

SGP Country Programme Strategy for utilization of OP5 Grantfunds

INS/SGP/OP5

Country: INDONESIA
Resources to be invested: US\$7,200,000



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1. SGP country programme - summary background (2 pages max)

1.1 Please describe the length of time the SGP country programme has been active within the global SGP and results achieved (i.e. GEF-5 status as a Category 1, 2a, 2b or 2c country programme).

Since 1992, the GEF SGP Indonesia programme has grown in line with the dynamics of community natural resources governance and environmental protection efforts. With the total projects 356 and total disbursement USD 6,699,018, GEF SGP Indonesia has succeeded supporting projects that have built its constituents and brought significant impacts in sustainable environment management, livelihoods, and poverty reduction. Based on the length of programme and total amount disbursed through GEF SGP, Indonesia is categorized as country with category IIc.

Until the end of OP IV, GEF SGP Indonesia prioritized to support community activities in critical ecosystems and small islands. Priority areas of critical ecosystems and hotspots were referred to the national hot spots and protected areas such as Sumatra, Java, and Small Islands. Among others, resource mobilization is always the highlight in the work of GEF SGP Indonesia. In terms of cash co-financing, GEF SGP Indonesia collaborated with Ford Foundation for disaster-response reconstruction programmes in Aceh due to the tsunami attack on December 2004. For more than two years, together we developed communication strategies and information sharing in Aceh as well as introducing solar panel as one of the renewable energies to be used during the reconstruction phase.

Meanwhile, combining the grants with South China Sea programmes, GEF SGP Indonesia has supported an integrated project of international waters that is in line with the primary programme of GEF SGP Indonesia to support community-based sustainable coastal management. These partners are clustered based on their location to two areas those are Belitung Cluster in Bangka Belitung Province and Batam Cluster in Riau Island Province. In addition, one partner in Bali play the role more as the knowledge assistance for these clusters due to their notable experiences and network. The network in Belitung is well acknowledged by the District Government of their efforts in creating better environment condition through ecotourism by utilizing local resources in sustainable manner. The District Government was then committed to allocating one billion for KPLB to develop the community-based ecotourism programme in Kepayang Island.

¹ The level of SGP OP5 resources is an estimated total of the GEF core grant allocation, anticipated STAR resources, as well as other sources of third party co-financing.

At the national level, since 2009 GEF SGP Indonesia work closely with the GEF Secretariat based in the Ministry of Environment as a strategy to align SGP's programme focus with the GEF as well as national priorities on environment as set by the Ministry of Environment. Various collaborations have been undertaken with the Secretariat and the Ministry of Environment. Among others, the Ministry of Environment supported GEF SGP Indonesia secretariat to conduct proposal development workshops and also plan to co-finance SGP's grants for programmes in Raja Ampat, Papua. Although the area has magnificent wealth of biodiversity, it was previously excluded in the priority due to the limited operational budget in the secretariat since it is located on the most east Indonesia. With the plan to be followed up during the Operational Phase V, SGP grants will be made feasible to expand to this area.

1.2 Please update key baseline considerations for the SGP country programme Strategy, major partnerships, and existing sources of co-financing (including from government, bilateral and other sources).

Building on acquired knowledge and experience, SGP Indonesia wishes to address and contribute to the achievement of national priority and targets in delivering its commitment to CBD and UNFCCC. The STAR resources will be used to *develop community-level strategies and implement methods and affordable technologies that could reduce threats to the global environment if they are replicated over time, particularly in critical ecosystems and key biodiversity areas (reference: IBSAP, biodiversity hotspot map, RANMAPI, IUCN red list, other agencies map)*. This strategy is developed into three major scopes:

- a. Biodiversity: Expand the initiative of community-based ecosystem management, including coastal such as coral reef rehabilitation and sustainable fishing as well as terrestrial area such as forest conservation. Some of the strategies to be applied are ecotourism (lessons learned from previous partners: Belitung, Tangkahan), alternative livelihoods (such as: developing NTFP products, traditional medicine, etc.), and application of community-based financial institutions (such as Credit Union, Cooperatives, based on lessons learned from previous partners including Cindelaras and SPPN Sergai). 30% of grants allocation will be dedicated for this sustainable community-based ecosystem management concept.
- b. Climate Change: Replicate and establish energy independent village with strong emphasize in water conservation, catchment areas preservation, and highly valued biodiversity spots. The grants will also fund facilities to remove barriers to install and implement wind power, micro-hydro, solar panel, biogas, and other renewable energy forms based on consideration and assessment from our previous partners including PSL Sanatha Dharma, YPAL, and many more. 50% of grants allocation will be dedicated for this community-based affordable energy efficient and clean/renewable energy to reduce GHG emission.

GEF SGP Indonesia also helps eliminate obstacles to renewable energy development through energy conservation, maximization of renewable energy use and conversion from carbon fuel to cleaner fuel. Programmes will also support community initiatives to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation. Degradation to biodiversity has happened in large scale due to unsustainable forest management, including fires, human's activities inside forests, logging, and conversion. Most of GEF SGP Indonesia's grants have been and will be channeled to finance some projects that fully or partly deal with biodiversity. Some might

include the support for community preparedness phase in regards with Reduced Emissions on Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) programme. There is still a long way ahead to involve community, particularly with regard to FPIC principles, to ensure they will get concrete benefits from REDD mechanisms.

The REDD in Indonesia (REDDI) document developed by the Indonesia's Department of Forestry prioritize the reduction of carbon emission by maintaining peat land. The National Development Planning: Indonesia Responses to Climate Change (Yellow Book from Bappenas) notes that climate change adaptation focus should be placed on agriculture, husbandry, plantation, fishery and water resource management, and should prioritize locations with high risks based on consideration of population size, marine and fishery infrastructure, and social economic aspects. Most importantly, right information must be delivered to the right target groups in a timely manner.

These strategies are also in line with the programme areas in the UNCCD-NAP to combat desertification, that is to implement the soil conservation, afforestation, and reforestation, as well as encouraging and promoting local community participation and environmental education for combating desertification. Action at the local level should combine the fight against desertification with efforts to alleviate rural poverty and to always use indigenous plants during the process. Therefore, although most of the programmes will fall under different focal areas, yet many have close relationship between one another. GEF SGP Indonesia will continue to provide technical support and funding facility for communities' initiatives that are in line with the above strategies.

- c. Land Degradation: Encourage community-based sustainable land management by maintaining or improving agro-ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities and increasing it's sustainable functions and ecosystem values. This land degradation usually caused by short-term goal in national development, especially to increase economy level that also endangered the entire ecosystem and biodiversity. One of the strategies is to work closely with indigenous people network to revitalize or to maintain their traditional wisdom in protecting the areas. 20% of grants allocation will be dedicated for project under this land degradation issue.
- d. Other Focal Area: For Operational Phase V, other than continue to support grass roots' movement in biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and land degradation, GEF SGP Indonesia will also support movement to reduce the use of POPs, and international water collaboration programmes. In general, GEF SGP Indonesia integrates the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) into its projects' conceptualization and implementation to help community initiatives to reduce poverty by creating more sustainable livelihoods opportunities as well as to mainstream gender considerations in community based environmental initiatives.

To support the above focal areas, the following are strategies to be followed up:

1. Revitalize and develop the resources of GEF SGP Indonesia by strengthening NSC and its commitment to support the work of GEF SGP Indonesia, providing capacity building for SGP Secretariat and partners by collaborating with GEF SEC as well as other partners, and also strengthening networks and

collaboration with other organizations working on sustainable development issues, including donors, researches, NGOs, CBOs, and many more.

2. Encourage community/CBO/NGO to collaborate with local government institutions such as Head of District, BLH (governmental environment body in local level), and Tourism Office mainly to strengthen community acknowledgement as well as to initiate more participatory process during policy-making process. Such strategy has been initiated by conducting workshop with more than 20 BLH offices spread throughout Indonesia facilitated by GEF Secretariat. These government offices are encouraged to collaborate with local partners in applying projects to SGP.
3. Facilitate programme management, knowledge management, and mobilization of resources to community groups and civil society organizations to amplify their efforts in conservation of biodiversity in state-managed and community-managed protected areas. This will be developed by initiating capacity building and establishing network based on issues to exchange information and to prepare community in emerging issues especially related to Climate Change and Carbon Trading such as REDD, Food Sovereignty, etc. Documentations will also be made to support this community-based knowledge to ensure its dissemination.
4. Identify potential projects to mobilize fund from other resources (private sector and other donors) and to be up-scaled to medium/full-size project in ensuring its sustainability. This is done as one of the strategies for sustainability. One of the examples is identification and assessment to bundle up projects initiated under the South China Sea Projects for one integrated sustainable community-based coastal management project.
5. Major partnerships strategy will be to continue the close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment through GEF Secretariat. The collaboration is highly beneficial for GEF SGP in regards with the knowledge and information gathered that related with GEF programmes and environment-related national priorities. In addition, collaboration can also be made through capacity building programmes by conducting proposal development workshop with proponents and also by mobilizing resources to co-finance SGP grants, especially those located in the eastern part of Indonesia such as Raja Ampat, Papua Province. Recommended by the Ministry of Environment, SGP's partners are also encouraged to approach the BLH (Environmental Agency in District Level) for collaboration both in terms of networking as well as co-financing. Meanwhile, GEF SGP Indonesia will also seek for other opportunities as source of co-financing, which is through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes of some companies, especially the two where the steering committees of GEF SGP Indonesia are the Executive Director.

2. SGP country programme niche (6 pages max)

2.1 Please list the dates of the country ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks:

Table 1. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	27 August 1994 (ratification)
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2003 – 2020 (implementation period)
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	9 May 1992 (ratification)
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	(date of submission) 1 st : 27 October 1999 2 nd : 14 January 2011 - updated
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	30 January 2010 (voluntary NAMA)
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	31 August 1998 (ratification)
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	December 2002 (submitted)
Stockholm Convention (SC)	28 September 2009 (ratification)
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	April 2010 (submitted)
World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	March 2003 (Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper from Indonesia – submitted)
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	December 2005 (final report)
GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	N/A
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	CTI : 15 May 2009 SAP-SCS: 2008 Presidential Instruction No 5 Year 2008 on Focus for Economy Programme.

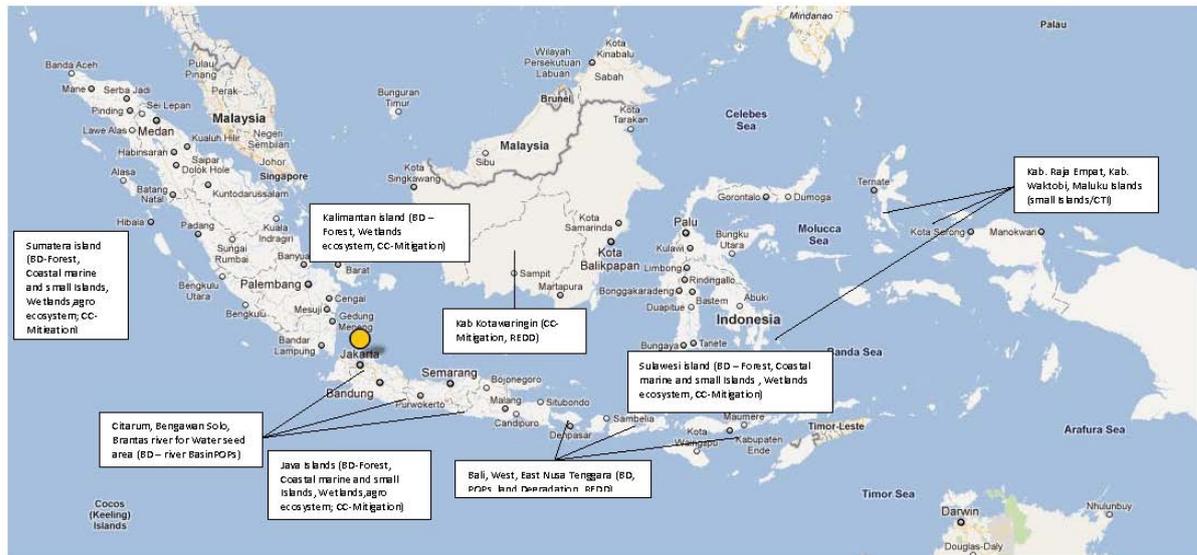
2.2 Please describe how the SGP country programme will use OP5 resources to support implementation of national priorities in relation to GEF-5 Strategic Priorities. How will civil society and community-based projects be facilitated and coordinated to help the country achieve its priorities and achieve the objectives of the global conventions?

The Country Programme Strategy of GEF SGP Indonesia is formulated based on and in line with the national priorities related to each focal area. GEF SGP Indonesia will continue to work through partnerships and close collaboration with marginalized groups, including indigenous people and woman groups, with concerns on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for improving the livelihoods of local community.

For OP5, one of the priorities of SGP Indonesia will be given beyond than just mere community initiatives, but also those who able to show competencies in mobilizing various resources in order to strengthen the impacts of the programmes. These might include, but not limited to, involvement or collaboration with civil society network, government (at local level), entrepreneurs or market network, and private sectors (through the CSR programme). Meanwhile, SGP will facilitate potential CBO and NGOs with minor capacity to mobilize other funds by introducing them to related networks such as another CBOs/NGOs, national-level network (e.g. KIARA (national-scale fishers coalition), AMAN (indigenous people association), etc.) or by having targeted capacity building to increase their resource mobilization capacity.

Other than mobilizing these resources, GEF SGP Indonesia will also efficiently use the expertise of the new structure of National Steering Committee (NSC). Together with the other NSC members, the new two NSC members with strong background each on micro-financing and capacity building for gender and grass-root community will provide their service in facilitating community to achieve their objectives as their contribution for fulfilling the objectives of global conventions.

2.3 Please insert or annex a map of the region indicating a geographic focus, if relevant.



Major Areas	Focal Areas and Detailed Areas (if available)
Sumatera	<p>BD/CC – Forest: Aceh, North Sumatera, West Sumatera, Jambi, Bengkulu, South Sumatera, Riau Islands, Riau, Bangka Belitung, Lampung</p> <p>Coastal-Marine-Small Islands: North Sumatera, Bangka Belitung, Riau Islands, Riau</p> <p>Wetlands: Riau, Jambi, South Sumatera, Lampung</p> <p>Agro-Ecosystem: Aceh, North Sumatera, West Sumatera, Bengkulu, Jambi, South Sumatera, Bangka Belitung, Riau Islands, Riau, Lampung</p> <p>CC-REDD: Aceh, West Sumatera, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatera</p>
Java	<p>BD/CC – River Basin: Citarum, Bengawan Solo, and Brantas River</p> <p>BD/CC - Forest: Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java</p> <p>Coastal-Marine-Small Islands: Banten, West Java, Central Java, Jogjakarta, East Java</p> <p>Wetlands: Jakarta, West Java</p> <p>Agro-Ecosystem: West Java, central Java, East Java, Jogjakarta, Banten</p> <p>POPs – River Basin: Citarum, Bengawan Solo, and Brantas River, (Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java</p>
Kalimantan	<p>BD/CC – Forest: East, West, South, Central Kalimantan</p> <p>Coastal-marine-small Islands Ecosystem:</p>

Major Areas	Focal Areas and Detailed Areas (if available)	
Sulawesi	East and West Kalimantan	
	Wetlands: East, West, and Central Kalimantan	
	CC – REDD: East, West, and Central Kalimantan	
	LD: Central Sulawesi	
	BD/CC – Forest: Gorontalo, North, South, South East, Central Sulawesi	
	Coastal-Marine-Small Islands Ecosystem: Gorontalo, North, South, South East, Central Sulawesi	
	Wetlands: Gorontalo, North, South, South East, Central Sulawesi	
	Agro-Ecosystem: Gorontalo, North, South, South East, Central Sulawesi	
	Small Islands	LD: East Nusa Tenggara and West, Bali
		POPs: Bali
BD/CC – Forest: Bali, East and West Nusa Tenggara, Maluku Isles		
Coastal-Marine-Small Islands Ecosystem: Raja Ampat, Wakatobi, Maluku Isles		
Agro-Ecosystem: Bali, East and West Nusa Tenggara, Maluku Isles		

2.4 Please fill in the table below detailing the target OP5 global project objectives described in the GEF CEO endorsement documents. SGP country programmes are invited to establish the SGP niche for grant making in relation to the national priorities as applicable, outlined above, and the OP5 project objectives for the focal areas, as relevant.

Table 2. Consistency with national priorities

OP5 project objectives	National priorities	SGP niche
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions	<p><i>CBD - NBSAP:</i></p> <p><i>Objective 1:</i> to develop the quality of Indonesian individuals and society who are concerned with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</p> <p><i>Objective 3:</i> to reduce and stop the rate of biodiversity degradation and extinction at the national, regional and local levels within the 2003-2020 period, along with rehabilitation and sustainable use efforts</p>	<p>Participation of local community and indigenous people in sustainable management of the protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas. Among others it will include the community-based actions for coral reef rehabilitation, environmentally friendly fishing, and forest conservation.</p> <p>Focus on local community and indigenous people to advocate the zonation and gazettement of PAs and ICCAs and encourage the community to mobilize stakeholders especially research institutions (e.g. from local university, environment center, or network of Research Centre/LIPI) to assist them and to teach more about practical quantitative measurement to</p>

OP5 project objectives	National priorities	SGP niche
		improve the sustainability of PAs and ICCAs.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions	<i>CBD - NBSAP:</i> To empower institutional, policy and law enforcement arrangement at the national, regional, local, as well as customary level so as to be effective and conducive for the management of biodiversity in a synergic, responsible, accountable, fair, balanced and sustainable manner.	Preserve ecosystem functions and balance at local and national levels through communities initiatives and actions that ultimately lead to the welfare of community themselves and biodiversity preservation.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level	<i>UNFCCC - 2nd National Communication:</i> Include less GHG emission intensive energy systems not selected in the Business As Usual (BAU), such as power from waste (PLTSA incinerator, landfill gas (LFG), liquid and solid biomass waste, etc.), solar, wind, etc. Indonesian Climate Change Trust Fund is meant to be a showcase of alternative financing for climate change mitigation and adaptation programmes. The trust fund will facilitate and accelerate investment in renewable energy and efficiency, and simultaneously reduce GHG emissions from the energy sector.	Replication and mainstreaming of hands on and affordable technology to support sustainable production using renewable energy such as hydro-power, solar panel, biogas, etc. Village and village-level household and public facilities electricity generation in the boundaries of protected areas. Connection to national grid as part of sustainable trading for community producing their own electricity.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level	<i>UNFCCC - 2nd National Communication:</i> a. Increase biofuel development efforts for personal vehicles b. Increase the use of compressed natural gas and LPG in transport c. Introduce fuel cell and electric cars/motorcycles	Renewable energy used by household and production tools. It includes hydropower, windmill, solar panel, and biogas, also the promotion of solar panels for the transportation of fishing vessels.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry	<i>UNFCCC - 2nd National Communication:</i> The State Ministry of Environment is conducting a pilot study on Peat land Management, including calculation of GHG emissions from peat lands in West Kalimantan and Riau Provinces. Indonesian Climate Change Trust Fund aims to be a showcase of alternative financing for climate change mitigation and adaptation programmes want to reduce	Sustainable forest management, including elimination of degradation and deforestation in REDD priority areas. Capacities building for preparedness phase of community in facing REDD projects. Protection of areas with abundance biodiversity that are threatened by mining or extractive business activities and large-scale plantation.

OP5 project objectives	National priorities	SGP niche
	<p>emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and stabilize carbon stocks through sustainable forest and peat land management.</p> <p>To increase the carbon stock back to a level of 1990, the rate of land rehabilitation through reforestation, afforestation, timber plantation and biomass energy plantation, and restoration of production forest through enrichment planting should be increased by 68% and 35% respectively. Illegal logging should be reduced by 43% and the rate of shifting cultivation should be reduced by 17% from historical levels.</p>	<p>Protection of local food resources and creating community conservation zone as one of the efforts to avoid biodiversity loss.</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6:</u> Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities</p>	<p><i>UNCCD NAP:</i></p> <p>Promoting Agroforestry by developing demonstration areas, promoting local knowledge and technology, and promoting indigenous species in dry lands.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of degraded lands by developing intercropping of food, herbal, medicinal, and/or horticultural crops.</p> <p>Improving of irrigation facilities and water conservation by constructing small pond by harvesting rainwater based reservoir, maintaining catchment area by reforestation, afforestation, and agroforestry systems.</p>	<p>Capacity building on sustainable land and forest management. Support will also be given to community with livelihoods related activities that utilizing the local resources (such as NTFP) and apply sustainable principles in the degraded land.</p> <p>Community initiatives to prevent land degradation and to rehabilitate degraded land on dry lands. It will include land rehabilitation through improving environment (reforestation) and community strengthening, maintaining catchment area of the water resources, and promoting agroforestry by using the indigenous species.</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7:</u> Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)</p>	<p><i>UNCCD NAP:</i></p> <p>Providing enabling conditions by strengthening existing legislations, including enacting new laws if necessary, developing human resources to enhance local knowledge, promoting public awareness, land titling programme, and streamlining development programme.</p> <p>Establishment of sustainable land management by establishing demonstration plots of sustainable agriculture and transfer of knowledge and technology through regular field training.</p>	<p>Zonation in community land to secure food resources by utilizing local plants.</p> <p>Collaboration between community and private sector (market) and academia (technology and knowledge).</p> <p>Transfer of knowledge and technology at community level to reduce pressures from competing land use.</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate</u></p>	<p><i>CTI-Indonesia priorities:</i></p>	<p>Community based model for</p>

OP5 project objectives	National priorities	SGP niche
<p><u>Objective 8:</u> Support trans-boundary water body management with community-based initiatives</p>	<p><i>Goal 1.</i> Ecosystem approach to management of fisheries (EAFM) and other marine resources fully applied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop alternative income generation program, including capacity building and support for the small scale enterprise at the community level - Development integrated coastal village to achieve sustainable fisheries. <p><i>Goal 2.</i> Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) established and effectively managed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish MPA network based on rigorous scientific approach to ensure a sustainable fisheries management <p><i>Goal 4.</i> Climate Change Adaptation Measure Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate early warning system and response to coral bleaching and formulate immediate strategy or response on potential impacts of coral bleaching on fisheries - Capacity building on education, research, and information system on climate change issues related consequences on adaptation measures. <p><i>River Basin:</i> River Basin Management Framework as derivative programme to respond Presidential Instruction No 5 Year 2008 on Focus for Economy Programme. This framework include River Basin Rehabilitation programme where the targets include reducing floods, landslide, drought, and water pollution.</p>	<p>coastal and marine, as priorities of SAP (mangrove, coral reef and fisheries), small islands ecosystem and river basin/water catchment area management</p> <p>Collaboration/partnership on coastal and marine, as priorities of SAP (mangrove, coral reef and fisheries), small island ecosystem and river basin/water catchment area management</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9:</u> Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level</p>	<p>Law No 19/2009 to respond the ratification of Stockholm Convention on POPs</p>	<p>Capacity building and knowledge management to community to reduce and eventually eliminate the use of POPs.</p> <p>Advocacy for national plan/policies to address POPs, harmful chemicals and other</p>

OP5 project objectives	National priorities	SGP niche
		pollutants as part of the implementing regulation of Law No 19/2009 on ratification of Stockholm Convention on POPs.
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10:</u> Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends</p>	<p><i>CBD - NBSAP:</i></p> <p>To develop the quality of Indonesian individuals and society who are concerned with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>	<p>Capacity building of civil society organizations to strengthen their contribution in the implementation of global conventions.</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation system for community-based management (forest, marine and coastal, small islands ecosystem, river basin, catchment areas).</p>
<p><u>Cross-Cutting Results:</u> Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender</p>	<p><i>National Medium-Term Development Plan- BAPPENAS (National Planning Agency):</i></p> <p>The newly launched National Medium-Term Development Plan of 2010-2014 has targeted a poverty rate of 8 percent in 2014, leaning its hope to an integrated and inclusive development that accommodates localities and equality in the distribution of infrastructure and economic development that foster equality in human development.</p> <p><i>National Strategy from MDG report and development:</i> Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger and eliminate gender disparity.</p>	<p>Mainstreaming gender on SGP's supported projects.</p> <p>Tools for socio-economy and biodiversity value analysis</p> <p>Innovative methods on improving community sustainable livelihoods.</p>

3. Capacity development, poverty reduction and gender results for SGP (1 page max)

3.1 Please describe how the SGP country programme in the preparation and review of projects, and later in their implementation, will produce positive results in the development of capacity of civil society organizations (i.e. national NGOs, CBOs, or indigenous peoples organizations); improving livelihoods and local benefits; as well as addressing gender and indigenous peoples' considerations so as to achieve global environmental benefits.² Please also provide details how the capacity developed will be retained within different organizations and communities.

² During OP5, the SGP capacity development outcome is crosscutting and relates to interventions corresponding with each of the relevant GEF focal areas.

At the moment GEF SGP Indonesia is introducing the Appreciative Inquiry approach combine with conceptual model for proposal development and strategic planning with partners. The approach uses asset-based perspective in identifying their local resources, which includes natural/physical, people, social/culture, and economical resources. This process has developed the capacity of community in understanding more of their local resources as the main capital to base the development of their project, as well as increasing the ownership of the programme since they rely more on their own resources instead of depending mainly to external resources.

In addition, GEF SGP Indonesia has been working extensively for more than a decade in providing technical support and funding facility for communities in sustainable use of resources, biodiversity conservation and mitigation of climate change. The growing network and voluntary support as results from cooperation with more than a hundred NGOs, CBOs and IP groups have made it possible for GEF SGP Indonesia to reach out more vulnerable groups efficiently (addressing gender and indigenous people groups). This network consists of scientists, practitioners in community-based entrepreneurship, project cycle development facilitators, government officials, indigenous people groups, and decision makers in good governed corporate.

This network will be the rooster of expert and can support the development of capacity of civil society organizations through various means of capacity building programme. For example among others, inline with the rapid growth of entrepreneurship in Indonesia, SGP Indonesia is improving livelihoods condition of community by providing entrepreneurship skills for partners. The network will later be accommodated through online store and it will act as the pool of products resulted by SGP partners for public as well as the online media for information and knowledge exchange in regards with entrepreneurial issues.

To ensure the involvement of marginalized groups including women and indigenous people, SGP collaborates with civil society networks such as KIARA – network for fishers, JATAM – network for NGO/CBO in mining area, AMAN – network for indigenous people groups, and SP – network for women group. The network will support SGP for recommendations for potential partners as well as update on the civil society movement for sustainable development. In the other hand, SGP partners will also be encouraged to join the group so they can have peer-to-peer knowledge and information exchange.

These professional advice and linkages to mobilize support has helped the programme to thrive and visualize the principles of sustainability, replicability and deliverables of multi-faceted impacts in selected SGP supported projects. GEF SGP Indonesia has existing modality of project planning through direct facilitation in developing proposal and also visual baseline data through video proposal by using traditional knowledge management; participatory project planning and budget development.

4. OP5 country outcomes, indicators and activities (3 pages max)

Table 3. Results Framework

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions				
Outcomes	Indicators	Targets	Means of verification	Activities
<p>SGP BD Outcome 1.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on biodiversity resources in and around protected areas, and indigenous and community conservation areas</p> <p><i>Category II Step-up: Good practices replicated and scaled up outside SGP supported areas, as appropriate</i></p>	<p>Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced</p> <p>Hectares of protected areas influenced</p> <p>Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status</p>	<p>10% of ICCAs and PAs from OP5 Target of Global level, positively influenced through SGP support</p> <p>50 significant ecosystem (forest, marine/coastal/small islands, agriculture) with conservation aware communities resulting in their maintained or improved conservation status</p> <p>150 significant species benefited (species of forest ecosystem, species of marine ecosystem, species of agriculture ecosystem)</p>	<p>GEF SGP data base, project reports and monitoring visits</p> <p>Baseline information</p> <p>Community mapping (land use, conservation)</p> <p>GEF SGP case studies</p> <p>GEF SGP grantee data from innovative monitoring approaches</p>	<p>Supporting community-based sustainable management in significant ecosystems (forest, marine/coastal/small islands, wetland/peat land, savannah, agriculture), with priority given to location in ICCAs and PAs.</p> <p>Supporting participatory research involving community and research institution to conserve significant ecosystems and species benefited in ICCAs and PAs.</p> <p>Existing Partners: 30 - significant ecosystems</p> <p>Potential Partners: 50 - significant ecosystems</p>
<p>SGP BD Outcome 1.2: Benefits generated at the community level from</p>	<p>Hectares of production landscapes/seascapes applying sustainable use practices</p>	<p>25 of indigenous group communities with improved livelihood related to benefits</p>	<p>GEF SGP data base, project reports, and monitoring visits</p>	<p>Supporting sustainable use activities of indigenous communities and endorsing the development of</p>

conservation of biodiversity in and around protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas <i>Category II Step-up:</i> Sustainable financial mechanisms for benefit generation identified and piloted, as appropriate		from protected areas 50 significant ecosystems (forest, marine/coastal/small islands, agriculture) provide benefit and additional value for the standard economy of community (benefit sharing from ICCAs and PAs).	GEF SGP case studies	sustainable financial mechanism to increase their livelihoods.
SGP BD Outcome 1.4: Increased understanding and awareness at the community-level of the importance and value of biodiversity <i>Category II Step-up:</i> Environmental education programs formally integrated in school curricula, as appropriate	Number of formal school to integrate biodiversity education into curricula	30 numbers of modules regarding significant ecosystem and species are developed. Collaboration with 100 formal schools to integrate such modules in the curriculum.	GEF SGP data base, project reports and monitoring visits GEF SGP case studies	Integrating ICCAs and PAs conservation in education for communities, through alternative/informal education as well as integrate them to formal education curriculum. Supporting the environment education network and distribute modules related with significant ecosystems.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions				
Outcomes	Indicators	Targets	Means of verification	Activities
SGP BD Outcome 2.1: Improved community-level sustainable use of	Hectares of production landscapes/ seascapes unit improved sustainable use practices, leading, where	10 of indigenous group communities with improved livelihood related to benefits in production landscape/ seascapes	GEF SGP database, project reports and monitoring visits GEF SGP case studies	Supporting projects that improve the livelihoods of community. Supporting projects that apply

<p>biodiversity in production landscapes /seascapes through community-based initiatives, frameworks and market mechanisms, including recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations</p> <p><i>Category II Step-up:</i> Market mechanisms and standards replicated and scaled-up, as appropriate</p>	<p>possible, to certification through recognizes environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations (supported by SGP)</p> <p>Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status number and hectares of significant ecosystems with maintain or improve conservation status</p>	<p>through community based initiative</p> <p>20 significant ecosystems (forest, marine/coastal/small islands, agriculture) provide benefit and additional value for the standard economy of community.</p>	<p>Ecosystem/species significant that are potential for local economy development identified</p>	<p>community-based financial institutions.</p> <p>Establishing fair trade network for community, including to understand value chain from products produced by community by incorporating gender participation.</p> <p>Existing partners: 10</p> <p>Potential partners: 15</p>
<p>SGP BD Outcome 2.2: Increased understanding and awareness of sustainable use of biodiversity</p> <p><i>Category II Step-up:</i> Environmental education programs formally integrated in school curricula, as appropriate</p>	<p>Number of formal school to integrate sustainable use of biodiversity to curricula</p>	<p>30 numbers of modules regarding sustainable use of biodiversity are developed.</p> <p>Collaboration with 100 formal schools to integrate such modules in the curriculum.</p>	<p>GEF SGP data base, project reports and monitoring visits</p> <p>GEF SGP case studies</p>	<p>Integrating sustainable use of biodiversity in education for community through alternative/informal education as well as integrate them to formal education curriculum.</p> <p>Supporting environment education network and distribution of education module that is integrated with sustainable use of biodiversity to curriculum.</p>
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level</p>				

Outcomes	Indicators	Targets	Means of verification	Activities
<p>SGP CC Outcome 3.1: Innovative low-GHG technologies deployed and successfully demonstrated at the community level</p> <p><i>Category II Step-up:</i> Up-scaling and replication of good practices and lessons, as appropriate</p> <p>SGP CC Outcome 3.2: GHG emissions avoided</p>	<p>Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies</p> <p>Number national or international partners or agencies are aware of SGP practices and lesson</p>	<p>30 communities with demonstrating addressing community level barriers to deployment of low GHG technologies</p> <p>10 NGO are equipped with capacity to design, facilitate, and monitor the implementation of innovative low GHG technologies in communities.</p>	<p>GEF SGP data base, project reports and monitoring visits</p> <p>GEF SGP case studies</p>	<p>Supporting projects using renewable energy for household and production tools. It includes hydropower, windmill, solar panel, and biogas.</p> <p>Supporting collaboration and shared-learning between community to replicate technology that demonstrate and/or deploy low GHG technologies.</p> <p>Existing partners: 15 Potential partners: 30</p>
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level</p>				
Outcomes	Indicators	Targets	Means of verification	Activities
<p>SGP CC Outcome 4.1: Low-GHG transport options demonstrated at the community level</p> <p><i>Category II Step-up:</i> Up-scaling and replication of good practices and lessons, as appropriate</p>	<p>Number of community where level low-GHG transport options have been demonstrated</p>	<p>10 traditional or indigenous fishers communities use 10 solar powered boats (for 10 different areas) to reduce their dependency to fossil fuel energy.</p>	<p>GEF SGP data base, project reports, and monitoring visits</p>	<p>Supporting solar powered boat for traditional/indigenous fishers community to reduce their dependency towards fossil fuel energy and to reduce the cost significantly so that they money can be used for other household purposes.</p>

<p>SGP CC Outcome 4.2: Increased investment in community-level energy efficient, low-GHG transport systems</p> <p>SGP CC Outcome 4.3: GHG emissions avoided</p>	<p>Number of governments having been influenced by SGP demonstration practices</p>	<p>10 local government bodies support the use of solar powered boats for fishers through their policy and budget allocation.</p>		<p>Supporting collaboration between local/traditional community, NGO, and local government, especially to influence policy and budget allocation to support solar powered boats.</p>
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions</p>				
Outcomes	Indicators	Targets	Means of verification	Activities
<p>SGP CC outcome 5.1: Sustainable land use, land use change and forestry management and climate proofing practices adopt at the community level for forest and non forest land use type</p> <p>Category II Step-up: Up scaling and replication of good practices and lessons, as appropriate</p>	<p>Hectares under improved sustainable land management and climate proofing practices</p>	<p>25 community improved sustainable land management and climate proofing practices in national priority area for REDD projects.</p>	<p>GEF SGP database, project reports, and monitoring visits</p>	<p>Supporting projects that support sustainable forest management, including elimination of degradation and deforestation in the REDD priority area.</p> <p>Capacities building for preparedness phase for community in facing REDD projects.</p> <p>Supporting projects that protecting areas with abundance biodiversity that are threatened by mining or extractive business activities and large-scale plantation.</p> <p>Protecting local food resources and creating community conservation zone as one of the efforts to avoid biodiversity loss.</p>

<p>SGP CC Outcome 5.2: Restoration and Enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and non-forest land, including peat land</p> <p><i>Category II Step-up: Up-scaling and Replication of good practices and lessons, As appropriate</i></p> <p>SGP CC Outcome 5.3: GHG emissions avoided</p>	<p>Hectare of forest and non forest lands with restoration and enhancement initiated</p>	<p>At least six national priority areas for REDD: Sentarum Lake – West Kalimantan, Kotawaringin – Central Kalimantan, Riau, East Nusa Tenggara, and West Nusa Tenggara that have high biodiversity wealth, including endemic species.</p>	<p>GEF SGP database, project reports, and monitoring visits</p> <p>Community monitoring on carbon stocks</p>	<p>Establishing community planning for restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in peat land.</p> <p>Establishing community-monitoring mechanism on carbon stocks.</p> <p>Biodiversity value analysis by community.</p> <p>Existing partners: 2 Potential partners: 6</p>
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities</p>				
Outcomes	Indicators	Targets	Means of verification	Activities
<p>SGP LD outcome 6.1: Improved community-level actions and practices and reduced negative impact on agro-and forest ecosystem functionality</p> <p><i>Category II Step up: Analysis of economic values of ecosystem services in target areas, as appropriate</i></p>	<p>Hectares under improved agricultural, land and water management practices</p> <p>Number of national and international agencies or partners are aware of successful SGP demonstration and innovative approached</p>	<p>15 initiatives in community improved agricultural, land and water management practices</p>	<p>GEF SGP data base, project reports, and monitoring visits</p> <p>GEF SGP case studies</p>	<p>Supporting capacity building on sustainable land and forest management in degraded land.</p> <p>Supporting projects to prevent land degradation.</p> <p>Supporting projects to rehabilitate degraded land on dry lands.</p> <p>Biodiversity value analysis by</p>

				community
<p>SGP LD Outcome 6.2: Community Based models of sustainable forestry management developed, and tester linked to carbon sequestration for possible up-scaling and replication where appropriate, to reduce GHG emissions from land deforestation and forest degradation and enhance carbon sinks from land due, land use change and forestry activities</p> <p>Category II Step-up: Up-scaling and replication of good practice and lessons, as appropriate</p>	<p>Number of community groups who developed community based management models of sustainable forestry and tester linked to carbon sequestration</p> <p>Number of national/local government or international policy making processes with SGP influence</p>	<p>15 community groups having improved actions and practices through developed community based management models of sustainable forestry and tester linked to carbon sequestration</p> <p>At least 15 local government at district level having been influenced by successful SGP demonstration</p>	<p>GEF SGP data base, project reports, and monitoring visits</p> <p>GEF SGP case studies</p>	<p>Supporting community in developing community-based model in forest as a tester for carbon sequestration.</p> <p>Supporting the development of community based model for sustainable forestry network within communities, among communities, as well as with other organization.</p> <p>Having collaboration with local government to acknowledge the community-based forestry model in the area influenced by SGP programme, where appropriate, to reduce GHG emissions from land deforestation and forest degradation and to enhance carbon sinks from land use and land use change and forestry activities.</p>
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7: Reduce Pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)</p>				
Outcomes	Indicators		Means of verification	Activities
<p>SGP LD Outcome 7.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts in land-use frontiers of agro-ecosystem sand-forest</p>	<p>Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impact on land uses</p>	<p>20 community groups having improved actions and practices and also reduce negatives impacts on land use (e.g. planting local foods, herbals, nuts)</p>	<p>GEF SGP data base, project reports, and monitoring visits</p> <p>GEF SGP case studies</p>	<p>Supporting collaboration to strengthen existing legislation or enacting new laws.</p> <p>Supporting the establishment of demonstration plots of sustainable</p>

ecosystems (rural/urban agriculture/forest)				<p>agriculture.</p> <p>Promoting land for food security and for local food biodiversity (in East Nusa Tenggara and Java).</p> <p>Supporting partners' initiative to collaborate with private sectors.</p>
<p><i>Category II Step-up:</i> Partnerships with Private sector as appropriate</p>				
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8: Support trans-boundary water body management with community-based initiatives</p>				
Outcomes	Indicators	Targets	Means of verification	Activities
<p>SGP IW Outcome 8.1: Effective and Climate resilient community-based actions and practices supporting implementation of SAP regional priority actions demonstrated</p> <p>Category II Step-up: Scaling-up and replication of good practices and lessons learn, as appropriate</p>	<p>Number of SAPs to which SGP is providing implementation support</p>	<p>15 community based model for coastal and marine management (mangrove, coral reef and fisheries) that are prioritized by SAP, as well as small islands ecosystem</p> <p>5 community based model for water/river basin management (DAS Citarum, DAS Ciliwung, DAS Brantas, DAS Bengawan Solo)</p>	<p>GEF SGP data base, project reports, and monitoring visits</p> <p>GEF SGP case studies</p>	<p>Supporting community projects to develop community based model for coastal and marine, as priorities of SAP (mangrove, coral reef and fisheries), as well as small islands ecosystem</p> <p>Supporting community projects to develop community based model maintain catchment area of water resources and river basin</p>
<p>SGP IW Outcome 8.2: Synergistic partnerships developed between SGP stakeholders and trans boundary water management institutions and structures supporting implementation</p>	<p>Number of regional trans boundary water management processes to which SGP is contributing good practices and lessons</p>	<p>20 local government at district level having been influenced by successful SGP demonstration (community models on coastal and marine management/small islands ecosystem/community models on water or river basin</p>	<p>GEF SGP data base, project reports, and monitoring visits</p> <p>GEF SGP case studies</p>	<p>Supporting collaboration to strengthen existing partnership developed</p>

<p>of SAP regional priority actions</p> <p><i>Category II Step-up:</i> Scaling-up and replication of good practices and lessons learned, as appropriate</p>		<p>management)</p>		
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9: Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level</p>				
<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Means of verification</p>	<p>Activities</p>
<p>SGP CH Outcome 9.1 : Improved Community-level initiatives and actions to prevent, reduce and phase out POPs, harmful chemicals and other pollutants, manage contaminated it in an environmentally sound manner, and mitigate environmental contamination</p> <p><i>Category II Step-up:</i> Scaling-up and Replication of good practices and lessons learned, as appropriate</p>	<p>Tons of solid waste prevented from burning.</p> <p>Tons of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately</p>	<p>Community based model for waste management to address POPs, harmful chemicals, and other pollutants</p> <p>Community groups that are constantly practicing organic farming</p> <p>National plans/policies to address POPs, harmful chemicals and other pollutants</p>	<p>GEF SGP database, project reports and monitoring visits</p> <p>GEF Case Studies</p> <p>National plan/policies</p>	<p>Supporting capacity building and knowledge management to community to reduce and eventually eliminate the use of POPs.</p> <p>Supporting community projects to address POPs, harmful chemicals, and other pollutants (Replication – Bali focus practices, Waste Bank System)</p> <p>Supporting collaboration to ensure the realization of national plan or related policies to address POPs, harmful chemicals and other pollutants, as the derivation of Law 19/2009 on ratification of Stockholm Convention on POPs</p>
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs particularly community based organizations and those of indigenous peoples to engage in consultative process, apply</p>				

knowledge management to ensure adequate information flow, implement convention guideline, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends				
Outcomes	Indicators	Targets	Means of verification	Activities
SGP CD Outcome 10.1: Active participation of NSCs and NFGs in GEF focal areas at the national level SGP CD	Number of SGP NSCs representatives participating in consultation meeting/conference at difference level	SGP National Steering Committees and National Technical Advisor Group are established and actively participated in providing inputs for strategic plan of SGP in Indonesia.	List of NSCs Technical Advisor Group consist of Technical Focal Point	Actively involving SGP NSCs and Technical Advisors to provide inputs for strategic plan of SGP in Indonesia.
SGP CD Outcome 10.2: Improved information flows to from CBOs and CSOs in SGP countries regarding good practices and lessons learned, and application of such practices	Quantity and quality of SGP knowledge base, and use of knowledge base; Quantity and quality of contributions to knowledge fairs, conferences, publications and research.	Learning circle between CBOs and CSOs in national level regarding good practices, lessons learned, and application of practices related with biodiversity conservation in national level	Learning documentation	Supporting projects to strengthen CBOs and CSOs in innovative knowledge management.
SGP CD Outcome 10.3: Increased public awareness and education at the community-level regarding global environmental issues	Learning and knowledge management platform established to share and lessons learned among CBOs and CSOs	Learning circle between CBOs and CSOs in national level regarding good practices, lessons learned, and application of practices related with biodiversity conservation in national level	Learning documentation	Supporting projects to strengthen CBOs and CSOs in innovative knowledge management.
SGP CD Outcome 10.4: Capacity of CBOs and CSOs strengthened to support implementation of global conventions	Public understand and transform complex dynamic nature of global biodiversity problems and develop local solutions	Existing network in national level that will continually monitor and advocate international convention related with biodiversity and	GEF SGP database, project reports	Supporting national network that will continually monitor and advocate international convention related with biodiversity and environment in general

		environment in general (CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCCD, SCS, CTI, POPs, etc.)		(especially CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCCD, SCS, CTI, POPs, etc.) as well as to monitor its implementation in the national level.
SGP CD Outcome 10.5: Increased application of community-based environmental monitoring	Number of demonstration of community based monitoring and evaluation system developed and uses in all awarded projects	4 community based model (forest, marine and coastal, river basin, catchment areas) monitoring and evaluation system	Community based monitoring and evaluation system document Monitoring visit GEF data base projects	Designing monitoring and evaluation system for community based model (forest, marine and coastal, river basin, catchment areas)
SGP CD Outcome 10.6: Evaluation of SGP projects and programs against expected results strengthened, including increased capacity of CBOs and CSOs to apply relevant evaluation methodologies	Number of demonstration of community based monitoring and evaluation system developed and uses in all awarded projects	4 community based model (forest, marine and coastal, river basin, catchment areas) monitoring and evaluation system	Community based monitoring and evaluation system document Monitoring visit GEF data base projects	Designing monitoring and evaluation system for community based model (forest, marine and coastal, river basin, catchment areas)
Cross-Cutting Result: Livelihoods and Gender				
Outcomes	Indicators	Targets	Means of verification	Activities
SGP seeks to improve livelihoods through increasing local benefits generated from environmental resources, and mainstream gender considerations in community based environment	Percentage of projects that include gender analysis or incorporate gender relevant elements in a positive manner	100% of projects that include gender analysis or incorporate gender relevant elements in a positive manner	GEF SGP data base, project reports, and monitoring visits GEF SGP case studies	Mainstreaming gender on SGP's supported projects.
	Percentage of projects with appropriate gender balance of participants and target beneficiaries	200% of projects with appropriate gender balance of participants	GEF SGP data base, project reports, and monitoring visits GEF SGP case studies	

	Percentage of projects that include socioeconomic analysis	100% of projects that include socioeconomic and biodiversity value analysis	GEF SGP data base, project reports, and monitoring visits GEF SGP case studies	Designing socioeconomic and biodiversity value analysis tools for proposal development
	Number of community groups with sustained livelihood improvement resulting from SGP support	50 community groups with sustain livelihood improvement resulting from SGP support	GEF SGP data base, project reports, and monitoring visits GEF SGP case studies	Supporting projects with innovative methods on improving their livelihoods.

5. Monitoring & Evaluation plan (3 pages max)

5.1 Please describe the Monitoring & Evaluation plan for the portfolio of individual SGP projects working with civil society organizations (i.e. national NGOs, CBOs, or indigenous peoples' organizations). Details on the frequency of monitoring visits and evaluations of projects should be provided.

At the project level, monitoring and evaluation will be conducted through participatory methods that incorporate community's voice in assessing achievement and failure of the supported project. From the perspective of project management, partners must include their monitoring and evaluation plan in the project planning. Each approved proposal will include budget and cash flow that determine the disbursement terms of the grants, where narrative and finance reports must be submitted prior to the disbursement as one of the means of monitoring and evaluation.

Each project will be required to have clear defined baseline indicators and targets during the development of proposal and thorough understanding on the focal areas. These baselines will be a comparative measurement of the improvement after performances in particular on environmental, livelihood and empowerment of target beneficiaries, project personnel, and stakeholders.

The programme is generally divided into four disbursement terms, resulting two progress reports and one final report for both narrative and financial reports. To make efficient the operational cost of GEF SGP Secretariat, clustering system based on geographical areas is applied for the monitoring and evaluation process, where one trip for monitoring and evaluation can accommodate the process for several partners located in nearby locations. Alternatively, these partners can be gathered into one location and the secretariat will facilitate the monitoring and evaluation process altogether. At least one field visit from the secretariat and/or NSC members will be done to each partner, either during the middle of the project or in the end of the project.

Each of the project have to submit their report to National Secretariat because the reports will be an effective tool to reflect the timely progress of the project and indicated the identified needs of assistance in the form of technical and managerial, which was not foreseen at the time of project submission. The final or projects completion reports is an added value tool of reflecting the achievements of the projects at the end of its period. The above progresses and achievements will be drawn by project final evaluation. The development of a suitable system for the monitoring and evaluation of the progress and performance toward attaining the objectives and outcomes expressed in this document will be developed and consulted.

5.2 Please describe how local stakeholders will participate in setting project objectives and outputs; how they will participate in monitoring with what kind of method and periodicity; and how progress will be documented and reported.

In the guideline for submitting proposal to GEF SGP Indonesia, it is mentioned that the project planning should be participatory developed with the main beneficiaries based on the local resources that existed in the area. GEF SGP Indonesia has three channels of seeking for potential partners. Those are call for proposals published through local website and mailing lists, recommendation from networks, and direct

approach to potential grantees by having site visits and/or inviting them for proposal development workshop. For the first channel, the participatory principles of local stakeholders will be examined through the detailed background as well as project objectives and outputs mentioned in the proposals in addition to phone or email verification if the partners are potentials. As for the last two channels, the secretariat will seek more information on the participatory process from the network and talk directly to the main beneficiaries. In the proposal development workshop, the participants usually consist of two people from each organization and it shall include the community members as the main beneficiaries to apply the participatory principles.

In selected cases, especially with nomads and illiterate groups, the GEF SGP team will provide video and digital camera-based reporting. Some of the projects will be required to work with local universities or research bodies to obtain good base line data and recommended methodologies to monitor key species indicators. NC, NSC members, and other partners following SGP guidelines will conduct monitoring and evaluation field visits. End-of-project reports will be completed and uploaded to SGP global project database for sharing with wider audiences.

Partners will also be encouraged to apply new methods of participatory community monitoring and evaluation by using various types of technology and methods, such as visual and audio visual documentation, publication through social media, community mapping for measuring baseline and impacts, and many more. The secretariat is also developing new forms of report to include more detailed information and quantitative data to support the projects.

Table 4. M&E Plan at the Project Level

SGP Individual Project Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project
Baseline Data Collection ³	Grantees, NC	At project concept planning and proposal stage
Two or Three Project Progress and Financial Reports (<i>depending on agreed disbursement schedule</i>)	Grantees, NC, PA	At each disbursement request
Project Work Plans	Grantees, NC, PA	Duration of project
NC Project Proposal Site Visit (<i>as necessary/cost effective</i> ⁴)	NC	Before project approval, as appropriate
NC Project Monitoring Site Visit (<i>as necessary/cost effective</i>)	NC	On average once per year, as appropriate
NC Project Evaluation Site Visit (<i>as necessary/cost effective</i>)	NC	At end of project, as appropriate
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of

³ Capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings may be organized in relation to innovative techniques for community monitoring, including new technologies (i.e. GPS-enabled cameras, aerial photos, participatory GIS, etc.); as well as in response to guidelines for “climate proofing” of GEF focal area interventions; REDD+ standards; and/or other specific donor/co-financing requirements.

⁴ To ensure cost-effectiveness, project level M&E activities, including project site visits, will be conducted on a discretionary basis, based on internally assessed criteria including (but not limited to) project size and complexity, potential and realized risks, and security parameters.

SGP Individual Project Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
		project activities
Project Evaluation Report (as necessary/cost effective)	NC, NSC, External party	Following completion of project activities
Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database	PA, NC	At start of project, and ongoing as appropriate

5.3 Please describe the strategy for how the results of SGP individual projects will be aggregated at the country programme portfolio level. Please describe the target indicators for focal area and multi-focal area outcomes.

At project level, each project requires the development of baseline data against indicators designated for each GEF Focal Areas as allocated within proposal template. Each project will need to estimate the targets for each indicator, description of impact, and elaborate the methods for indicators calculated and derived. Each project also subject to a final evaluation in a participatory manner by an external resource person and/or organization selected for the purpose. NC will be responsible for regular assessments of all programmatic indicators included in the logical framework analysis, and reporting to the NSC at country level, and CPMT at the global level.

At programmatic level, monitoring, evaluation and performance of the programme is subject to annual assessment to overview NC's result-based management implementation. Ex-post studies to completed projects will be conducted to study the sustainability, replication and up scaling of the randomly selected projects as study case for biodiversity and climate change.

Selected community stories and lesson learned gathered during monitoring and evaluation reports, both from partners and field trips, will be compiled in book complete with photos and attached videos. This book will be printed in attractive layouts and illustrations to attract wider audiences in voicing out community's stories, it can be in the form of comic, photo-voices, and many more. These stories will be complemented with articles from NSC members or guest writers to provide analytical view of crucial issues in environmental, climate change, biodiversity, and any issues related with community-based grant making management. To complement the book, smaller publications in leaflets and films will also be established.

Table 5. M&E Plan at the Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Country Programme Strategy Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	Start of OP5
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	Once during OP5
NSC Meetings	NSC, NC, UNDP CO	Minimum twice per year
Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance	NC, NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS	Once per year

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report ⁵	NC presenting to NSC and CPMT	Once per year
Financial 4-in-1 Report	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly

6 Knowledge Management Plan (1 page max)

6.1. Please describe your plans for capturing, sharing, and disseminating the lessons learned and good practices identified through the country portfolio of SGP projects with civil society, government, and other relevant stakeholders (i.e. process for generating knowledge; type of knowledge products; knowledge fairs; peer to peer exchanges; use of demonstration sites; knowledge centers etc.).

In order to capture the lessons learned through several years of GEF SGP Indonesia's work on communities and environment issues, GEF SGP Indonesia will work with several CBOs/NGOS to document the results, achievements, and learning from the communities work through documentary filming, photo-voice publication, and comic book.

Aside from being a learning process for GEF SGP to move forward to next level of country category process, this documentation will be designed to capture the highlights of GEF SGP programme in Indonesia in general. Among others, this document will include lessons learned on the participatory process, resource mobilization, and facilitation process with partners. Bringing partners together has been a valuable strategy for learning and capacity building. It has helped partners share experiences and learning and set up processes for continued exchange between partners. GEF SGP Indonesia will use social media to spread the lessons learned and campaign. Together with community radio networking (COMBINE), GEF SGP Indonesia will collect and spread the community lessons learned as one package of national programme. GEF SGP Indonesia will look for collaboration opportunities with community television for creating several packages community best practices and spreading them at national level as part of campaign activities. Several partners of GEF SGP Indonesia will help for developing these processes through various social media, as well as producing a simple publication at local level.

6.2 Please describe how the SGP country programme will use this knowledge to inform and influence policy at the local, regional and national levels (i.e. identify key policy processes and relevant networks).

The GEF SGP Indonesia will facilitate learning processes between NGO's/CBO's regarding project implementation, gives technical assistance, monitors implementation, and assists partners to provide appropriate responses to policies proposed at the local level which also affect the national and regional levels. The GEF SGP Indonesia will help to build GEF SGP Indonesia learning from the Indonesia programme, supplies information for dialogue with national level decision-makers

⁵ The annual Country Programme Review exercise should be carried out in consultation with the national Rio Convention focal points and the associated reporting requirements.

(government, parliament, and business links), develops discourse connected with GEF SGP global and local communities issues, and provides policy advocacy support at the national level. The GEF SGP Indonesia will use various methods in working with NGOs/CBOs and allies, including joint assessment, monitoring, and evaluation, facilitating training and workshops, and training in the field for gathering information.

6.3 Please describe how the SGP country programme will use this knowledge to replicate and up-scale good practices and lessons learned from SGP projects.

The mainstreaming, up scaling, and replication strategy for GEF SGP Indonesia will be conducted by several means of advocacy and publication on best practices to provide related stakeholders with inspiring stories. These series of publication regarding the strategy and impacts of projects will be done by GEF SGP Indonesia partners were delivered on numerous forums. Participation of the team comprising of National Coordinator, Programme Assistants, and members of National Steering Committee in local, national, regional, and even international meetings have multiply the disbursement of such stories. The case studies also will contribute to the discussion on reduction of carbon emission projects such as REDD + that could take advantage from the model of Biodiversity and Climate Change mitigation projects supported by GEF SGP Indonesia. Aside from direct presentation and discussion, the information will be shared through GEF SGP Indonesia local website (www.sgp-indonesia.org) therefore the best practices should be replicated with others interested communities.

Several best practices will be collected in to a book with the purpose is to further develop the recent discourse on mainstreaming community-based activity in dealing with ecological threats in their areas. GEF SGP Indonesia will show the pioneering social entrepreneur model due to their unique experience of facing their ecological threats, which includes findings from a series of interview with key informants. This book will launch at earth day 2012 and equip with 30 minutes best practices collection.

7 Resource Mobilization Plan (1 page max)

7.1. Please describe the resource mobilization plan to enhance the sustainability of the SGP country programme with reference to: (i) the diversification of funding sources to achieve greater impact (i.e. non-GEF resources that help address sustainable development concerns); and (ii) the cost recovery policy to co-finance a share of the SGP country programme management costs.

(i) GEF SGP Indonesia will continue to collaborate with NHI to find other funding sources to achieve greater impacts by seeking for possible partnerships with bilateral donors such as AusAID, USAID, DFID, Ford Foundation, and Embassy-based funding institutions as well as multilateral financial institutions for resources mobilization with World Bank, European Commission, ADB, and Global Fund.

(ii) Other approach for cost recovery to co-finance of the SGP country programme management is developing close collaboration with UN systems agencies, GEF Secretariat, and private sectors. Besides that, GEF SGP Indonesia will optimize resources and expertise based on semi voluntary contribution from experts and consultants to support the efficient work of SGP.

In addition, GEF SGP Indonesia build a new model for resources mobilization by creating fundraising model that involved CSR programme and urban community groups by sharing GEF SGP Indonesia value through partners' products. Among others, SGP collaborates with several individuals with similar concerns of sustainable development to hold gala dinner while promoting community's product of SGP partners. The dinner will be hold prior to Christmas and New Year and the community products will be auctioned during the event. The purpose of this event is to bridge community as the producer and their consumer in urban area. For the community, the event will be one of their means of product promotion and expand their market. Meanwhile, the event will also act as the eye-opener for consumer in urban to act beyond than just consumer, but also to appreciate the process and value contained in each of the products. All revenue collected during the dinner will be used to support the development of community programme.

7.2. Please outline possibilities to develop strategic partnerships (identifying their objectives and possible synergies with SGP) with the following potential partners: (i) national government agencies; (ii) multilateral agencies or financial institutions (such as the World Bank, regional development banks, and/or other international organizations); (iii) bilateral agencies; (iv) non-governmental organizations and foundations; and (v) private sector.

Resource mobilization went beyond financial-related collaboration. Instead, it is more of establishing partnerships with those sharing similar values and vision with GEF SGP Indonesia to support and strengthen civil society to address global environmental problems and promote sustainable development. The possibilities of collaboration are:

(i) National government agencies: SGP is currently in close relationship with the GEF Secretariat represented by Ministry of Environment. Various strategies and collaboration has been made ever since and will be continued in the OP5.

(ii) & (iii) multilateral agencies/financial institutions& bilateral agencies: SGP will stay close with the loop of network in these agencies. At the moment, collaboration made is in the scope of information exchange, such as with the environment desk of World Bank for REDD related programme. In the future, SGP will identify more possible means of strategic partnerships with these agencies, including providing recommendation of potential civil society organizations.

(iv) NGOs and foundation: SGP has always collaborated with various NGOs and foundation sharing similar vision of improving environmental condition and community welfare. One of the collaborations is by mobilizing and seeking recommendation of potential partners among these NGOs. For example, for proposal development workshop, SGP collaborate with various NGOs (such as Rare Conservation, OXFAM, Greenpeace, Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation, Civil Society Forum for Climate Justice, Mining Advocacy Network, etc.) in various means of collaboration, such as co-hosting, exchanging recommendation for potential partners, inviting them as resource person, and many more.

ANNEX 1: GEF SGP OP 5 PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS

The following represent the core set of project level indicators for OP5:

Biodiversity (BD)

- Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced
- Hectares of protected areas influenced
- Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status
- Hectares of production landscapes/seascapes applying sustainable use practices
- Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)

Climate Change (CC)

- Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies
 - Renewable energy measures (*please specify*)
 - Low carbon transport practices (*please specify*)
 - Energy efficiency measures (*please specify*)
 - Other (*please specify*)
- Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies
- Total value of energy, technology and transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)
- Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices
- Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices

Land degradation (LD) & Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)

- Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices
- Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated
- Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices

International Waters (IW)

- Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs
- Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably
- Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

- Tonnes of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal
- Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately
- Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release

Policy Influence, Capacity Development & Innovations (all focal areas)

- Number of community-based environmental monitoring systems demonstrated

please specify (1 example per entry)

- Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks

please specify (1 example per entry)

- Number of innovations or new technologies developed/applied

please specify (1 example per entry)

- Number of local or regional policies influenced (*level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4*)

please specify (1 example per entry)

- Number of national policies influenced (*level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4*)

please specify (1 example per entry)

Livelihoods & Sustainable Development (all projects)

- Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) * *mandatory for all projects*
- Number of days of food shortage period reduced
- Number of increased student days participating in schools
- Number of households who get access to clean drinking water
- Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent)

Empowerment (all projects)

- Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered
- Number of indigenous peoples directly supported
- Number of women-led projects directly supported
- Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in place