

## **GEF-Satoyama Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

Prepared by Conservation International Japan  
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### **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; Bioersity 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)
Bioersity 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

### e) Stakeholder Engagement Program

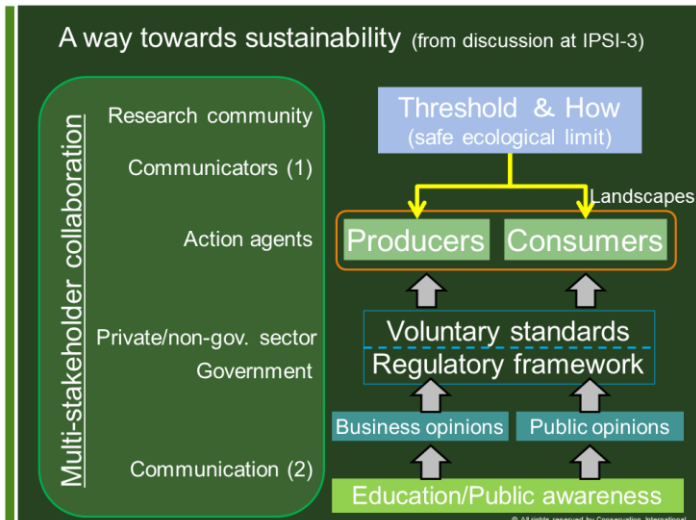
The goal of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan is to involve all stakeholders of the project, including project-affected groups, indigenous peoples and local CSOs, as early as possible in the implementation process and throughout project duration, and to ensure that their views and concerns are made known 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/Mean	Engagement Activities	Responsible Party(ies)	Required Resources
<b>Component 1: Enhancing conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in priority SEPLS through investing in demonstration sub-projects.</b>				
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 proponents	Through emails, face-to-face meetings and site visits	Bi-annual reporting by the subgrantees; annual site visits by the Executive Team; participatory reviews.	Executive Team	Staff time for 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
<b>Component 2: Improving knowledge generation to increase understanding, raise awareness and promote mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes.</b>				
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
<b>Component 3: Improving inter-sectoral collaboration and capacities for maintaining, restoring and revitalizing social and ecological values in priority SEPLS.</b>				
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 Environment of Japan	Through in-person communication and emails	Share project progress summaries and brochures, invitations to key meetings of the Executive Team	Executive Team	Staff time and 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.



<b>UNDP – SGP/COMDEKS:</b> Knowledge products input and consolidation, Dissemination - Information sharing, Consultation and workshops	■	□	■	■	□	■	□	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	□	□
<b>Ministry of Environment, Japan:</b> 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](mailto: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](mailto: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*