Steering Committee, is considered as one of the implementing partners. UNDP and Bioversity International have been involved not only in the development and roll out of the Indicators of Resilience (Component 2), but also in on-the-ground activities and research on SEPLS. They are Advisors/experts to the project and implementing partners. Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) has been investing in civil society organizations in Biodiversity Hotspots (counting close to 2000 as of 2014). CEPF's investments include improving management of production landscapes,

and have expressed its interest in working synergistically with this project. CEPF will advise the Executive Team on effective grant making and management, and support the Executive Team in calling for proposal and reviewing proposals. Relevant regional and national entities and individuals may be identified and invited to serve in one of these functions. The function and structure of the advisors, experts, and implementing partners will be further elaborated and agreed during the inception of the project. The function and composition of these structures intend to be adaptable with the progress in project implementation.

176. **Operational Focal Points (OFPs).** OFPs of the key countries in the Target Geographies have been informed of the development of this project. Once the project is CEO endorsed, CI Japan will follow up with them to keep them updated on the implementation of the project in their respective countries. CI Japan and the proponents of the subproject will seek consent and endorsement from the concerned OFP before implementation. Since the subgrant projects will be designed to contribute to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, to which all countries have committed, it is expected that countries will realize the value of the subgrant projects and support them.

177. **Project Agency's support.** The CI-GEF Project Agency will provide project assurance, including supporting project implementation by maintaining oversight of all technical and financial management aspects, and providing other assistance upon request of the Executing Agency. The CI-GEF Project Agency will also monitor the project's implementation and achievement of the project outputs, ensure the proper use of GEF funds, and review and approve any changes in budgets or workplans. The CI-GEF Project Agency will arbitrate and ensure resolution of any execution conflicts.

B. Project Execution Organizational Chart

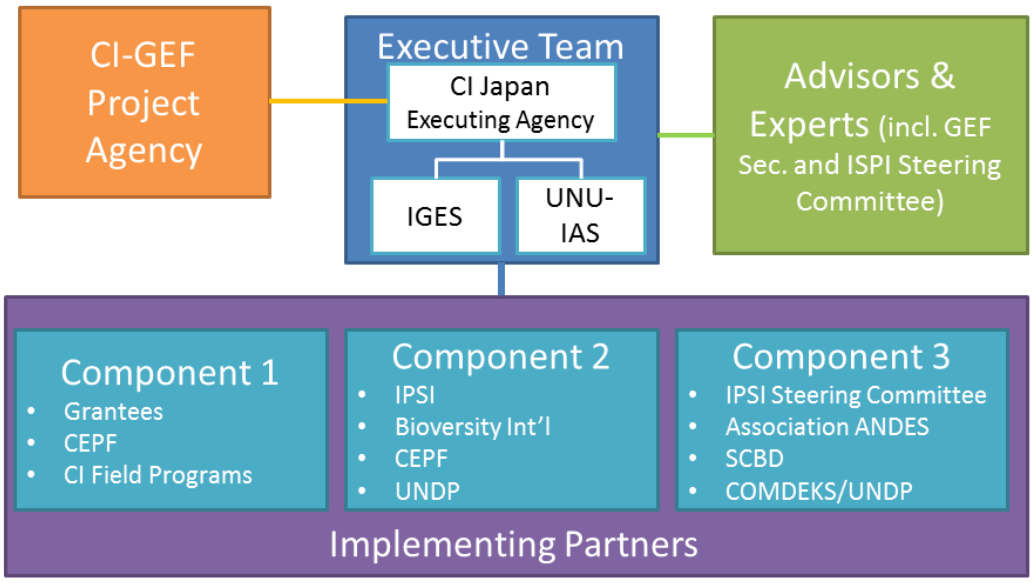


Figure 4. Institutional Arrangement for Project Implementation

Section 7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

178. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established Conservation International and GEF procedures by the project team and the CI-GEF Project Agency. The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalized at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

A. Monitoring and Evaluation Roles and Responsibilities

179. The Project Management Unit on the ground will be responsible for initiating and organizing key monitoring and evaluation tasks. This includes the project inception workshop and report, quarterly progress reporting, annual progress and implementation reporting, documentation of lessons learned, and support for and cooperation with the independent external evaluation exercises.

180. The project Executing Agency is responsible for ensuring the monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out in a timely and comprehensive manner, and for initiating key monitoring and evaluation activities, such as the independent evaluation exercises.

181. Key project executing partners are responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely and comprehensive project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate.

182. The Project Steering Committee plays a key oversight role for the project, with regular meetings to receive updates on project implementation progress and approve annual workplans. The Project Steering Committee also provides continuous ad-hoc oversight and feedback on project activities, responding to inquiries or requests for approval from the Project Management Unit or Executing Agency.

183. The CI-GEF Project Agency plays an overall assurance, backstopping, and oversight role with respect to monitoring and evaluation activities.

184. The CI Internal Audit function is responsible for contracting and oversight of the planned independent external evaluation exercises at the mid-point and end of the project.

B. Monitoring and Evaluation Components and Activities

185. The Project M&E Plan should include the following components (see Table 9 for details):

a. **Inception workshop**
   Project inception workshop will be held within the first three months of project start with the project stakeholders. An overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the project team in understanding and taking ownership of the project's objectives and outcomes. The inception workshop will be used to detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Agency.

b. **Inception workshop Report**
   The Executing Agency should produce an inception report documenting all changes and decisions made during the inception workshop to the project planned activities, budget, results framework, and any other key aspects of the project. The inception report should be produced within one month of the inception workshop, as it will serve as a key input to the timely planning and execution of project start-up and activities.

c. **Project Results Monitoring Plan** (Objective, Outcomes, and Outputs)
   A Project Results Monitoring Plan will be developed by the Project Agency, which will include objective, outcome and output indicators, metrics to be collected for each indicator, methodology for data collection and analysis, baseline information, location of data gathering, frequency of data collection, responsible parties, and indicative resources needed to complete

the plan. Appendix IV provides the Project Results Monitoring Plan table that will help complete this M&E component.

In addition to the objective, outcome, and output indicators, the Project Results Monitoring Plan table will also include all indicators identified in the Safeguard Plans prepared for the project, thus they will be consistently and timely monitored.

The monitoring of these indicators throughout the life of the project will be necessary to assess if the project has successfully achieved its expected results.

Baseline Establishment: in the case that all necessary baseline data has not been collected during the PPG phase, it will be collected and documented by the relevant project partners ***within the first year*** of project implementation.

d. **GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools**
The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed i) at CEO endorsement, ii) prior to mid-term review, and iii) at the time of the terminal evaluation.

e. **Project Steering Committee Meetings**
The Executive Team will serve the role of Project Steering Committee (PSC). Meetings will be held annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as appropriate. Meetings shall be held to review and approve project annual budget and work plans, discuss implementation issues and identify solutions, and to increase coordination and communication between key project partners. The meetings held by the PSC will be monitored and results adequately reported.

f. **CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions**
The CI-GEF PA will conduct annual visits to the project country and potentially to project field sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Oversight visits will most likely be conducted to coincide with the timing of PSC meetings. Other members of the PSC may also join field visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CI-GEF PA staff participating in the oversight mission, and will be circulated to the project team and PSC members within one month of the visit.

g. **Quarterly Progress Reporting**
The Executing Agency will submit quarterly progress reports to the CI-GEF Project Agency, including a budget follow-up and requests for disbursement to cover expected quarterly expenditures.

h. **Annual Project Implementation Report** (PIR)
The Executing Agency will prepare an annual PIR to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the reporting period (July 1st to June 30th). The PIR will summarize the annual project result and progress. A summary of the report will be shared with the Project Steering Committee.

i. **Project Completion Report**
The Executing Agency will draft a final report at the end of the project.

j. **Independent External Mid-term Review**
The project will undergo an independent Mid-term Review at the mid-point of the grant term. The Mid-term Review will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. The Mid-term Review will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions, and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings and recommendations of the Mid-term Review will be incorporated to secure maximum project results and sustainability during the second half of project implementation.

k. **Independent Terminal Evaluation**
An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place within six months after project completion

and will be undertaken in accordance with CI and GEF guidance. The terminal evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The Executing Agency in collaboration with the PSC will provide a formal management answer to the findings and recommendations of the terminal evaluation.

l. **Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation**
Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. There will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

m. **Annual Project Audit**
Annual Financial reports submitted by the executing Agency will be audited annually by external auditors appointed by the Executing Agency.

186. The Terms of References for the evaluations will be drafted by the CI-GEF PA in accordance with GEF requirements. The procurement and contracting for the independent evaluations will handled by CI's General Counsel's Office. The funding for the evaluations will come from the project budget, as indicated at project approval.

Table 9. Project M&E Plan Summary

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Budget (USD)
a. Inception workshop and Report	Within three months of signing of CI Grant Agreement for GEF Projects	• Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA	Estimated personnel expenses: USD2,000 Co-financing by Executive Team members: -Travel: in-town (<USD200 total) -Venue: One of Executive Team member's office
b. Inception workshop Report	Within one month of inception workshop	• Project Team • CI-GEF PA	Estimated personnel expenses: USD750/yr.
c. Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs)	Annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to monitoring plan schedule shown on Appendix V)	• Project Team • CI-GEF PA	Estimated personnel expenses: USD2,000/yr Subgrant project site visits: -Personnel: USD4,500/yr -Travel : USD43,000 total.
d. GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools	i) Project development phase; ii) prior to project mid-term evaluation; and iii) project completion	• Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA	Estimated personnel expenses: USD 0 additional (work under c. should cover this work)
e. Project Steering Committee Meetings	Annually	• Project Team • Executing Agency	(The Executive Team serves as the PSC)

		• CI-GEF PA	Estimated personnel expenses: USD2,000/yr Plus Executive Team members' co-financing.
f. CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions	Approximately annual visits	• CI-GEF PA	On CI-GEF PA's budget
g. Quarterly Progress Reporting	Quarterly	• Project Team • Executing Agency	Estimated personnel expenses: USD1,200/yr
h. Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually for year ending June 30	• Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA	Estimated personnel expenses: USD2,000/yr
i. Project Completion Report	Upon project operational closure	• Project Team • Executing Agency	Estimated personnel expenses: USD2,000
j. Independent External Mid-term Review	Approximate mid-point of project implementation period	• CI Evaluation Office Project Team • CI-GEF PA	USD20,000 under PMC
k. Independent Terminal Evaluation	Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion.	• CI Evaluation Office Project Team • CI-GEF PA	USD23,000 under PMC
l. Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation	At least annually	• Project Team Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA	No additional expenses (To be part of e. and h.)
m. Annual Project Audit	Annually	• Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA	USD4,200 annually for financial audit

Section 8. PROJECT BUDGET AND FINANCING

A. Overall Project Budget

187. The project will be financed by a medium size GEF grant of USD 1.909 million of GEF funding requested for the project (Table 10 and Table 11) with co-financing from Conservation International, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, and Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. A summary of the project costs and the co-financing contributions is given in the two tables below. The project budget may be subject to revision during implementation. The detailed Project Budget is provided in Appendix VII.

Table 10. Planned Project Budget by Component

	Project budget by component (in USD)				
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	PMC	Total budget
Personnel Salaries and benefits	212,792	61,233	64,194	64,417	402,635
Contractual services	5,000		80,000	80,287	165,287
Travels and accommodations	43,467	-	274,712	-	318,179
Meetings and workshops	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
Grants & Agreements	785,000	215,000	-		1,000,000
Equipment	-	-	-	2,500	2,500
Other Direct Costs (printing and communication)	-	12,400	2,000	5,000	19,400
TOTAL GEF FUNDED PROJECT	*1,046,258*	*288,633*	*421,906*	*152,203*	*1,909,000*

Table 11. Planned Project Budget by Year

	Project budget by component (in USD)				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total budget
Personnel Salaries and benefits	105,374	86,150	92,921	118,190	402,635
Contractual services	49,207	27,418	7,639	81,023	165,287
Travels and accommodations	193,639	17,564	12,655	94,321	318,179
Meetings and workshops	600	-	-	400	1,000
Grants & Agreements	366,000	279,500	294,500	60,000	1,000,000
Equipment	2,500	-	-	-	2,500
Other Direct Costs (printing and communication)	3,500	2,000	1,900	12,000	19,400
TOTAL GEF FUNDED PROJECT	*720,820*	*412,631*	*409,615*	*365,934*	*1,909,000*

B. Overall Project Co-financing

188. USD1,909,000 is requested from GEF funding, and a total of USD6,350,000 is expected in co-financing for the project (Table 12). Conservation International will secure co-financing from its field programs and subgrantees under the Component 1, and to attend relevant international conferences for the outreach of the project. This contribution is estimated at USD1,620,000 over four years. A total of USD4,000,000 will come from United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) for the co-organized workshops and communication services under the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative over four years. The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) will co-organize a workshop in Year 4 as a venue of upscaling of the project impact. Association ANDES will provide in-kind co-financing to host an international conference, with which this project will co-organize a training session. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) will provide in-kind co-financing by hosting International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP) annually, which provide opportunity and venue for in-depth discussion for Component 2.

189. The co-financing commitment letters are attached in Appendix IX.

Table 12. Committed Cash and In-Kind Co-financing (USD)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount
Multilateral Agency	United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability	Cash	4,000,000
GEF Agency	Conservation International	Cash	205,000
GEF Agency	Conservation International	In-kind	765,000
GEF Agency	Conservation International	In-kind	650,000
Multilateral Agency	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity	In-kind	300,000
Other	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies	In-kind	200,000
Other	Association ANDES	In-kind	130,000
Multilateral Agency	United Nations Development Programme	In-kind	100,000
TOTAL CO-FINANCING			6,350,000

Section 9. APPENDICES

Appendix I. Selecting Target Geographies and Environmental Contexts
A. Target Geographies

"Target Geographies" to which the activities of this project will be focused are identified. Setting Target Geographies allows for more concrete programming, better identification of partners and improved synergies with activities under different components under this project. This project aims to make contributions to the conservation and sustainable use of satoyama globally, by sharing the concrete results in the Target Geographies. The criteria used to identify them included biodiversity importance, demonstrated absorptive capacity, presence of major satoyama, and the country's eligibility to receive funds from GEF (Table A1 & A2). The selection was discussed among the Executive Team and presented to IPSI Steering Committee and SDM Advisory Meetings in Florence (May 2014), informal consultative meeting at the occasion of ISAP in Yokohama (July 2014), and IPSI Steering Committee meeting in Pyeongchang, South Korea (October 2014). Indo-Burma, Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands and Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspots have been selected as the Target Geographies of this project (Figure A1). Figures A2 and A3 shows the data for the "Major presence of Satoyama (SEPLS)" (i.e., Satoyama Index) and "Incremental impact and amplification" (IPSI membership as measure of existing Satoyama Initiative-relevant activity).

Table A1. Selection Criteria Used to Identify Target Geographies

Nominal definition	Operational definition
Global biodiversity importance	Biodiversity Hotspots (incl. diversity and threats)
Absorptive capacity	Areas with existing investment for conservation from international body. Biodiversity Hotspots with CEPF ecosystem profile with active funding.
Executing Agency's field capacity	Regions/countries in which CI has field programs.
Major presence of Satoyama (SEPLS)	Areas of congregation of grids with high Satoyama Index values (Kadoya & Washitani 2010)
Incremental impact and amplification	Presence of existing and/or planned Satoyama Initiative-relevant activities to which incremental resource from this GEF project can have disproportionately large impacts
Eligibility	Areas within GEF-eligible countries

Note on the Table on the next page: GEF-eligible Biodiversity Hotspots are included in the table. Hotspots screened out by the absorptive capacity criterion are shaded in grey. The name of Hotspots rated high by the global biodiversity importance criterion is highlighted in yellow. The rows for Hotspots selected as the Target Geographies are highlighted in yellow.

Table A2. Selection Justification of Target Geographies

Hotspot	Production landscape	CEPF	% original habitat remaining	Species endemic to (top) and Occurring in (bottom) the Hot Spot					
				Plants	Mammals	Birds	Reptiles	Amphibians	Freshwater fishes
Tropical Andes	37%	Active	25	**15000**	**75**	**584**	**275**	**664**	131
				30000	**569**	**1728**	**610**	**1155**	380
Tumbes-Choco-Magdalena	72%	Active	24	2750	10	112	98	29	115
				11000	283	892	325	204	251
Atlantic Forest	**93%**	Inactive	**8**	**8000**	71	148	94	286	133
				20000	263	936	306	475	350
Cerrado	**93%**	Active	22	4400	14	16	33	26	**200**
				10000	195	605	225	251	**800**
Chilean Winter Rainfall-Valdivian Forests	40%	No	30	1957	14	12	27	29	24
				3892	65	226	41	43	43
Mesoamerica	78%	Inactive	20	2941	**66**	**213**	240	**353**	**340**
				17000	**440**	**1124**	**686**	**575**	**509**
Madrean Pine-Oak Woodlands	53%	No	20	3975	6	23	37	50	18
				5300	328	525	384	218	84
Caribbean Islands	85%	Active	**10**	6550	41	167	**468**	164	65
				13000	89	607	499	165	161
Guinean Forests of West Africa	69%	Active	15	1800	67	75	52	**83**	**143**
				9000	320	**793**	206	**246**	**512**
Cape Floristic Region	52%	Inactive	20	**6210**	4	6	22	16	14
				9000	90	324	100	51	34
Succulent Karoo	11%	Inactive	29	2439	2	1	15	1	0
				6356	74	227	94	29	28
Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany	60%	Active	25	1900	5	0	36	12	20
				8100	193	541	205	80	73
Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa	**90%**	Active	**10**	1750	11	12	54	8	32
				4000	198	636	250	102	219
Eastern Afromontane	64%	Active	11	2356	**104**	**110**	**93**	79	**617**
				7598	**490**	**1325**	**347**	**285**	**893**
Horn of Africa	40%	No	**5**	2750	20	25	**93**	7	10
				5000	**219**	704	284	53	100
Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands	**90%**	Active	**10**	**11600**	**144**	**183**	**367**	**226**	97
				13000	155	313	**381**	228	164
Mediterranean Basin	74%	Active	**5**	**11700**	**25**	**32**	**77**	27	**63**
				22500	**224**	**497**	**228**	**86**	**216**
Caucasus	85%	Inactive	27	1600	**18**	2	20	4	12
				6400	130	381	87	17	127
Irano-Anatolian	62%	No	15	**2500**	10	0	13	4	**30**
				6000	141	364	**116**	21	90
Mountains of Central Asia	59%	No	20	1500	6	0	1	4	5
				5500	143	**493**	59	9	27
Western Ghats and Sri Lanka	79%	Active	23	3049	18	35	176	**138**	139
				5916	140	457	265	179	191
Himalaya	55%	Inactive	25	3160	12	15	49	41	33
				10000	300	**979**	177	124	269
Mountains of Southwest China	33%	Active	**8**	3500	5	1	15	40	23
				12000	237	611	94	98	92
Indo-Burma	**93%**	Active	**5**	**7000**	73	73	**204**	**139**	**553**
				13500	**433**	**1277**	**518**	**311**	**1262**
Sundaland	65%	Inactive	**7**	**15000**	**173**	146	**244**	**172**	**350**
				25000	**381**	771	**449**	**242**	**950**
Wallacea	61%	Active	15	1500	**127**	**265**	99	32	50
				10000	222	650	222	58	250
Philippines	85%	Inactive	**7**	6091	102	**185**	160	74	67
				9253	167	535	235	99	218
East Melanesian Islands	22%	Active	30	3000	39	154	54	38	3
				8000	86	365	114	44	52
New Caledonia	53%	No	**5**	2432	6	23	62	0	9
				3270	9	105	70	0	85
Polynesia-Micronesia	27%	Inactive	21	3074	11	170	31	3	20
				5330	15	300	61	3	96

Source: Mittermeier, et al. (2006) Hotspots Revisited. Conservation International.

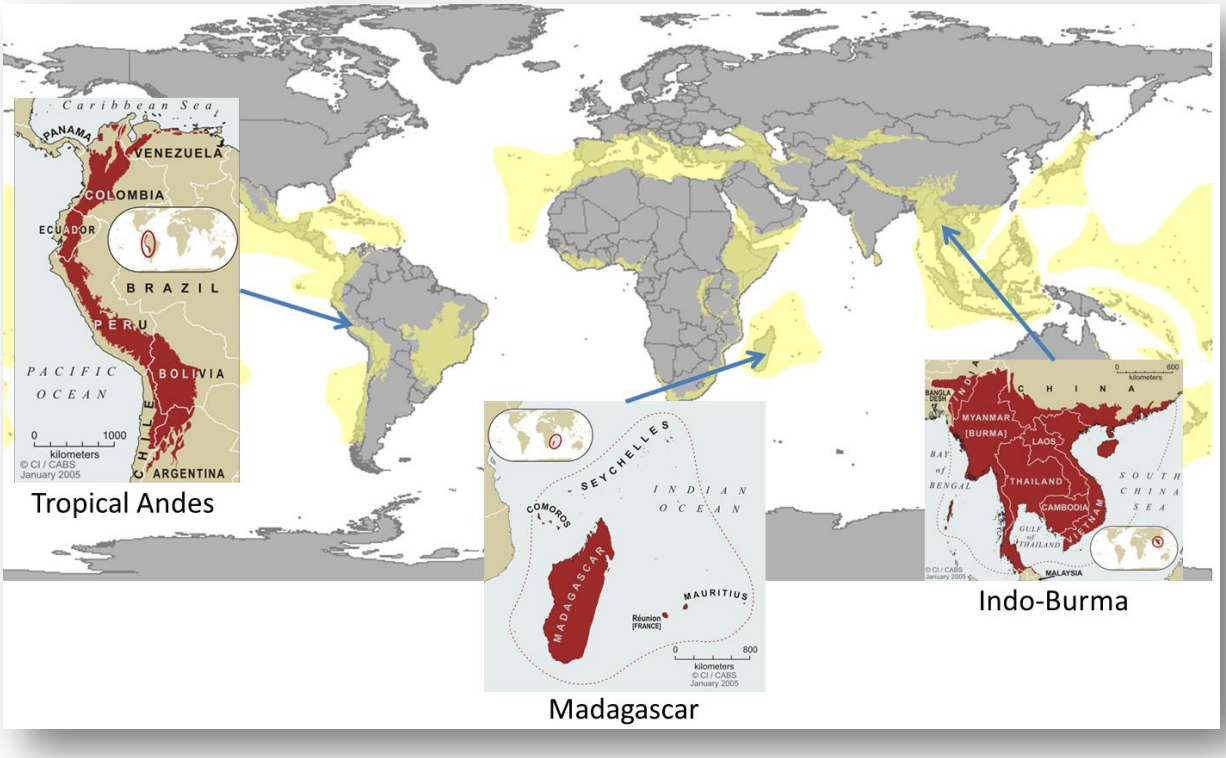
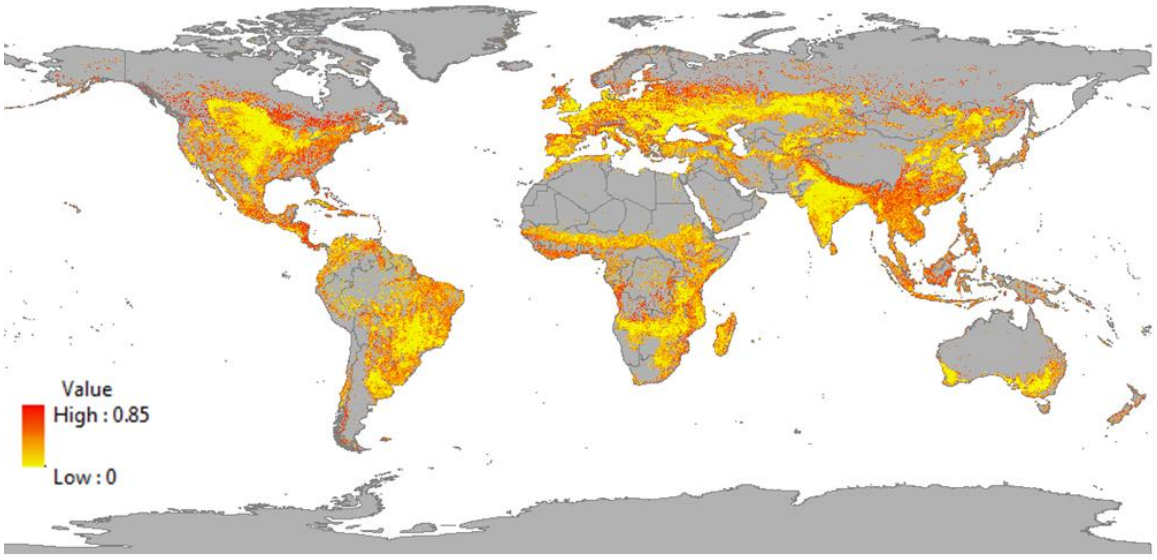
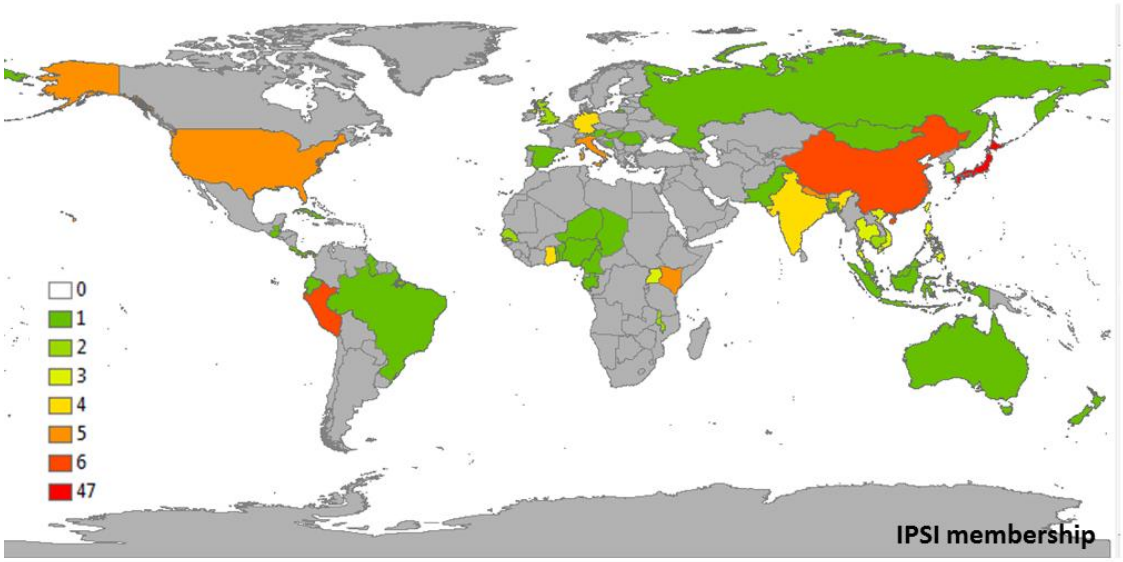


Figure A1. Target Geographies in the Project



Colored area (yellow-red) indicate area with agricultural land use. (Data: courtesy of Dr. Taku Kadoya)

Figure A2. Satoyama Index



Distribution of IPSI 148 IPSI member organizations (HQ locations); Intergovernmental organizations (14) not included

Figure A3. Activities of the Satoyama Initiative as seen in the number of IPSI members

Indo-Burma: Initial listing included Indo-Burma, Himalaya, Sundaland and the Philippines as candidate after screening using the Satoyama Index and CEPF activities. From a number of hotspots in Asia, Indo-Burma was selected because of its species diversity across wide taxa (see Table 1), a number of important coastal seascape and freshwater systems, and high level of threats to natural resources (low percentage of original habitat remaining). With its broad distribution of production landscapes, there is considerable potential for lessons learned in Indo-Burma to be adopted widely. Furthermore, Cambodia will hold the next IPSI conference in late 2015, which provides an opportunity for maximum outreach early in the project.

Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands: Within Africa, this hotspot was selected for its high level of endemism, a large area (90%) within its boundaries under production landscapes, and demonstrated absorptive capacity for similar activities and thus able to implement and share exemplary field demonstration cases.

Tropical Andes: At present the Latin American region is under-represented in the Satoyama Initiative, but the project sees great value in highlighting and sharing the region's rich traditional knowledge and practices. The Tropical Andes Hotspot was selected due to its high species diversity and endemism, the active presence of CEPF and activities relevant to the sustainable management of SEPLS. A few organizations in the region, including Peru, have joined IPSI, with one Peruvian member currently preparing a global workshop on bio-cultural landscapes with which this project can have considerable synergies.

Socio-economic information of the Target Geographies is summarized in Table A3.

Table A3. Socio-economic Information of the Target Geographies

Target Geography	Human Population	Key Production Activities	Poverty Head Count Ratio at $2/day	Ethnicities, Indigenous Groups	Main Economic Sectors affecting Natural Resources
Indo-Burma	331 million	Agriculture (subsistence, rice, cash	Countries vary from	Many minority groups (mountains),	Agriculture (rice, cash crops, increase in

	Population density – 143/km2	crops, upland farming), fisheries, tourism, forestry and non-timber forest products (NTFPs)	26% to 66% below Poverty Line	Lowland rice-farming ethnic group most populous and dominant	agro-industrial plantations), tourism, fisheries, forestry (declining except Myanmar), extractive industries, hydro-power
Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands (unless stated data are for Madagascar)	23 million (Hotspot) Population density – 35/km2	Subsistence agriculture (rice, slash and burn), forestry and NTFPs, fisheries, tourism,	76.5% below Poverty Line	Malagasy (18 ethnic groups), African, Indian, Chinese	Subsistence agriculture, forestry, tourism, fisheries and aquaculture (shrimp), minerals, energy (charcoal?)
Tropical Andes	Population density – 37/km2	Subsistence agriculture (mixed cropping, "vertical economies" on slopes, indigenous crops), livestock production including indigenous species, e.g., llama, swidden agriculture, hunting, fisheries, foraging, tourism	Countries vary from 8% to 12.5% below Poverty Line (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru)	Indigenous groups (Highland – more than 20, Lowland – more than 110 for Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia), European, African, Asian	Agriculture (cash crops), extractive industries, forestry, tourism, fisheries,

B. Ecological Contexts of Target Geographies.

Brief overviews of the biodiversity significance of the selected areas are given.

Indo- Burma. Globally, Indo-Burma ranks among the top 10 hotspots for irreplaceability. The region encompasses more than 2 million km^2 of tropical Asia, covering Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam, as well as parts of southern China. A wide diversity of ecosystems is found including evergreen, deciduous, and montane forests. There are also shrublands and woodlands on karst limestone outcrops and scattered heath forests. In addition, localized vegetation formations include lowland floodplain swamps, mangroves, and seasonally inundated grasslands. Of particular ecological and economic importance are some of Asia's largest aquatic systems including the Mekong, Ayeyarwady, Red and Pearl rivers, lowlands with fertile floodplains and deltas and the Great Lake of Tonle Sap, SE Asia's largest and most productive freshwater lake. Production landscapes reflect not only area's geographic and ecosystem diversity, but a long history of human occupation dating back to the area being one of the first places where humans developed agriculture.

Indo-Burma encompasses all or part of eight Endemic Bird Areas, 12 of the Global 200 Ecoregions and 28 Centers of Plant Diversity. The complex merging of floras in the highlands of Southeast Asia (most of which lies within the Hotspot) has no parallel in any other part of the world. The rivers and floodplain wetlands are important for the conservation of a number of widespread bird species that have recently suffered dramatic population declines across their distributions. A significant proportion of the plant and vertebrate species in Indo-Burma has been assessed as globally threatened (see Table 1), but this likely to be an underestimate given that assessments are incomplete. A total of 756 terrestrial and 96 marine protected areas have been designated in the hotspot. As of 2011, there were 27 Ramsar and four Natural World Heritage Sites, and 16 Man and Biosphere Reserves (MABs). Overall, PAs cover around 14 percent of the land area, but the national coverage is very variable. Cambodia has the greatest coverage, with over 25 percent of the land area

protected. Myanmar and Vietnam, however, have only placed around 6 percent of their land areas under protection.

Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands. Within Africa, this hotspot was selected for its high level of endemism, a large area (90%) within its boundaries under production landscapes, and demonstrated absorptive capacity for similar activities and thus able to implement and share exemplary field demonstration cases. Dominated by the nation of Madagascar, the world's fourth largest island, the hotspot also includes the nations of Seychelles, the Comoros, Mauritius, and the French overseas departments of Réunion, Mayotte (one of the Comoros) and the Iles Esparses around Madagascar. It is expected the bulk of funding for this region will support SEPLS in Madagascar. The natural vegetation of this hotspot is quite diverse. On Madagascar, tropical rainforests are found in the east with dry deciduous forests along the western coast. A unique spiny desert covers the extreme south. The island is also host to several high mountain ecosystems, which are characterized by forest with moss and lichens. A northern transition zone between the western and eastern forests has many of its own endemic species. The Indian Ocean islands comprise a range of relatively recent volcanic islands, fragments of continental material, and coral cays and atolls. The volcanic islands have high peaks that in the recent past were covered by dense forest.

The hallmark of the flora and fauna of this Hotspot is not necessarily their diversity (though this is high in some groups of organisms, particularly given the islands' size), but their endemism. The high level of species unique to Madagascar and its surrounding islands resulted from tens of millions of years of isolation from the African mainland and from people, who didn't arrive until 2,000 years ago. Endemism is marked not only at the species level, but also at higher taxonomic levels; there are eight plant, five bird, and five primate families that live nowhere else on Earth. Madagascar is home to 72 kinds of lemurs (species and subspecies), representing 15 genera, making the Hotspot the world leader in primate endemism, and the single highest priority for primate conservation. Based on available data, which are incomplete, 1,251 globally threatened species are identified in the hotspot—a figure that includes marine as well as terrestrial species. At present, about 5% of the area in Madagascar has been formally gazetted as PAs, and about 6% under temporary protection status. As of 2103, a tentative classification of Mauritius estimated that PAs cover 4.7% of the land area. In the Seychelles, about 50% of the land area is under some form of protection status.

Tropical Andes. At present the Latin American region is under-represented in the Satoyama Initiative, but the project sees great value in highlighting and sharing the region's rich traditional knowledge and practices. The Tropical Andes Hotspot was selected due to its high species diversity and endemism, the active presence of CEPF and activities relevant to the sustainable management of SEPLS. A few organizations in Peru have joined IPSI, with one member currently preparing a global workshop on bio-cultural landscapes with which this project can have considerable synergies. The Hotspot covers 1,542,644 km^2 in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Argentina. It is anticipated that the bulk of funds for this region will be for SEPLS in Peru and Bolivia. Dominating the hotspot is the tropical portion of the Andes mountain chain that runs north to south in Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, and extending into Colombia and Venezuela. The Andes also holds the highest large navigable lake in the world, Lake Titicaca, which sits at 3,810 meters between Peru and Bolivia. Within the Hotspot, different types of vegetation correspond to gradients in altitude. Tropical wet and moist forests occur between 500 and 1,500 meters. Various types of cloud forests extend from 800 to 3,500 meters, including montane cloud forests that cover more than 500,000 km^2 in Peru and Bolivia. At higher altitudes (3,000-4,800 meters), grassland and scrubland systems reach up to the snow line. These ecosystems include the páramo, a dense alpine vegetation in the cold, humid northern Andes, and the drier puna, characterized by alpine bunchgrass species in the cold, dry southern Tropical Andes. In addition, there are also patches of dry forests, woodlands, cactus stands,

thornscrub, and matorral found in this hotspot. As in Indo-Burma, production landscapes reflect a long history of interaction of humans and immense geographic and ecological diversity, and a vast storehouse of local ecological knowledge.

The Tropical Andes is the world's most biologically diverse region containing, for example, about one-sixth of all plant species in an area that is less than 1% of the world's land surface. Among all biodiversity hotspots, the Andes has the highest bird diversity and endemism. The Hotspot has 19 Endemic Bird Areas (EBAs) that that cover almost its entire area. Amphibian diversity and endemism both rank first among the hotspots, but almost 450 species are listed as threatened (2004). Among reptile species, endemism is 45% with three endemic genera, a level unequaled in the world for this class. When all terrestrial vertebrates (excluding fish) are considered, this Hotspot surpasses the next-ranking hotspot by 530 species (18%) and the next-ranking hotspot by 408 endemics (35%). Protected areas cover some 16 percent of the original extent of vegetation in the region, although only about eight percent of the hotspot is protected in reserves or parks in IUCN categories I to IV.

Appendix II. Project Results Framework

Project Vision	Society in harmony with nature, with sustainable primary production sector based on traditional and modern wisdom.
Objective:	To mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, while improving human well-being in selected priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS).
Indicator(s):	a. Number of policies, regulations, or plans governing sectoral and land-use activities that integrate biodiversity conservation & sustainable use in production landscapes and seascapes as a result of participation in project activities. b. Status of livelihoods and scenarios facing local communities, including indigenous peoples, women and other vulnerable groups in the project, as a result of more sustainable flows of ecosystem good and services.

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
Component 1: Enhancing livelihood, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in priority SEPLS through investing in demonstration projects			
Outcome 1.1: Effective conservation management in selected priority production landscapes and seascapes achieved ***Indicator 1.1****: Number of hectares of land/sea benefiting from conservation management with project support.*	Area supported by SDM Recognize these areas, but their number of hectares is not available	60,000 additional hectares	**Output 1.1.1**: At least 10,000 ha of production landscapes and seascapes are under effective management, with positive influence on additional 50,000ha of protected areas nearby through connectivity, buffers or enhanced ecological sustainability provided in target landscapes and seascapes. ***Indicator 1.1.1****: Number of hectares under sub-grant projects' direct intervention* ***Indicator 1.1.2:*** *Number of hectares to which activities of subgrant projects bring positive influence*
Outcome 1.2: Site-level conservation status of globally threatened species Improved ***Indicator 1.2:*** *Number of IUCN threatened species (CR, EN and VU) occurring in project sites that can be scientifically argued that their statuses have improved or can be expected to improve at the end of the project*	0	20 species	**Output 1.2.1:** Known critical threats to the conservation status of IUCN threatened species are minimized or removed. **Indicators 1.2.1:** *Area in ha of suitable habitat and/or population trend of the IUCN threatened species in focus*
Outcome 1.3: Traditional knowledge benefiting and being protected in conservation measures ***Indicator 1.3:*** *Number of measures (policies and projects) by all stakeholders that are newly established or improved with information on traditional knowledge/practices, as demonstrated in IPSI*	2 as existing IPSI Collaborative Activities	3 additional collaborative activities that are funded (future opportunities) and 5 additional case studies	**Output 1.3.1:** Traditional knowledge and practices documented to benefit conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in subgrant projects ***Indicator 1.3.1:*** *Number of traditional knowledge and practices documented*

Collaborative Activities and case studies.		(achievement report)	
Component 2: Improving knowledge generation to increase understanding, raise awareness and promote mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes			
Outcome 2.1: Global knowledge on SEPLS for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into primary production enhanced ***Indicators 2.1:*** *a: (Policy uptake): Number of policies, regulations or plans of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders at various levels that refer to or adopt the knowledge products from this project* *b. (Referencing) Number of citations of knowledge products, e.g., peer-reviewed journal articles, other forms of publication and supporting tools*	a. 0 policies, regulations or plans that reference the product of this project b. Citations: 0	a. 5 policies, regulations, plans or guidance documents b. 50 citations within 3 years of publication	**Output 2.1.1:** Priority SEPLS around the world identified and mapped based on criteria developed from existing studies and methods. ***Indicator 2.1.1:*** *Global map identifying priority SEPLS sites* **Output 2.1.2:** Knowledge products (including the analysis of SEPLS cases around the world, toolkits, and policy analysis related to the development, implementation and management of sustainable SEPLS) developed and disseminated through the global knowledge management platform, relevant international fora (such as CBD and IUCN), and Component 3 workshops. ***Indicators 2.1.2:*** *a. Number of times the knowledge products are shared with relevant stakeholders at local, national and international fora* *b. Number of knowledge products, including peer-reviewed journal articles, and policy recommendations in other forms of publications and supporting tools* *c. Knowledge products on the approaches for the identification and/or documentation of values of SEPLS, indigenous and local knowledge and elements of good governance developed and presented to stakeholders*
Component 3: Improving inter-sectoral collaboration and capacities for maintaining, restoring and revitalizing social and ecological values in priority SEPLS			
Outcome 3.1: Capacity of multi-sectoral stakeholders, including national and international decision-makers and practitioners and under-represented groups, to collaborate and mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable management increased ***Indicator 3.1:*** ***a.*** *Number of organizations/agencies that have expressed interest and demonstrated actions in SEPLS.*	a. current membership of IPSI (167) b. 0	a. additional 20 members from workshop participants b. 5 policies established or improved	**Output 3.1.1:** At least 500 stakeholders with increased awareness for mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in landscapes and seascapes through regional and global workshops (IPSI activities) and those conducted by and with partners (Association ANDES, SCBD and COMDEKS) ***Indicator 3.1.1:*** *Number and attributes (affiliation, country, etc.) of participants in workshops, including co-organized events* **Output 3.1.2:** All workshops are conducted in gender-sensitive manner and ensure that 40-50-% of the participants are women.

b. *Number of policies of various levels and stakeholders established or improved by incorporating the materials from the workshop and trainings under this project*			***Indicator 3.1.2****: % of women participants in workshops* **Output 3.1.3:** At least 50 stakeholders, including 2 practitioners/representatives from each of the subgrant project implementers under Component 1 trained in promoting mainstreaming of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, while improving human wellbeing, including through the use of the "Indicators for Resilience in SEPLS" **Indicator 3.1.3:** **a.** Number of persons (from Component 1 subgrantees and others) participated in the training workshops and received training on the "Indicators for Resilience in SEPLS". b. Indicators for Resilience used by 9 subgrant projects and lessons compiled.

Appendix III. Project Timeline

	Timeline															
	Year 1 (Jul 2015-)				Year 2 (Jul 2016-)				Year 3 (Jul 2017-)				Year 4 (Jul 2018-)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 1.1:Effective conservation management in selected priority SEPLS will have positive impacts for at least 60,000ha																
Output 1.1.1: At least 10,000ha under effective management, positively impacting additional 50,000ha																
Outcome 1.2:Improved site-level conservation status of at least 20 globally threatened species																
Output 1.2.1: Threats to 20 IUCN threaten species minimized or removed																
Outcome 1.3: Traditional knowledge related to SEPLS management is documented shared and used in at least three subgrant projects																
Output 1.3.1: Traditional knowledge and practices documented and used																
Outcome 2.1: Enhanced global knowledge on SEPLS for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into primary production																
Output 2.1.1: Mapping priority SEPLS																
Output 2.1.2: Case study analysis addressing two global problems																
Outcome 3.1: Improved inter-sectoral collaboration and capacities for maintaining, restoring and revitalizing social and ecological values in priority SEPLS																
Output 3.1.1: 500 stakeholders with increased awareness			Through the workshops and conferences that take place during this period													
Output 3.1.2: Gender sensitive mainstreaming																
Output 3.1.3: Training on biodiversity mainstreaming, including on “Indicators for Resilience in SEPLS”																

Appendix IV. Safeguard Screening Results

CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY
SCREENING RESULTS AND SAFEGUARD ANALYSIS

(To be completed by CI-GEF Coordination Team)

Date Prepared/Updated: June 24, 2014

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data		
Country: Japan	**GEF Project ID**: 5784	**CI Project ID**:
Project Title: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes		
Estimated Appraisal Date: End of PPG phase and before beginning of full project implementation		
Executing Entity(ies): Conservation International-Japan. (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) and United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) will also play major part in the implementation)		
GEF Focal Area: Biodiversity		
GEF Project Amount: USD 2M		
Other financing amounts by source: USD 5.8M		
Reviewer(s): Miguel A. Morales		
Date of Review: June 24, 2014		
Comments:		

B. Project Objectives:

To mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, while improving human well-being in priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

C. Project Description:

There are three components under this project:

- Component 1 will focus on field-level demonstration activities to be implemented at SEPLS. On-the-ground activities at ten or more selected sites will aim to improve the status of the targeted SEPLS. Lessons from these activities will also be captured and incorporated into a developing knowledge base for improved management of SEPLS (see Component 2). The critical roles of indigenous peoples, women and other vulnerable groups in SEPLS will gain further recognition and respect through the activities of these demonstrations.

- Component 2 will generate and synthesize knowledge related to SEPLS management. It will help to document and disseminate good practices, including traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, for management of SEPLS, before they are lost. This knowledge will be brought together with modern management techniques to create best practice guidelines and tools for mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into the management of SEPLS. Site-level knowledge will be generated from three main sources: (i) pilot demonstration sites (see Component 1); (ii) IPSI

member case studies, and (iii) global priority SEPLS (see Output 2.1). In addition to being made available online and other innovative tools, knowledge products will be disseminated and used as the basis for capacity building under Component 3.

- Component 3 is designed to raise awareness and build capacities of key national and international level decision makers, practitioners and other stakeholders regarding the importance of SEPLS, as a key step in encouraging national-level action for sustainable use of biodiversity and mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes. Through a series of thematic regional and global workshops, stakeholders will share experiences and lessons learned, while exchanging and building knowledge on key mainstreaming themes

D. Project location and physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis:

This is a global project on mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in landscape and seascape management, particularly in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS). Specific project countries and sites will be determined during the PPG phase.

The country that may participate in the project will be selected from GEF BD eligible countries. Compliance issues will be addressed when participating countries/projects are selected.

Countries and site will be assessed using detailed criteria for site selection (to be finalized during the PPG), which will build on criteria developed for the first round of projects supported under the SDM. Key criteria to be developed will relate to: (i) global biodiversity significance, (ii) innovativeness, (iii) traditional knowledge elements and ability to fill knowledge gaps at global level (taking account of, inter alia, GEF project mainstreaming experience), with particular consideration for those held and managed by women (iv) urgency of threats, (v) replication potential, including relevance for sustainable commodity production and/or other important land uses within the country in question, (vi) relevance to goals and objectives of NBSAPs, (vii) contribution to set diversity and balance (i.e. the overall cohort of selected sites will be designed to provide maximum demonstration value through a within-set diversity in terms of global distribution, ecosystem types, threats and intervention types), (viii) conform with the objectives of the IPSI Strategy, and ix) eligible countries for GEF funding.

E. Executing Entity's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies:

To be determined from the capacity assessment

II. SAFEGUARD AND POLICIES

Environmental and Social Safeguards:

Safeguard Triggered	Yes	No	TBD	Date Completed
Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)		**X**		
Justification: The Safeguard Screening Form submitted by the Executing Agency determines that this project will not cause adverse environmental impacts.				
Natural Habitats		**X**		
Justification: The Safeguard Screening Form submitted by the Executing Agency determines that this project will not create significant destruction or degradation of critical natural habitats of any type (forests, wetlands, grasslands, coastal/marine ecosystems, etc.).				
Involuntary Resettlement			**X**	

Justification: Although it is expected that no involuntary resettlement will be part of this project, it is possible that some project activities impose restrictions to the access, use and control of natural resources on which people depend for their livelihoods, which is not identified in the Safeguard Screening Form at the PIF stage. This issue must be clarified by the Executing Agency at the beginning of the PPG phase, and recommendations made by the Project Agency accordingly.				
Indigenous Peoples	**X**			
Justification: The Safeguard Screening Form anticipates the engagement of indigenous peoples in this project. However, these communities will be identified during the PPG or during call for proposals for grants that the project will provide to selected SEPLS.				
Pest Management			**X**	
Justification: Although the Safeguard Screening Form does not identify that pest management activities will be part of this project, it is possible that some SEPLS where the project may be interested in investing, will require controlling pests (agricultural, invasive alien species, etc.). This issue must be clarified by the Executing Agency at the beginning of the PPG phase, and recommendations made by the Project Agency accordingly.				
Physical & Cultural Resources			**X**	
Justification: Although it is expected that no physical and cultural resources will be negatively affected by this project, it is possible that some project sites have critical physical and cultural resources that the Executing Agency is not aware of at the PIF stage. This issue must be clarified by the Executing Agency at the beginning of the PPG phase, and recommendations made by the Project Agency accordingly.				

Other relevant policies and best practices

Triggered	Yes	No	TBD	Date Completed
Stakeholder Engagement	**X**			
Justification: A wide range of stakeholders will be part of this project in different stages and components. Many of them can be readily identified during the PPG phase, however, others will be identified only at the project site level, once priority SEPLS have been identified.				
Gender mainstreaming	**X**			
Justification: This project will touch upon, at different stages and levels, issues related to gender equality and equity.				

III. KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

- The Safeguard Screening process indicates that three CI-GEF Project Agency Environmental and Social Safeguards will be triggered by this project:
    a) Indigenous Peoples,
    b) Stakeholder Engagement, and
    c) Gender mainstreaming.
- In addition, it is possible that other three Safeguards might be triggered by this project. The Executing Agency will clarify if the following Safeguards will be triggered by the project before the PPG begins, thus the Project Agency can make the appropriate recommendations:
    a) Involuntary Resettlement (related to restriction to the access, use and control of natural resources by local people),
    b) Pest Management, and
    c) Physical & Cultural Resources

- This review has also determined that the project's activities will not cause or enable to cause significant negative environmental and social impacts. On the contrary, this project is expected to generate benefits (improved livelihoods) for local people; and
- The measures recommended in section 4 (below) should be enough to properly avoid, mitigate or compensate the negative impacts generated by this project.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

- Two potential indirect and/or long term adverse impacts can be anticipated, if the recommendations described below (section 4) are not properly implemented:
  a) Restriction to traditional or customary access, use and control of natural resources without proper compensation or alternatives beyond the life of the project. This is specially is applicable if project activities include the creation/strengthening of policies, legislation and/or rules to protect and conserve biodiversity, enforcement of existing conservation regulations, establishment of new or expansion of existing protected areas, etc.
  b) Unequal distribution of project benefits among different groups within affected communities, especially women and disadvantaged groups.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts:

- No project alternatives are necessary for this project.

4. Describe measures taken by the Executing Entity to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of the Executing Entity capacity to plan and implement the measures described:

a) ***Indigenous Peoples****: to ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Indigenous Peoples Policy #4", the Executing Agency will develop, during of the PPG phase, an "Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)". The terms of reference for the IPP will be provided by the CI-GEF Project Agency, who will approve and oversee the implementation of this plan throughout the duration of the project.*

b) ***Stakeholders' engagement****: to ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Stakeholders' Engagement Best Practice", the Executing Agency will develop and submit, within 30 days of the beginning of the PPG phase, a "Stakeholders' Engagement Plan" for the Project Agency's approval. The Project Agency will oversee the implementation of this plan throughout the duration of the project; and*

c) ***Gender mainstreaming issues****: to ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Gender Mainstreaming Policy #8", the Executing Agency will develop, during of the PPG phase, a "Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan" that will ensure the mainstreaming of gender issues throughout the project. The terms of reference will be provided by the CI-GEF Project Agency, who will approve and oversee the implementation of this Strategy and Action Plan throughout the duration of the project.*

Observations:

- Given that individual SEPLS where this project will invest will be identified either during the PPG or during the Implementation phase, the Indigenous Peoples, Stakeholders' Engagement, and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plans must specify the mechanisms and measures to be put in place to ensure that the CI-GEF Project Agency Environmental and Social Safeguards are appropriately applied not only at the overall project level but at the site (SEPLS) level as well; and

- As part of the PPG Work Plan, the Executing Agency will describe the process to be implemented to ensure the incorporation of the above recommendations (section 4) into the Project Document, including a brief description of the people in charge of the safeguard aspects of this project and any training needs required to properly comply with the Project Agency's policies and best practices.

d) Before the PPG phase begins, the Executing Agency will reassess whether the Involuntary Resettlement (related to restriction to the access, use and control of natural resources by local people), Pest Management, and Physical & Cultural Resources Policies will be triggered by this project. The Project Agency will review the results of the reassessment and propose additional recommendations.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people:

- *The consultation mechanisms by each type of major stakeholder will be designed and implemented by the Executing Agency at the beginning of the project preparation phase, and approved and monitor by the Project Agency.*

IV. PROJECT CATEGORIZATION

PROJECT CATEGORY	**Category A**	**Category B**	**Category C**
			X

Justification:

- The review of this screening form and the PIF indicates that this project will not cause or enable to cause any major environmental or social impacts.

V. EXPECTED DISCLOSURE DATES

Safeguard	**CI Disclosure Date**	**In-Country Disclosure Date**
Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	**N/A**	**N/A**
Natural Habitats	**N/A**	**N/A**
Involuntary Resettlement	To be reassessed before PPG phase starts	To be reassessed before PPG phase starts
Indigenous Peoples	Before Project Implementation Begins (date to be confirmed)	Before Project Implementation Begins (date to be confirmed)
Physical Cultural Resources	To be reassessed before PPG phase starts	To be reassessed before PPG phase starts
Pest Management	To be reassessed before PPG phase starts	To be reassessed before PPG phase starts

VI. APPROVALS

Signed and submitted by:		
Vice President GPP:	**Name** Lilian Spijkerman	**Date**

Approved by:		
CI-GEF Technical & Safeguards Coordinator:	**Name** Miguel A. Morales	**Date** *June 24, 2014*
Comments:		
Account Manager:	**Name** Orissa Samaroo	**Date**
Comments:		

Appendix V. Project Results Monitoring Plan

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
Objective: To mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, while improving human well-being in selected priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS).							
Indicator a:	Number of policies, regulations, or plans governing sectoral and land-use activities that integrate biodiversity conservation & sustainable use in production landscapes and seascapes as a result of participation in project activities.	Per GEF BD Tracking Tool	TBD at site-level under Component 1	At sites under Component 1	Mid-term and at project closure	Executive Team and subgrant project proponent	None
Indicator b:	Status of livelihoods and scenarios facing local communities, including indigenous peoples, women and other vulnerable groups in the project, as a result of more sustainable flows of ecosystem good and services.	Per Indicators of Resilience	TBD at site-level under Component 1	At sites under Component 1	Baseline (Yr 1 or 2) and at project closure	Executive Team and subgrant project proponent	None
Component 1:							

Indicator 1.1	Number of hectares of land/sea benefiting from conservation management with project support.	By annual project report	Area supported by SDM (recognize these areas, but their number of hectares Is not available)	At sites under Component 1	Mid-term and at project closure	Subgrant project proponent	Included in the subgrant monitoring requirement
Indicator 1.1.2	Area in ha to which activities of subgrant projects bring positive influence	By annual project report	0 ha	At sites under Component 1	Mid-term and at project closure	Subgrant project proponent	Included in the subgrant monitoring requirement
Indicator 1.2	The number of IUCN threatened species (CR, EN and VU) occurring in project sites that can be scientifically argued that their statuses have improved or can be expected to improve at the end of the project	By annual project report	0 species	At sites under Component 1	Mid-term and at project closure	Subgrant project proponent	Included in the subgrant monitoring requirement , where applicable
Indicator 1.2.1	Area in ha of suitable habitat and/or population trend of the IUCN threatened species in focus.	By annual project report	0 species	At sites under Component 1	Annually	Subgrant project proponent	Included in the subgrant monitoring requirement

Indicator 1.3	Number of *measures (policies and projects) by all stakeholders that are newly established or improved with information on traditional knowledge/practices, as demonstrated in IPSI Collaborative Activities and case studies*	Collaborative activity proposals to the IPSI Steering Committee endorsement (check whether funding has been secured); Monitor the submission of case studies	2 as existing IPSI Collaborative Activities	Global	At the project closure	Executive Team	None
Indicator 1.3.1	Number of traditional knowledge documented	Consolidation	O	At sites under Component 1	At the project closure	Subgrant project proponent	Included in the subgrant monitoring requirement
Component 2:							
Indicator 2.1a	*Number of policies, regulations or plans of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders at various levels that refer to or adopt the knowledge products from this project*	Consolidation	0 policies, regulations or plans that reference the product of this project	Global	At the project closure	Executive Team	None
Indicator 2.1b	*Number of citations of knowledge products, e.g., peer-reviewed journal articles, other forms of publication and supporting tools*	Monitor the citation using publication database	0 citations	Global	Annually after the publications	Executive Team	None
Indicator 2.1.1	A global map identifying priority SEPLS sites	Production of the map	0 maps	Global	Mid-term and at project closure	Executive Team	Part of outsource contract

Indicator 2.1.2a	Number of times the knowledge products are shared with relevant stakeholders at local, national and international fora	Record of participation	0 participations (since the products are yet to be produced)	Global	Mid-term and at project closure	Executive Team	Included in the regular project activities and possibly co-financed by presenters' organization
Indicator 2.1.2b	Number of *knowledge products, including peer-reviewed journal articles, and policy recommendations in other forms of publications and supporting tools*	Monitor publication databases for journal publications; Request to report the use of the project's knowledge products in policy recommendations	None	Global	Mid-term and at project closure	Executive Team	
Indicator 2.1 2c	*Knowledge products on the approaches for the identification and/or documentation of values of SEPLS, indigenous and local knowledge and elements of good governance developed and presented to stakeholders*	Keep records of presentation (presentations, newsletter articles, etc.)	None	Global	Mid-term and at project closure	Executive Team	
Component 3:							
Indicator 3.1a:	Number of *organizations/agencies that have expressed interest and demonstrated actions in SEPLS.*	Monitor the ISPI Steering Committee approval of new membership	current membership of the IPSI (167)	Global	Mid-term and at project closure	Executive Team	None

Indicator 3.1b:	Number of *policies of various levels and stakeholders established or improved by incorporating the materials from the workshop and trainings under this project*	Request to report the policy established or improved	None	Global	Mid-term and at project closure	Executive Team	None
Indicator 3.1.1	Number and attributes (affiliation, country, etc.) of participants in workshops, including co-organized events	Participants roster of each workshop under Component 3 and others	Participation to date from IPSI inception	Global	Mid-term and at project closure	Executive Team	None
Indicator 3.1.2	% of women participants in workshops	Participants roster of each workshop under Component 3	none	Global	Mid-term and at project closure	Executive Team	None
Indicator 3.1.3a	Number of persons (from Component 1 subgrantees and others) participated in the training workshops and received training on the "Indicator for Resilience in SEPLS"	Participants roster of each workshop under Component 3	0	global	Mid-term and at project closure	Executive Team	None
Indicator 3.1.3b	Indicators for Resilience used by 9 subgrant projects and lessons compiled	Regular reporting by the subgrant proponents	0	Global	Mid-term and at project closure	Executive Team	None
Safeguard Plans:							
Indicator Gender 1:	Women's knowledge, experiences and skills are recognized and respected in the community (Toolkit #11)	Per monitoring activities using the Indicators for Resilience	none	At sites under Component 1	Baseline (Yr 1 or 2) and at project closure	Subgrant project proponent	Included in the grant monitoring requirement

Indicator Gender 2:	Rights and access to resources and opportunities for education, information and decision-making are fair and equitable for all community members, including women, at household, community and landscape levels (Toolkit #15)			At sites under Component 1	Baseline (Yr 1 or 2) and at project closure	Subgrant project proponent	Included in the grant monitoring requirement
Indicator Gender 3:	Already included as Indicator 3.1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--

Appendix VI. GEF Tracking Tool by Focal Area

"08A GEF BD Tracking Tool-revFeb2012" will be used for each subgrant projects.

OBJECTIVE 2: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in Production Landscapes/Seascapes and Sectors

Appendix VII. Safeguard Compliance Plan

Appendix VIIa: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

GEF-Satoyama Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Prepared by Conservation International Japan
(Ver. March 20, 2015)

a) Introduction

While global conservation initiatives typically focus on protection of pristine natural areas and other high conservation value areas, designating protected areas alone cannot be expected to ensure global biodiversity. The sustainable management of cultivated systems, secondary forests and other production landscapes is essential to maintaining biodiversity levels outside of protected areas while also providing for vital connectivity between such areas. These human-influenced environments, in which human activities and nature co-exist, are termed "socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes" (SEPLS). The term is meant to highlight the important role that social and ecological factors play in shaping and sustaining areas where production activities are undertaken.

SEPLS can be found around the world and recognized by a variety of names—*muyong* in the Philippines, *kebun* in Indonesia and Malaysia, *mauel* in Korea, *dehesa* in Spain, and *terroir* in France and *satoyama* in Japan. They represent dynamic mosaics of habitats and land uses where harmonious interaction between people and nature maintains biodiversity while providing humans with the goods and services needed for their livelihoods, survival and well-being.

A frequently observed factor in SEPLS management, particularly in developing countries, is the continuing importance of traditional knowledge, which has historically sustained—and continues to sustain—these landscapes and seascapes, often in combination with modern practices. Identifying opportunities for merging traditional and modern approaches is critical not only for promoting culturally sensitive—and effective—sustainable management, but also for safeguarding the traditional knowledge systems that may otherwise be lost.

SEPLS make significant contributions to the achievement of conserving globally significant biodiversity and national sustainable development objectives. However, these landscapes and seascapes—and the sustainable practices and knowledge they embody—are increasingly threatened. Underlying causes of biodiversity loss in SEPLS include poverty and rapidly expanding populations in urban areas, which have dramatically increased the demand for fuel and food production in peri-urban areas where SEPLS are dominant. Urbanization, industrialization, aging societies and rural depopulation have changed the balance between people and nature, resulting in the decline of many SEPLS as people migrate to cities. The combined pressures of population and urbanization, although site- and culture-specific, have eroded the sustainability and ecosystem services of SEPLS, with an adverse effect on biodiversity.

There are a number of barriers hindering the goal of ensuring ongoing conservation and sustainable use of SEPLS. Ecosystem services are often ignored in economic decision making, including land use planning. The values of ecosystem services are rarely considered in economic decision-making, partly due to difficulties in quantifying these values.

An additional barrier, nearly universal across SEPLS regardless of location, is the insufficient recognition of their value—particularly that of the sustainable practices and the traditional knowledge that they support. There is also an inherent difficulty in sharing traditional knowledge among SEPLS, due to the site-specific nature of traditional techniques. While some useful attempts are being made, private sector involvement in these schemes is also limited.

The Satoyama Initiative is an endeavor to realize society in harmony with nature by addressing the issues of conservation and sustainable management of human influenced natural environments with a three-fold approach:

1. Consolidate wisdom on ecosystem services;
2. Integrate traditional knowledge with modern science; and
3. Explore new forms of co-management systems

It focuses on landscape or seascapes with sustainable activities of people. The majority of biodiversity exists outside of protected areas, so harmonizing human activities and nature outside protected areas, where people also live, is critical for global biodiversity. GEF-Satoyama Project is aligned with the Satoyama Initiative.

The objective of the Project is to mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, while improving human well-being in priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes. This project consists of three components.

Component 1. Enhanced conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in priority SEPLS through investing in demonstration sub-projects. This component will support field-based subgrant projects designed to improve the status of selected SEPLS in the Target Geographies, and to have a demonstration effect to promote and replicate lessons learned and best practice through the knowledge generation and management activities under Component 2, as well as in meetings and events planned under Component 3.

Component 2. Improved knowledge generation to increase understanding, raise awareness and promote mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes. This component will support the generation and synthesis of relevant knowledge about SEPLS globally, compiling good practices and disseminating research findings and guidance for mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at the landscape and seascape levels. Knowledge products will be available on platforms of various networks, initiatives and organizations. It is both critical and urgent to document good practices, including traditional knowledge and practices by indigenous peoples, before they are lost. Compared to the baseline, the number and diversity of knowledge products will increase significantly, as well analyses and findings designed to be applicable in a wide range of settings and contribute to more global awareness of SEPLS.

Component 3. Improved inter-sectoral collaboration and capacities for maintaining, restoring and revitalizing social and ecological values in priority SEPLS. The final component is designed to raise awareness and build capacities of key national and international level decision makers, practitioners and other stakeholders regarding the importance of SEPLS, as a key step in encouraging national-level action for sustainable use of biodiversity and mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes. Opportunities are created for developing regional and global-level consensus on thematic aspects of SEPLS management, while allowing flexibility based on different local situations. Thus, both capacities and consensus will be built regarding: (i) global-, national- and sub-national level prioritization of SEPLS; (ii) methods for capturing and sharing information on traditional knowledge conservation methods, (iii) elaboration of best practice guidelines and (iv) inter-sectoral coordination issues. The knowledge base developed under the project's first two components will be an important source of materials for this effort, while also benefiting from the

open discussion of their findings. Compared to the baseline, the opportunities for collaboration and capacity building are greatly increased. Collectively, these efforts will help to scale up the contribution of SEPLS towards fulfilling the objectives and targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

The safeguard analysis by the CI-GEF Project Agency has determined that this project's activities will not cause or enable to cause significant negative environmental and social impacts, and that this project is expected to generate benefits for local people. Thus, it was concluded that measures recommended in the analysis should be sufficient to properly avoid, mitigate or compensate the negative impacts generated by the project. This Stakeholder Engagement Plan is one of the measures recommended by the Project Agency. Beyond safeguards, strong stakeholder engagement will be essential for the success of the project, as a wide range of stakeholders need to be part of this project in different stages and components.

b) Policies and Requirements

The CI-GEF Project Agency oversees the Executing Entity involving all stakeholders, including project-affected groups, indigenous peoples, and local CSOs, as early as possible in the preparation process and ensures that their views and concerns are made known and taken into account. The CI-GEF Project Agency Team will also ensure that the Executing Entity will continue to hold consultations throughout project implementation as deemed necessary to address environmental and social impact assessment-related issues that affect them.

The Screening and Safeguard Analysis by the CI-GEF Project Agency concluded that Stakeholders Engagement Plan must specify the mechanisms and measures to be put in place to ensure that the CI-GEF Project Agency Environmental and Social Safeguards are appropriately applied not only at the overall project level but at the site (SEPLS) level as well. To address this requirement and given the nature of the project, the stakeholder engagement plan is organized following the three components of the project.

c) Summary of any Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Project preparation has included a number of information sharing and consultation activities with various actors that have a key stake in the proposed project. These activities and the stakeholders involved are summarized below.

International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative is the platform for sharing information and expertise on SEPLS, which makes it ideal venue for consultation for this project. CI Japan used the meeting of the IPSI Steering Committee comprising representatives of various stakeholders held in Florence, Italy on May 26, 2014 to share initial information on the project concept. An excerpt from the PIF (results framework) was distributed and orally explained.

CI Japan held a consultation meeting with Executive Team partners; namely United Nations University Institute for the Advances Studies of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) and Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) in July 15, 2014 at IGES Tokyo Office conference room. Key issues for discussion were the institutional arrangements, Project Document Work Plan and preparation for the upcoming stakeholder consultation on July 21.

An informal consultation with experts involved in the Satoyama Initiative was held in Yokohama, Japan, on July 21, 2014, taking advantage of many of the experts gathering for the ISAP meeting. Handouts and a PowerPoint presentation were used to present the project concept and components, institutional arrangement, and interim determination of the Target Geographies. The

participants welcomed this initiative to fund activities relevant to the Satoyama Initiative, and provided suggestions for further consideration and improvement. Major suggestions included coordination and synergies with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, to consider people aspects, and to consider amplification beyond the project period. It was also pointed out that it is important to clarify conflicts of interests.

CI Japan provided updates on proposal development to date to members of IPSI Steering Committee and Satoyama Development Mechanism Advisors in Pyeongchang, South Korea, on October 4. Semi-final selection of the Target Geographies was presented with justification information. Inter-linkages and synergies between the three components were also presented as well as the tentative schedule of the project implementation. Responding to a question from a member, the state of stakeholder consultation regarding the selection of Target Geographies was clarified. Those present also discussed the inclusion of a strong training aspect to the workshops under Component 3. Activities under the three components incorporate the discussion and comments during these meetings, as well as discussion with key stakeholders individually (UNDP COMDEKS program, Association ANDES, Bioversity International, etc.).

The venue of World Parks Congress (November 12-19, Sydney, Australia) was used to share information and consult with additional key stakeholders, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) and Conservation International field programs located in the Target Geographies. CI Japan has had further consultations with CEPF in January 2015, and will continue discussion with CEPF to maximize synergies in all components.

Email-based consultation with the IPSI Steering Committee, which represents expertise in SEPLS at various scales from local to international and from various sectors (international organizations, national governments, NGOs, and research organizations), was conducted as part of the Steering Committee's regular meeting cycle in March 2015. A brief project summary of the updated Project Document (6 pages) was distributed to all Steering Committee members by the IPSI Secretariat via email. Comments were received in the duration of two weeks. Parts of Project Document have been modified addressing the comments received.

d) Project Stakeholders

The Executive Team for the production of the Project Document and for project implementation consists of:

- CI Japan: the lead executing agency/entity of the project, chair of the Executive Team;
- UNU-IAS: accumulates wealth of information on Satoyama Initiative and serves as the window to the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative in its capacity as the Secretariat; and
- Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES): has been involved in the Satoyama Initiative on contract with UNU-IAS and for its own research; administering a small-grant mechanism called Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) with UNU-IAS and the Ministry of the Environment of Japan.

Decision-making through this collaborative team will facilitate inclusion of multi-stakeholder perspectives.

The following major stakeholders/stakeholder groups will be kept informed and consulted about the project. Some of them may be involved as members of the Expert Group, which will advise project implementation, or as implementing partners, which will co-conduct project activities with the Executive Team. Although there are two categories, some stakeholders in one may also be included in the other depending on the issues and cases concerned.

A. Affected by the project/have interest in the project:
a. Communities occurring in the project sites funded under Component 1
b. IPSI Steering Committee comprising representatives from the IPSI membership

B. Have the potential to influence project outcomes:
a. Grantees funded under Component 1
b. Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund Secretariat and grantees
c. Intended partner organizations for implementation (Association ANDES; Bioversity International; Ministry of Environment, Cambodia; Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity)
d. Ongoing projects/programs in relevant field (e.g., UNDP COMDEKS Program)
e. CI programs in Target Geographies

The table below describes each of the major stakeholders in detail (Table 1).

Table 1. Project Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Interests in the Project	Stakeholder Influence in the Project	Project Effect(s) on Stakeholder	Relevant Component(s)
Indigenous Peoples and/ or Communities occurring in the project sites	Project activities and outcomes may improve/deteriorate their livelihood.	Their active participation and collaboration will be critical in starting the subgrant projects in the first place, and eventually achieving the subgrant projects' contribution to the project objective.	It depends on the design and mode of implementation of the subgrant projects. Positive possibilities include more resilient communities. Negative might include inflated false expectations, additional burden for comparatively small returns.	1
Subgrant project proponent	Already engaged in SEPLS-related activities; interested in expanding the ongoing activities; willing to make contribution to the Satoyama Initiative.	Their performance largely determines the performance of the project as a whole.	Financial support to their own initiatives; Improved capacity through training and workshop opportunities; exposure to external audiences.	1, 2, 3
International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) Steering Committee	New funded project addressing some of the key issues identified in the IPSI Plan of Action; more proof of concept of the Satoyama Initiative.	Advice to the subject matter; support in outreach.	Facilitating some of the activities identified as priority in the Plan of Action; concrete results as proof of concept of the Satoyama Initiative.	1, 2, 3
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) Secretariat and grantees (including CSOs)	Work in the similar themes; interested in collaboration with IPSI	Support in subgrant project selection; encourage its grantees to provide field cases for analysis and participate in the use/test of the Indicators of Resilience	Synergies and mutual improvement in activities; monitoring tool for rather intangible, yet critical elements of SEPLS (Indicators of Resilience)	1, 2, (3)
Bioversity	Roll-out and increased	Technical expertise in	Testing opportunity for the	1, (2), 3

International	adoption of the Indicators of Resilience	Indicators of Resilience at training sessions; expertise in community aspect.	Indicators of Resilience	
United Nations Development Programme	Conducting a program in the same theme, COMDEKS	Providing experiences and lessons learned from COMDEKS	Joint outreach; knowledge consolidation	2, 3
Ministry of the Environment of Japan	As a major donor to the Satoyama Initiative; success of the Initiative.	Advice on the subject matter; indirectly financially support the co-financers	Added achievements to the Satoyama Initiative	(1), 2, 3
Local to National Governments, including Operational Focal Points in Target Geographies	Results of this project will be most meaningful if they are recognized and used by governments.	Operational Focal Point sign off/support in Target Geographies.	Supporting the achievement of Aichi targets/ obligations under the UNCBD.	1

e) Stakeholder Engagement Program

The goal of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan is to involve all stakeholders of the project, including project-affected groups, indigenous peoples and local CSOs, as early as possible in the implementation process and throughout project duration, and to ensure that their views and concerns are made known and taken into account. The plan will also help the project in implementing effective communication channels and working relationships. The Executive Team will continue to hold consultations throughout project implementation as deemed necessary. This section provides a summary of the engagement of the major stakeholders (Table 2), and subsequent sections add details. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be implemented in conjunction with the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan that provides more detailed guidance on helping to ensuring gender equity in the project.

Table 2. Summary of the engagement of the project's major stakeholders

Stakeholders	Engagement Methods/Means	Engagement Activities	Responsible Party(ies)	Required Resources
Component 1: Enhancing conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in priority SEPLS through investing in demonstration sub-projects.				
Communities occurring in the project sites	Appropriate stakeholder engagement strategies for each subgrant project	Range of activities may include: local media, brochures, etc.; participatory appraisals, planning, decision-making and application of Indicators Toolkit (using standard PRA methods and tools); capacity building and awareness raising; benefit-sharing schemes; co-management; traditional mechanisms – user and social groups, festivals, etc.	Subgrant project proponents	Personnel time, meeting venue, travel, catering, materials
Subgrant project	Through emails,	Bi-annual reporting by the	Executive Team	Staff time for

proponents	face-to-face meetings and site visits	subgrantees; annual site visits by the Executive Team; participatory reviews.		report writing; Travel for site visits and project workshops
International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) Steering Committee	Through emails and face-to-face meetings	Sharing of subgrantees' progress summaries	Executive Team (primarily CI Japan)	Travel to Steering Committee meetings
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) Secretariat	Primarily through emails	Coordinate with CEPF network for subgrantee selection and monitoring	Executive Team (primarily CI Japan)	In-kind contribution by CEPF
Bioversity International (BI)	Through emails and in-person communication	Sharing results, soliciting technical input on the application of Indicators of Resilience	Executive Team	Travel support for BI
Component 2: Improving knowledge generation to increase understanding, raise awareness and promote mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes.				
Subgrant project proponents	Through regular communication and reporting, project workshops	Documenting and sharing experiences on the use of the Indicators of Resilience; data collection and documentation for case studies	Executive Team (primarily IGES)	Subgrantees' staff time; travels to site as necessary
IPSI Steering Committee	Through emails and face-to-face meetings	Solicit expert inputs for mapping and case studies	Executive Team	Travels to SC meetings
CEPF Secretariat and grantees	Requests through CEPF Secretariat to CEPF grantees	Data collection from CEPF grantees on case study themes using standardized format, testing of M&E tool	Executive Team	Incentive to CEPF grantees to collect and share data
United Nations Development Programme, Small Grants Programme	Through emails	Data collection from COMDEKS grantees on case studies using standardized format	Executive Team	Incentive to COMDEKS grantees to collect and share data
Ministry of the Environment of Japan	Through in-person communication and emails	Share project progress summaries and invitations to key meetings of the Executive Team	Executive Team	Staff time and in-town travel
Component 3: Improving inter-sectoral collaboration and capacities for maintaining, restoring and revitalizing social and ecological values in priority SEPLS.				
Subgrant project proponents	Participation in workshops	Awareness raising about Satoyama Initiative and tools	Executive Team and BI	Travel to WS venue; staff time
IPSI Steering Committee	Through emails and face-to-face meetings	Co-organize workshops	Executive Team	Travel to WS venue; staff time
Bioversity International	Emails, face-to-face meetings, workshops	Capacity building on Indicators of Resilience	Executive Team	Travel to WS venue; staff time
United Nations Development Programme, Small Grants Programme	Through emails, workshops	Sharing lessons from COMDEKS Program,	Executive Team	
Ministry of the	Through in-person	Share project progress	Executive Team	Staff time and

Environment of Japan	communication and emails	summaries and brochures, invitations to key meetings of the Executive Team		in-town travels

Beyond bilateral stakeholder engagement, the multi-stakeholder nature of the landscape and seascape management should be recognized (Figure 1). The forms and compositions of actors will vary site by site, but it should be the common point that a range of stakeholders need to collaborate for the proper landscape management to work. The workshops under Component 3 are intended to provide venues for such dialogue to take place.

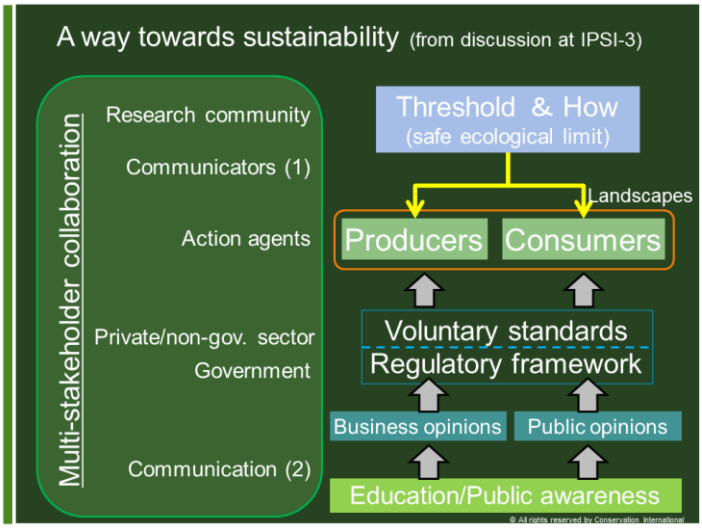


Figure 1. Sample multi-stakeholder arrangements for SEPLS management. Production activities, and to some extent consumption, too, are tied to the landscape. The threshold to the activities and how to stay within the threshold may need to be determined by scientific community, but communicators need to deliver such information to practitioners on the ground. Government agencies, non-governmental entities or private sector actors may need to implement regulatory scheme or voluntary standards to ensure that production (and consumption) activities stay within the appropriate level. In order for such schemes or standards to be accepted in the society, education to raise public awareness may be necessary.

The Executive Team will apply for the endorsement of the project as IPSI Collaborative Activity by the IPSI Steering Committee. IPSI Collaborative Activities are activities conducted by multiple IPSI members collaboratively pursuing the achievement of the goals of the Satoyama Initiative and encouraging communication and information exchange among IPSI members. With a Collaborative Activity endorsement, the Executive Team will report the progress of the project to the IPSI Steering Committee regularly. This will be a very effective stakeholder engagement venue as most of the key stakeholders listed above are on the Steering Committee.

f) Methods Used for Information Delivery and Consultation

To ensure fair access to information on the call for proposals under Component 1, the announcement needs to reach as many organizations potentially interested in applying as efficiently as possible. For this reason, the announcement of call for proposals will be delivered through global initiatives including CEPF and IPSI networks.

The subgrant project proponents under Component 1 will be responsible to effectively engage their various stakeholders in line with guidelines given in CI's ESMF and this Plan, while implementing their activities. Each subgrant project will undergo CI-GEF Project Agency's Project Safeguards

Screening process to determine whether additional safeguard considerations will be necessary, particularly in regard to indigenous peoples.

Communities occurring in the project sites funded under Component 1 (A-a) will be informed and consulted by the subgrantees (B-a), using the methods as they see appropriate, and engaged in active participatory SEPLS management as determined through participatory appraisals and planning (see next section on Engagement Activities). The Executive Team will assess subgrantees' plans for stakeholder engagement and determine the appropriate methods in the full-proposal development phase under Component 1, as necessary. Successful landscape or seascape management is seen as inherently engaging a range of stakeholders including among others local communities, civil society, local and national government, and the private sector. The forms and compositions of actors will vary site by site, but a key point is a need to collaborate for effective landscape/seascape management.

The IPSI Steering Committee (A-b) will be kept regularly informed on the progress in the project at its meetings (approximately bi-annually). The Executive Team will also consult with Steering Committee as needed on issues of coordination and to maximize synergies with on-going and planned IPSI work plans. Working with IPSI is important for the project as it is an amplification venue for the knowledge and lessons from the project to a wider audience of strong relevance, as well as the source of information, which will be of particular value for Component 2. The IPSI members (counting 164 as of December 2014) will be informed through the IPSI regular meetings and through the IPSI Secretariat and its established channels of communication, e.g., website, newsletters, reports. In addition to the proposed knowledge products, the Project will also prepare regular progress summaries to be shared with key stakeholders and broader audiences.

The production of knowledge products under Component 2 needs to incorporate diverse perspectives, so that content and products are relevant to stakeholder contexts and have a greater probability of positive impacts in terms of mainstreaming sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services in SEPLS. Relevant gatherings of experts and stakeholders will be used to collect diverse views and information. Such gatherings will include, but not limited to, IPSI global and regional fora, side events at CBD meetings, and sessions at IUCN World Conservation Congresses. Other methods for soliciting input for the development of knowledge products will include direct requests to individuals, groups and organizations, as well as broader requests through websites, list-serves, etc. Efforts will be made to engage with and gather input from relevant on-going programs, especially UNDP COMDEKS and CEPF to ensure that the accumulated experience from these initiatives is integrated into the project's proposed knowledge products and capacity building activities. The project will also seek to engage CEPF grantees in the application of the Indicators of Resilience providing a larger testing ground for the toolkit, and will share the results along with those from subgrant projects among stakeholders.

A number of workshops are planned to engage stakeholders in discussion and to build key capacities for SEPLS management. The Executive Team will work with implementing partners to ensure opportunities for participation in workshops and fora are made available to relevant stakeholders, including women and indigenous groups. Sessions with stakeholders will be carefully facilitated so that diverse perspectives are heard and fairly documented. Attention will be paid to gender balance in participants to the workshops under Component 3, and to the guidelines given in the project's Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan.

All other stakeholders/stakeholder groups will be consulted on one-by-one basis, in face-to-face or virtual meetings.

g) Other Engagement Activities

A significant portion of project resources is to be invested in demonstrating SEPLS management in Target Geographies. An important feature to be demonstrated will be multi-stakeholder engagement in SEPLS management in line with the three-fold approach of the Satoyama Initiative, and good practice in landscape/seascape management. Stakeholder engagement is expected to make effective and efficient use of key approaches including information provision and sharing, consultation and mechanisms for active participation in planning and management. Participatory processes will feature extensively and will likely include appraisals, problem identification, visioning, scenario development, choice of interventions/investments, implementation arrangements and monitoring and evaluation. Using and strengthening traditional mechanisms for consultation and decision-making will also be fostered, but in accordance with good practice on social inclusion so that groups such as women, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable sections of the population are not marginalized or excluded. Depending on the context, benefit-sharing schemes and co-management of resources may also be important aspects. Stakeholder engagement also features strongly in the application of the Indicators of Resilience, which is designed as a participatory process to assess the status of SEPLS. Included in the indicators are assessments of stakeholder engagement under Governance and Social Equity. Overall assessments of the applications will be shared and discussed with all subgrant project proponents, and other project stakeholders through various meetings, seminars and conferences as well as through the IPSI network and digital media.

h) Timetable

After the inception workshop, the Executive Team will release the call for proposals in all three Target Geographies (Indo-Burma, Tropical Andes and Madagascar and Western Indian Ocean Islands Hotspots), and select projects to be funded under Component 1. After the selection of candidate grantees, the Team will work with them in developing full proposals. This process will include planning for stakeholder engagement at the site level. The proponents of the subgrant projects will implement their stakeholder engagement plans, including free, prior, informed consent (FPIC). The Executive Team will check the status in the annual reports and during the annual site visits.

The next IPSI Steering Committee meeting will be in August 2015 in Accra, Ghana, at which time the Executive Team will update the Steering Committee with the full project plan and seek endorsement of the Steering Committee as a IPSI Collaborative Activity. The Executive Team will update the Steering Committee at its regular meetings thereafter.

A schedule for stakeholder engagement is outlined in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Stakeholder Engagement Schedule

	Timeline															
	Year 1 (Jul 2015-)				Year 2 (Jul 2016-)				Year 3 (Jul 2017-)				Year 4 (Jul 2018-)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Stakeholder/s and Key Engagement Methods																
Local Communities: Subgrant project participation in Target Geographies - Information sharing, Consultation, Active Participation in field implementation.																
Subgrant Project Proponents: Subgrant Project Implementation in Target Geographies - Information sharing, Consultation, Active participation in field implementation and support activities (including project supported workshops)																
IPSI Steering Committee: Formal advice on project progress (virtual and in IPSI global and regional fora) - Information sharing, Consultation, Co-organization of workshops																
CEPF Secretariat and Grantees: Subgrant project selection and knowledge products inputs - Information sharing, consultation																
Bioversity International: Technical Input on M&E tool - Information sharing, Consultation, Capacity Building																

UNDP – SGP/COMDEKS: Knowledge products input and consolidation, Dissemination - Information sharing, Consultation and workshops																
Ministry of Environment, Japan: Formal updates on project progress - Information sharing, Consultation, workshops																

i) Resources and Responsibilities

Yoji Natori of Conservation International Japan will be the project manager, and oversee the implementation of the project's stakeholder engagement plan at the whole-project level.

At the level of individual grantees under Component 1, the Executive Team will instruct to appoint focal persons for stakeholder engagement and to allocate resources appropriately during the full-proposal development phase.

j) Grievance Mechanism

Component 1
Each subgrant project within Component 1 will be required to set up and monitor a grievance mechanism in order to properly address and resolve community and other stakeholder grievances at the subgrantee project level. Affected local communities will be informed about the ESMF provisions, including its grievance mechanism. Contact information of the subgrantee, the Executive Team members, or CI-GEF Project Agency will be made publicly available. As part of this mechanism local communities and other interested stakeholders may raise a grievance at all times to the subgrantee, the Executive Team members, or CI-GEF Project Agency. However, as a first stage, grievances should be made to the subgrantee, who will be required to respond to grievances in writing within 15 calendar days of receipt. Claims should be filed, included in project monitoring, and a full copy of the grievance must in turn be forwarded to the Executive Team. If the claimant is not satisfied with the response, the grievance may be submitted to Conservation International Japan (CI Japan), the chair of the Executive Team, directly at: GEF-Satoyama@conservation.or.jp. CI Japan will respond within 15 calendar days of receipt, and claims will be filed and included in project monitoring. If the claimant is not satisfied with the response from the CI Japan, the grievance may be submitted to the CI-GEF Project Agency.

Subgrantees are to describe further specifics of the grievance mechanism, as necessary, to suit whatever local-specific circumstances as part of the overall proposal and in accordance with CI-GEF Project Agency Accountability and Grievance Mechanism.

Components 2 and 3
Although it is expected that grievances are less likely for Component 2 and 3, grievances are possible. For instance, stakeholders may have issues with the way information is gathered for case studies under Component 2 because key stakeholder groups are not contacted, or with the ways of information-sharing prior to and following workshops under Component 3. CI Japan sees addressing such grievances important not only because it is matter of safeguard, but also because it could lead to improving the outcomes of project activities.

Grievances should be submitted to CI Japan directly at: GEF-Satoyama@conservation.or.jp. CI Japan will respond within 15 calendar days of receipt, and claims will be filed and included in project monitoring. If the claimant is not satisfied with the response from the CI Japan, the grievance may be submitted to the CI-GEF Project Agency.

k) Monitoring and Reporting

General Monitoring: The Executive Team will submit this project as an IPSI Collaborative Activity, which is an activity relevant to the Satoyama Initiative and conducted jointly by more than one IPSI member. The project's progress will be reported to the IPSI Steering Committee at its regular

meetings. Updates will also be made available to the IPSI Member Assembly and Public Forum, as well as be on the IPSI website (http://satoyama-initiative.org). Project progress will also be shared directly with key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Environment Japan, and other government agencies in the project sites as they are identified during the course of project implementation.

Component 1. Enhancing livelihood, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in priority SEPLS through investing in demonstration projects. All subgrant projects will report on Indicators of Resilience at the beginning and at the end of the implementation of the subgrant projects. Using the Indicators is in itself designed as a participatory process that engages a variety of stakeholders including community members, CSOs and others. Additionally, the groups of Indicators include variables, especially those under Governance and Social Equity, that assess types of stakeholder engagement in SEPLS management. The findings of the application of the Indicators will be shared at various meetings and conferences as well as through the IPSI network and digital media.

Component 3. Improving inter-sectoral collaboration and capacities for maintaining, restoring and revitalizing social and ecological values in priority SEPLS. The following outputs and indicators from the project Results Framework will serve to assess stakeholder engagement and will be disaggregated further by stakeholder type, gender, etc., as needed and appropriate.

Output 3.1.1: At least 500 stakeholders with increased awareness for mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in landscapes and seascapes through regional and global workshops (IPSI activities)
Indicator 3.1.1: Number and type of participants in workshops, including co-organized events
Output 3.1.2: All workshops are conducted in gender-sensitive manner and ensure that 30-40% of the participants are women.
Indicator 3.1.2: % of women participants in workshops

Appendix VIIb: Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan

1. Gender Dimensions in Natural Resources Management

1. Ensuring that both men and women have the opportunity to equally participate in, and benefit from, this project is fundamental to project success, and can be realized through careful planning and mainstreaming gender dimensions throughout. Gender is relevant within all three project components -- the SEPLS demonstration sites, as well as the project's capacity development and knowledge exchange activities. Given both the regional and cultural variation across the future project demonstration sites and among target audiences, it is clearly difficult to analyze specific gender issues in detail for the purposes of the plan. However, at this time, it is useful to highlight some key gender dimensions that are common in the natural resources management context, and which are indicative of many of the constraints and opportunities in ensuring gender equality within this project's three components. It should be noted that even within these two gendered social groups, there can be much variety (based on age, economic level, religion, education level, etc.) that influences the following dimensions.

2. ***Roles, Responsibilities, Practices and Knowledge*** - Men's and women's different roles, responsibilities and daily practices directly influence their uses of, and needs for, natural resources. For example, in coastal southwest Madagascar, men focus on ocean fishing while women harvest from reef flats and mangroves. As a result of these differences, men's and women's unique knowledge of and contribution to biodiversity conservation can be significant and quite varied. It is critical to understand the practices that men and women engage in, their roles, responsibilities and ecological knowledge, and integrate that into conservation management, ensuring that women's roles, knowledge, and needs for conservation are not overlooked or underestimated.

3. ***Rights to, and access and control of, Resources and Assets*** - In many societies, discriminatory customary and social practices curtail women's access to land and other resources and assets. For example, across much of Africa customary inheritance practices generally pass land from father to son, and despite legal protections, dictate that women who lose their husbands (widowed or left by the husband) also lose their land, which returns to the husband's family. Women often have *de facto* or use rights compared to men's *de jure* or ownership rights; this means that while women rely on the use of land they have little or no say in when it is sold. The depletion of common property resources affects both men and women, but with access often mediated by spouses, fathers or clan leaders, women, and especially household heads, are particularly disadvantaged. The ability to access ancestral lands and engage in traditional land use and agricultural practices can be important conditions for communities to maintain biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge.

4. ***Capacity building and Information*** – Evidence from different regions shows that men tend to dominate access to new technology, information and training related to natural resource management. Furthermore, male relatives often mediate women's access to information, markets and credit. In Vietnam, for example, women made up only 25 percent and 10 percent of participants in training programs on animal husbandry and on crop cultivation, respectively. In Cambodia, women were only 10 percent of extension beneficiaries (FAO, 2010). For these and other regions, common reasons include that research and extension services tend to focus on the tasks that males specialize in; problems with mobility and time to travel to district centers in order to access services; and difficulties for women in communicating face-to-face with mostly male staff. The choice of methods and materials that address these gender inequalities become important elements in mainstreaming plans.

5. ***Decision-making Processes*** – In contexts of highly unequal gender and class relations, achieving gender equality in participation in community-based decision-making can remain

complex and difficult. Community-level participation can often fail to fully acknowledge the voices and concerns of women and marginal groups. Even when attending meetings, such groups may not feel free to voice their opinions, or feel that they are not taken seriously. Community participation can often be dominated by local elites, usually men, but sometimes elite women's concerns directly conflict and override poor women's access to resources. Decision-making at national and international levels on natural resources management and related issues generally continues to be dominated by men, despite efforts to mainstream gender at these levels of debate and policy-making. From community to national and international scales, it is clear that mainstreaming plans need to ensure more meaningful participation and decision-making by less powerful and under-represented groups, especially women.

2. Objectives and Outline

1. The objective of this gender mainstreaming plan is to outline specific actions that will be taken within the project to ensure that both men and women have the opportunity to equally participate in, and benefit from, the project. Along with the stakeholder engagement plan, this plan is part of the project's commitment to equitable stakeholder participation. The plan takes into account that project activities cover a range of operational scales from communities to global agendas with components that fund field based implementation and broader knowledge management and capacity building. To best address project design and mainstreaming requirements the plan is divided into three parts: a) the first part covers the approach and measures for mainstreaming gender considerations into investments that support priority SEPLS as demonstration projects; b) the second part focuses on mainstreaming gender considerations into knowledge management, capacity building, dissemination and execution arrangements; and c) the third part provides information on developing monitoring and evaluation to include gender. Given the broad scope of the project in scale and target geographical areas, the plan seeks to be practical and meaningful in terms of both proposed measures and results.

3. Part 1. Gender Integration in Enhanced Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Priority SEPLS through Investing in Demonstration Projects

1. Demonstration projects in priority SEPLS under Component 1 will be expected to mainstream gender in their proposed activities and operations. Each successful grant recipient will be required to prepare a gender-mainstreaming plan for approval by the CI-Project Agency with specific actions outlined that follows the guidelines in the ESMF and current good practice. Grant recipients will also need to ensure that there will be adequate technical and financial resources allocated to support the realizations of those actions. Social development expert/s within the executing partners will provide technical oversight and assistance for overall gender mainstreaming in the component. Key areas and actions for mainstreaming are given below.

2. Grant Application Requirements EOIs will require evidence of experience in gender mainstreaming or social inclusion issues, ideally in natural resource management and livelihood management contexts. In their full proposals, selected organizations will need to present a gender mainstreaming plan that follows the ESMP guidelines, and allocates adequate financial resources for mainstreaming activities in their budgets (budget will depend on activities). Prior experience with gender mainstreaming should help ensure that budget allocations for addressing these issues can be kept at reasonable levels given the maximum value of grants. Key elements of a plan are likely to include the following:

- ***An assessment of gender roles, responsibilities, constraints and opportunities*** relating to the environment in which the subproject will be based (e.g., use patterns, participation in

governance, etc.), with specific focus on barriers to equal participation and benefit sharing within the project. Information gathering should include participatory appraisals (focus groups and/or surveys or interviews) and Indicators of Resilience assessments;
- ***Identification of specific actions*** that will be taken, based on the localized information collected, to reduce barriers to equitable participation in project activities;
- ***A gender-sensitive M&E framework*** that collects sex-disaggregated data in a gender-sensitive collection method, incorporates these data into adaptive management, and extracts and shares lessons learned and analyses in gender mainstreaming;
- ***Adequate resources allocated in the project budget*** to support gender mainstreaming, e.g., for recruitment of expertise, additional meetings, travel (e.g., travel of pairs of women to meetings), training for staff and key participants, translation, etc.; and
- ***Description of tasks for person/s assigned to supervise*** and/or support gender mainstreaming, and identification of person/s assigned along with qualifications and experience

3. Requests for Proposals, Selection Criteria and Review Process. Requests for full proposals will include guidance and reference materials, e.g., Project Document, ESMF guidelines, Project Operational Manual, templates, and reference sources, for preparing gender mainstreaming plans. Criteria for evaluation of EOIs will reflect the requirement that organizations present evidence of experience in gender mainstreaming or social inclusion issues, ideally in natural resource management and sustainable livelihoods. Evaluation committees for the EOIs and full proposals will include social development expertise to assess gender integration and social inclusion aspects. For evaluating full proposals, guidance (e.g., checklists, scoring guides) will be provided for reviewers to assess gender mainstreaming plans and related activities and inputs.

4. Technical Support. The Project Operational Manual will provide more detailed guidance for sub-project grantees on how gender issues can be addressed and integrated into their activities and operations. The project will also provide technical support, through its in-house social development expertise, to grantees to strengthen gender integration activities in the project sites (see section 4.3. Gender Mainstreaming Support and Oversight below)

4. Part 2. Other Strategic Elements for Gender Mainstreaming

4.1. Improved Knowledge Generation and Management

1. Gender Dimensions in Analytical Frameworks. The project aims to contribute to improved management of SEPLS by strengthening knowledge-sharing at the international level, particularly through generating and synthesizing relevant knowledge, compiling good practices and disseminating research findings and guidance for mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at the landscape and seascape levels. Social issues including gender dimensions will be integrated into the analytical frameworks for operational definitions of SEPLS, criteria for high-value SEPLS, and analyses of key environmental problems facing SEPLS. Under the criteria "Ensuring good governance and equity" gender is included as part of the preliminary framework for operational definitions. During the course of the project, this aspect of governance and any other gender dimensions will be elaborated as needed and included. Knowledge products such as operational guidelines and policy briefs based on the analyses will highlight gender issues where relevant and their relationships to conservation outcomes, lessons learned and examples of good practice that contribute to improving gender equality. Through active dissemination of these products and the participation of implementing partners in wider resource use debates, the project will help to ensure that gender issues are incorporated in land use or development plans that mainstream the role of SEPLS.

2. Toolkit for Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS. The Indicators of Resilience will be used in each of the demonstration sub-projects for planning and monitoring. Project activities include training sub-project grantees and other stakeholders on the application of the indicators, analyses of findings from their use in project sites, and general promotion and dissemination of the toolkit to a global audience.

3. The toolkit provides practical guidance for making use of the Indicators of Resilience. The indicators have been developed as an innovative tool for engaging local communities in adaptive management of the landscapes and seascapes in which they live, and strengthening resilience of local communities. Gender dimensions have been integrated throughout the toolkit. The importance of gender in SEPLS management is discussed, and gender related indicators are included in the groups covering Biodiversity and Governance and Social Equity. Practical advice is provided on ensuring gender balance and equitable participation in community level assessments, and follow-up steps such as planning and monitoring. Lessons learned about gender integration from field applications of the toolkit further strengthen the guidance provided.

4.2. Capacity Building, Knowledge Exchange and Dissemination

4. Awareness raising and capacity building of target stakeholder groups are key activities in bringing about improved management practices in SEPLS and mainstreaming their roles in biodiversity conservation. Through a series of thematic local, regional and global workshops/training events, stakeholders will share experiences and lessons learned, while exchanging and building knowledge on key management issues and mainstreaming themes. A key activity will be the training of grant recipients from Component 1 in the application of the Indicators of Resilience.

5. The project will design and deliver gender sensitive training, knowledge sharing and dissemination activities, ensuring that there is equitable participation by both men and women. Attention will be paid to understanding existing gender relations and the obstacles to women's active participation in training and workshops. Training and workshop design will address these obstacles by proposing content that takes into account both women's and men's interests and needs, and by adopting training and facilitation methods that enhance women's participation. More precisely, gender sensitive design, delivery and evaluation activities will take into account the needs, priorities, and expectations of both women and men in order to ensure that women and men receive equitable benefits from the learning and participation processes. Gender expertise will be contracted to assist in the design and delivery of gender sensitive training, and for the facilitation of workshops and meetings.

6. The following list, which is not exhaustive, serves to indicate some key aspects of gender sensitive training and facilitation that will guide the project capacity building and knowledge exchange activities.

- Consulting both women and men to understand their needs and capacities, and barriers to equitable participation
- Defining objectives that reflect women's and men's needs, interests, and capabilities
- Providing equal opportunity to participate for both women and men through affirmative action (or positive discrimination)
- Using gender-sensitive participatory training and facilitation methods, including choice of language and facilitator
- Making schedules and arrangements flexible enough to suit women participants
- Using gender disaggregated data and experiences from both women and men.

- Using gender sensitive language during the training/workshops
- Using pictures, audio-visual materials, diagrams, or illustrations that show both women and men as key players
- Defining gender sensitive outputs and indicators for training/workshop follow up and monitoring purposes.

7. Knowledge Products. The development and dissemination of knowledge products will also take into account gender sensitivity so that as wide an audience as possible is able to access and understand information about SEPLS. Assessments will be conducted to identify the most appropriate methods of sharing information with men and women. For example, given that literacy levels are often lower among women and marginal groups, the project will explore and encourage the production of low cost videos documenting good practice and digital dissemination, as alternatives to the more standard written reports. Reports, guidelines, etc., will be translated into key national/local languages to reach larger audiences.

4.3. Project Execution Arrangements

8. Gender Mainstreaming Support and Oversight. To ensure a coordinated and informed approach to gender integration throughout the project, social development expertise from existing staff of the executing partners or as contracted consultant/s will provide assistance and oversight in implementing, monitoring and evaluating the mainstreaming plan. Key responsibilities will include:

- Supervising and monitoring the incorporation of the gender approach in a cross-cutting manner in all project activities;
- Developing and delivering a training program on gender and conservation for the Project Management team;
- Supporting coordination of the different project components and sub-components to design and implement mechanisms which facilitate equitable participation of men and women beneficiaries;
- Providing technical assistance to grantee organizations in the project sites to strengthen their gender mainstreaming activities;
- Supporting M&E functions in the identification of gender-sensitive indicators and the implementation of annual assessments; and
- Planning and follow-up of gender mainstreaming activities;

9. Gender Balance. Gender balance and roles will be reviewed with the project management team. To the extent possible, adjustments will be made within the existing team to address inequities. Guidelines will also be developed to help ensure that future recruitment of services for the project encourages applications from under-represented groups, including women.

10. Gender Dimensions Training. Based on a training needs assessment, tailored training will be provided for the Executing Partners on gender dimensions. Topics to be covered may include gender analysis, participatory methodologies, and M&E in gender mainstreaming.

5. Part 3. Monitoring and Evaluation

1. The project will assess its performance in gender mainstreaming in the following ways:

a) ***Component 1.*** Gender Mainstreaming Plans for each of the subgrant projects will specify gender-related outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets that are relevant for their objectives and activities. Additionally, it should be noted that all subgrant projects will use the Toolkit for Indicators of Resilience which include some that are specifically related to gender:
    a. Women's knowledge, experiences and skills are recognized and respected in the

community (Toolkit #11)

b. Rights and access to resources and opportunities for education, information and decision-making are fair and equitable for all community members, including women, at household, community and landscape levels (Toolkit #15).

b) ***Component 3.*** Output 3.2. : All workshops are conducted in gender-sensitive manner and ensure that 30-40% of the participants are women. This output relates to training and other workshops organized by the project.

2. Analyses and Reporting. In order to ensure adaptive management in the project, annual reviews of gender mainstreaming successes and challenges will be carried out with adaptation of mainstreaming plan as needed. Subgrantees implementing projects under Component 1, will identify analyses and reports for in their M&E plans, which will include reporting on periodic assessments using the Indicators of Resilience. The findings from these reports will be integrated into the annual reviews of gender mainstreaming. The final project report will highlight gender and conservation lessons learned.

Appendix VIII. Detailed Project Budget

Detailed GEF Project budget

GEF Project ID: 5784

Project Title: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes around the World

Executing Agencies : Conservation International Japan (lead), United Nations University Institute for Advanced Study of Sustainability, and Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

Project Amount GEF-funded (USD) :	1,909,000	Indicative Project starting date :	July 1, 2015
Project Amount co-financing (USD) :	6,350,000	Indicative Project end date :	June 30, 2019
Total Project Amount (USD) :	8,259,000	Duration (in years):	4

GEF FUNDED BUDGET			Project budget by component (in USD)					Project budget per year (in USD)				
EXPENSES TYPE	*DESCRIPTION*	*DETAILED DESCRIPTION*	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Project Management Costs	Total	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	TOTAL
Salaries and benefits	*CIJ Managing Director**	*Represent the Executive Team*	8,133	-	12,256	10,140	**30,530**	10,643	2,630	2,761	14,495	**30,530**
Salaries and benefits	*CIJ Ecosystem Policy Manager**	*Directs the project implementation*	39,633	7,924	12,616	15,137	**75,310**	22,765	13,349	16,950	22,247	**75,310**
Salaries and benefits	*CIJ Communications Officer**	*Project's communication lead*	-	-	2,746	5,970	**8,716**	2,770	1,566	1,174	3,206	**8,716**
Salaries and benefits	*CIJ Operations Officer**	*In charge of Operations*	-	-	-	13,774	**13,774**	3,196	3,355	3,523	3,699	**13,774**
Salaries and benefits	*CIJ Project Coordinator (fix-term employment)*	*Day-to-day management of the project*	87,280	53,309	36,576	19,396	**196,560**	45,000	47,250	49,613	54,698	**196,560**
Salaries and benefits	*CI Cambodia*	*Logistic supprot to Executive Team*1*	25,915		-	-	**25,915**	7,000	6,000	6,300	6,615	**25,915**
Salaries and benefits	*CI Peru*	*Logistic supprot to Executive Team*1*	25,915	-	-	-	**25,915**	7,000	6,000	6,300	6,615	**25,915**
Salaries and benefits	*CI Madagascar*	*Logistic supprot to Executive Team*1*	25,915	-	-	-	**25,915**	7,000	6,000	6,300	6,615	**25,915**
Total Personnel Salaries and benefits			**212,792**	**61,233**	**64,194**	**64,417**	**402,635**	**105,374**	**86,150**	**92,921**	**118,190**	**402,635**
Other fees / professional services	*Workshop logistics and administration*	*Venues and travels arrangements for Cambodia workshop (co-organize with IPSI)*	-	-	10,000	-	**10,000**	10,000	-	-	-	**10,000**
Other fees / professional services	*Workshop logistics and administration*	*Venues and travels arrangements for Peru workshop (co-organize with ANDES)*			10,000			10,000				
Other fees / professional services	*Workshop logistics and administration*	*Venues and travels arrangements for Madagascar workshop*	-	-	30,000	-	**30,000**		-	-	30,000	**30,000**
Other fees / professional services	*Web page design and updates*	*Project's portal site; created and maintained*	-	-		19,000	**19,000**	10,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	**19,000**
Other fees / professional services	*Translation*	*C1: Into French and Spanish*	5,000		-	-	**5,000**	5,000	-	-		**5,000**
Other fees / professional services	*Translation*	*C3: Into French and Spanish*			5,000	-	**5,000**	3,000	-	-	2,000	**5,000**
Other fees / professional services	*Simultaneous interpretation*	*C3: English-French (1 day, Cambodia)*	-	-	3,500	-	**3,500**	3,500	-	-	-	**3,500**
Other fees / professional services	*Simultaneous interpretation*	*C3: English-Spanish (1 day, Peru)*	-	-	3,500	-	**3,500**	3,500	-	-	-	**3,500**
Other fees / professional services	*Simultaneous interpretation*	*C3: English-Spanish-French (2 days, Madagascar)*	-	-	18,000	-	**18,000**	-	-	-	18,000	**18,000**
Auditing fees	*Annual financial audit*	*CPA in Japan, appointed by CI Japan*	-	-	-	18,134	**18,134**	4,207	4,418	4,639	4,870	**18,134**
Consultants fees - International	*Midterm Project Review and Fianl Evaluation*		-	-	-	43,153	**43,153**	-	20,000	-	23,153	**43,153**
Total Professional Services			**5,000**	**-**	**80,000**	**80,287**	**165,287**	**49,207**	**27,418**	**7,639**	**81,023**	**165,287**
International Transportation	*C3: (Cambodia workshop) International flights*	*Cambodia workshop, from Madagascar (8), Peru (8), Tokyo (3), expert (3, global average)*	-	-	63,441	-	**63,441**	63,441	-	-	-	**63,441**
Lodging / meals / perdiem	*C3: (Cambodia workshop) Per diem*	*6 days+nights*	-	-	24,288	-	**24,288**	24,288	-	-	-	**24,288**
International Transportation	*C3: (Peru workshop) International flights*	*Peru workshop, from Madagascar (8), Cambodia (8), Tokyo (3), expert (3, global average)*	-	-	77,177	-	**77,177**	77,177	-	-	-	**77,177**
Lodging / meals / perdiem	*C3: (Peru workshop) Per diem*	*6 days+nights*	-	-	19,219	-	**19,219**	19,219	-	-	-	**19,219**
International Transportation	*C3: (Madagascar workshop) International flights*	*Madacascar workshop, from Cambodia (8), Peru (8), Tokyo (3), expert (3, global average)*	-	-	63,976	-	**63,976**	-	-	-	63,976	**63,976**
Lodging / meals / perdiem	*C3: (Madagascar workshop) Per diem*	*6 days+nights*	-	-	26,611	-	**26,611**	-	-	-	26,611	**26,611**
International Transportation	*C1: (Site visit to Cambodia) International flights*	*Site visits (Cambodia)***	3,018	-	-	-	**3,018**	-	974	2,045	-	**3,018**
Lodging / meals / perdiem	*C1: (Site visit to Cambodia) Per diem*	*10 days+nights*	5,127	-	-	-	**5,127**	1,690	1,109	2,328	-	**5,127**
International Transportation	*C1: (Site visit to Peru) International flights*	*Site visits (Peru)*	7,487	-	-	-	**7,487**	-	2,415	5,072	-	**7,487**
Lodging / meals / perdiem	*C1: (Site visit to Peru) Per diem*	*10 days+nights*	7,069	-	-	-	**7,069**	2,330	1,529	3,210	-	**7,069**
International Transportation	*C1: (Site visit to Madagascar) International flights*	*Site visits (Madagascar)*	10,783	-	-	-	**10,783**	3,478	7,304	-	-	**10,783**
Lodging / meals / perdiem	*C1: (Site visit to Madagascar) Per diem*	*10 days+nights*	9,984	-	-	-	**9,984**	2,016	4,234	-	3,734	**9,984**
Total Travel and Accommodations			**43,467**	**-**	**274,712**	**-**	**318,179**	**193,639**	**17,564**	**12,655**	**94,321**	**318,179**
Catering	*Catering*	*C3: Catering cost is included in the participant's per diem*2*	-				-					-
Catering	*Catering*	*C3: supplimentary catering*3*	-	-	1,000		**1,000**	600	-		400	**1,000**
Total Meetings and workshops			**-**	**-**	**1,000**	**-**	**1,000**	**600**	**-**	**-**	**400**	**1,000**

Grants & Agreements	*C1 subgrant projects (nine projects between 50-100K)*	*Assuming the average grant size of USD85,000; 4:3:3 annual payment*	765,000	-	-	-	**765,000**	306,000	229,500	229,500	-	**765,000**
Grants & Agreements	*Component 2 analytical subgrant*			25,000			**25,000**	-	-	25,000	-	**25,000**
Grants & Agreements	*IGES*	*CI project selection and development*4*	20,000				**20,000**	20,000				**20,000**
Grants & Agreements	*IGES*	*C2 (Yr1: Resilience Indicator; Yr2: Case study; Yr3: Resilience indicator; Yr4: Consolidation) *4*		190,000			**190,000**	40,000	50,000	40,000	60,000	**190,000**
			-	-	-	-	-					-
			-	-	-	-	-					-
			-	-	-	-	-					-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Grants & Agreements			**785,000**	**215,000**	**-**	**-**	**1,000,000**	**366,000**	**279,500**	**294,500**	**60,000**	**1,000,000**
Furniture and equipment < 5000 USD	Laptop computer and software	*For use by the project coordinator*	-	-	-	2,500	**2,500**	2,500	-	-	-	**2,500**
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Equipment			**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,500**	**2,500**	**2,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,500**
Communication printing	*Printing*	*Printing of materials for meetings/workshops*	-	2,900	2,000	3,000	**7,900**	3,000	1,500	1,400	2,000	**7,900**
Communication printing	*Printing*	*Publicaiton of findings*	-	9,500	-		**9,500**	-	-	-	9,500	**9,500**
Telecommunications (data, voice)	*International calls*	*landline and cell phones*	-	-	-	2,000	**2,000**	500	500	500	500	**2,000**
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Direct Costs			**-**	**12,400**	**2,000**	**5,000**	**19,400**	**3,500**	**2,000**	**1,900**	**12,000**	**19,400**
Total GEF funded project costs			**1,046,258**	**288,633**	**421,906**	**152,203**	**1,909,000**	**720,820**	**412,631**	**409,615**	**365,934**	**1,909,000**

Detailed GEF Project budget

GEF Project ID:	5784
Project Title:	Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes around the World
Executing Agencies :	Conservation International Japan (lead), United Nations University Institute for Advanced Study of Sustainability, and Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

Project Amount GEF-funded (USD) :	1,909,000	Indicative Project starting date :	July 1, 2015
Project Amount co-financing (USD) :	6,350,000	Indicative Project end date :	June 30, 2019
Total Project Amount (USD) :	8,259,000	Duration (in years):	4

CO-FINANCING			Co-financing by component (in USD)					Co-financing per year (in USD)				
SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING	*NAME OF CO-FINANCIER*	*TYPE OF COFINANCING*	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Project Management Costs	Total	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	TOTAL
Multilateral Agency	UNU-IAS	*In-kind*	400,000	800,000	2,800,000		4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
Multilateral Agency	SCBD	*In-kind*			300,000		300,000				300,000	300,000
Other	Conservation International	*In-kind*	1,415,000				1,415,000	956,000	229,500	229,500		1,415,000
Other	Conservation International	*Cash*				205,000	205,000	68,000	49,500	47,500	40,000	205,000
Other	IGES	*In-kind*		200,000			200,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000
Other	Association ANDES	*In-kind*			130,000		130,000	130,000				130,000
Multilateral Agency	United Nations Development Programme	*In-kind*			100,000		100,000	100,000				100,000
Sub Total Co-financing IN-KIND			1,815,000	1,000,000	3,330,000	-	6,145,000	2,236,000	1,279,500	1,279,500	1,350,000	6,145,000
Sub Total Co-financingIN CASH			-	-	-	205,000	205,000	68,000	49,500	47,500	40,000	205,000
Total Co-financing			1,815,000	1,000,000	3,330,000	205,000	6,350,000	2,304,000	1,329,000	1,327,000	1,390,000	6,350,000
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET			2,861,258	1,288,633	3,751,906	357,203	8,259,000	3,024,820	1,741,631	1,736,615	1,755,934	8,259,000

Appendix IX. Co-financing Commitment Letters

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
UNU-IAS

SATOYAMA INITIATIVE

ias.unu.edu

United Nations University
Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability

5-53-70 Jingumae
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-8925
Japan

〒150-8925
東京都渋谷区神宮前5-53-70
国連大学 サステイナビリティ高等研究所

TEL + 81 3 5467 1212
FAX + 81 3 3499 2828
mbox@unu.edu

3 February 2015

Ms. Lilian Spijkerman
Vice President and Managing Director, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

Re: Co-Financing support for "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes "

Dear Ms Spijkerman,

On behalf of United Nations University – Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS), I am pleased to commit $4,000,000 in co-financing to Conservation International in support of the GEF Funded Project, "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes ".

This co-financing will support site-based project, trainings and workshops for capacity building, knowledge generation and sharing" during the period of 2015 to 2019.

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

Sincerely yours,

Kazu Takemoto
Director
IPSI Secretariat
United Nations University – Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)

IGES Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
公益財団法人 地球環境戦略研究機関
2108-11 Kamiyamaguchi,Hayama, Kanagawa 240-0115 Japan
神奈川県三浦郡葉山町上山口2108-11 〒240-0115
Phone: +81-46-855-3700 Facsimile: +81-46-855-3709 http://www.iges.or.jp/

Co-Financing Letter

6 February 2015

Ms. Lilian Spijkerman
Vice President and Managing Director, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

Subject: Co-Financing support for "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes "

Dear Ms. Spijkerman,

On behalf of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, I am pleased to commit US$200,000.00 in co-financing to Conservation International in support of the GEF Funded Project, "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes".

This co-financing will support Component 2: "Improved knowledge generation to increase understanding, raise awareness and promote mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes" during the period of 2015-2019.

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

Sincerely,

Hironori Hamanaka

Professor Hironori Hamanaka
Chair of the Board of Directors
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
2108-11 Kamiyamaguchi, Hayama, Kanagawa,
240-0015 Japan

United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

20 February 2015

Dear Ms. Spijkerman,

On behalf of the Japan Biodiversity Fund Team, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, I am pleased to commit our collaboration with Conservation International in executing the GEF Funded Project, "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes".

We will be willing to support activities especially under Component 3: Improved inter-sectoral collaboration and capacities for maintaining, restoring and revitalizing social and ecological values in priority SEPLS, including through co-organizing regional and global workshops during 2017-2019, which typically amounts to USD 300,000.

Yours sincerely,

Atsuhiro Yoshinaka
Global Coordinator
Japan Biodiversity Fund

Ms. Lilian Spijkerman
Vice President and Managing Director, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

UNEP
Convention on Biological Diversity
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
United Nations Environment Programme
413 Saint-Jacques Street, Suite 800, Montreal, QC, H2Y 1N9, Canada
Tel: +1 514 288 2220, Fax: +1 514 288 6588
secretariat@cbd.int www.cbd.int
Japan Biodiversity Fund

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

New York, 6 July 2015

Ms. Lilian Spijkerman
Vice President and Managing Director, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

Subject: Co-Financing support for "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes"

Dear Ms. Spijkerman,

On behalf of UNDP, COMDEKS, I am pleased to commit $100,000 in co-financing (in-kind) to Conservation International in support of the GEF Funded Project, "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes".

This co-financing will support "Improving inter-sectoral collaboration and capacities for maintaining, restoring and revitalizing social and ecological values in priority SEPLS" (Component 3) during the period of 2015-2016, including the COMDEKS Global Workshop expected to take place in May 2016 and the sharing of experiences in the use of the Resilience Indicators.

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

Sincerely,
Diana Salvemini

COMDEKS Project Manager
UNDP - Global Environment Finance
Sustainable Development Cluster
Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
United Nations Development Programme
304 East 45th Street, FF 924
New York, NY 10017, USA

Asociación ANDES

Cusco, March 13, 2015

Ms. Lilian Spijkerman
Vice President and Managing Director, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

Subject: Co-Financing support for "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes "

Dear Ms. Spijkerman,

On behalf of Asociación ANDES, I am pleased to commit $130.000 USD in co-financing to Conservation International in support of the GEF Funded Project, "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes ".

This co-financing will support an International Conference – Training Workshop on Biocultural Heritage Landscapes, during the period of June 2016.

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

Sincerely,

Alejandro Argumedo
Executive Director
Asociación ANDES
Calle Saqsayhuaman H-9, Urb. Manuel Prado
Tel: 51-84-245021
alejandro@andes.org.pe
www.andes.org.pe

2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500, Arlington, VA 22202, USA
Tel: +1 703 341.2400
Fax: +1 703 553.4817
www.conservation.org

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

June 30th, 2015

Subject: Co-Financing support for "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes"

On behalf of Conservation International, I am pleased to commit $650,000 in co-financing to Conservation International in support of the GEF Funded Project, "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes".

This co-financing will support Component 1: "Enhancing livelihood, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services through investing in demonstration projects" during the period of July 2015 – June 2016 through investments in the Tropical Andes hotspot.

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

Sincerely,

Scott Henderson
Interim Senior Vice President
Americas Field Division
Conservation International

2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500, Arlington, VA 22202, USA
Tel: +1 703 341.2400
Fax: +1 703 553.4817
www.conservation.org

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

Co-Financing Letter

March 19, 2015

Ms. Lilian Spijkerman
Vice President and Managing Director, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500 Arlington,
Virginia 22202, USA

Dear Ms. Spijkerman,

Subject: Co-Financing support for "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes"

On behalf of Conservation International, I am pleased to commit $970,000 in co-financing to Conservation International in support of the GEF Funded Project, "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes".

This co-financing will support Component 1: "Enhancing livelihood, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services through investing in demonstration projects" and the Project Management Costs during the period of July 2015 – June 2019.

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

Sincerely,

Senior Vice President, Asia Pacific Field Division