











### **Presentation Outline**



- COMDEKS portfolio: overview and background
- Community-based Landscape Approach
- Launch of new COMDEKS publication on Resilience Indicators
- Replication and Upscaling through SGP UCPs



### What is COMDEKS?





www.comdeksproject.com

#### The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative Project

#### Goal

To develop sound biodiversity management and sustainable livelihood activities to increase community resilience and to maintain, rebuild, and revitalize socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)

Implementing Agency 
UNDP **Delivery mechanism 3** UNDP-implemented GEF SGP

#### Countries

First Phase: Brazil, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Fiji, India, Malawi, Nepal,

Slovakia, and Turkey

Second Phase: Bhutan, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador,

Kyrgyzstan, Indonesia, Mongolia, Namibia and Niger

#### Timeframe and Budget

5-year partnership programme; Japan Biodiversity Fund contributing with 10 million USD (2011-2016), extended to 2018.

#### Status

Over 200 projects funded and completed















Convention on



#### Where We Work:

#### Diverse Landscape challenges require locally adapted solutions













Inland water systems Lakes / Watershed / Wetlands

Malawi – Tukombo-Kande, Lake Malawi Niger – Tabalak Lake Cambodia - Steung Siem Reap Watershed

> Ecuador – Alto Napo River Watershed, Amazon Costa Rica - Rio Jesus Maria Watershed Slovakia - Východoslovenská nížina Lowland

Coastal seascapes El Salvador – Jiquilisco Bay, Bajo Lempa, and Jaltepeque Estuary

> Fiji – Natewa-Tunuloa Peninsula Indonesia - Semau Island

Kyrgyzstan –Lake Issyk-Kul

Turkey - Datça -Bozburun Peninsula

Mountain ecosystems Bhutan – Gamri Watershed

Ghana – Weto Range

India – Kumaon Region, Uttarakhand

Nepal - Makawanpur

Agro-pastoral systems Ethiopia – Gilbel Gibe Catchment

> Cameroon – Bogo Region Brazil – Jequitinhonha Vallery

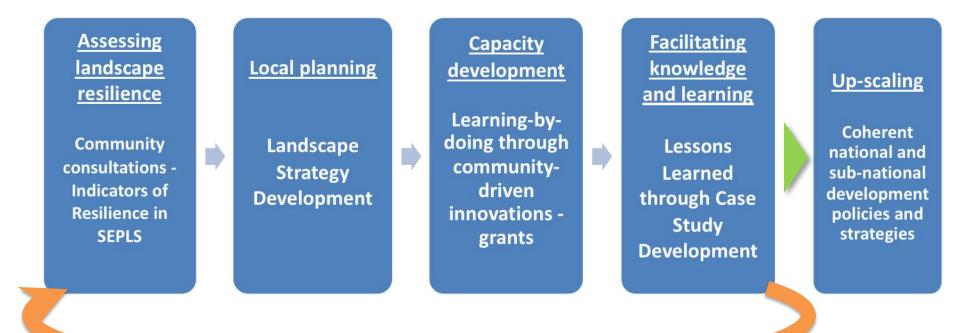
Grasslands Mongolia – Central Selenge Region

Namibia – Ipumbu-ya Shilongo Conservancy

## **COMDEKS Strategic Framework:**

#### Adaptive management to enhance community resilience

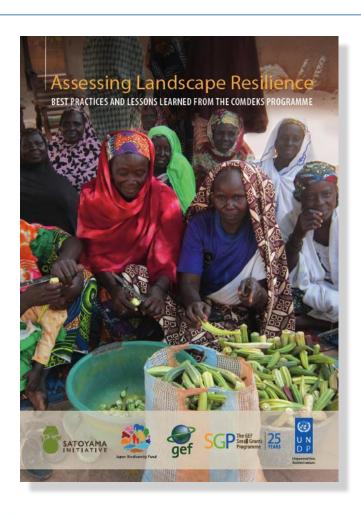




Adaptive Management Cycle Enhancing Resilience of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes

## Resilience Indicators: A tool for landscape assessment





- Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS: ongoing collaboration between UNDP, UNU-IAS Bioversity International, and IGES.
- The indicators are being applied and tested in COMDEKS and UCP project sites to help measure and understand social and ecological resilience of target landscapes and seascapes
- Resilience Indicator Toolkit (launched during WPC in Sydney)
- New Publication:

"Assessing Landscape Resilience: Best Practices and Lessons Learned from The COMDEKS Programme"















## RI Publication - Lessons from the Application of Resilience Indicators



- The resilience indicators anchor the community education process throughout the project lifecycle and beyond. The resilience indicators are at the heart of landscape communities' learning process about resilience.
- The indicators are a conduit for information from local resource users and a window into landscape trends. The indicator scoring exercise lets local informants speak in their own words.
- Resilience indicator scores and discussion help determine the eventual structure of the Landscape Strategy. While indicator scores do not directly lead to a list of priority landscape interventions, they do influence the discussion and analysis of all the landscape information.
- Indicator scores bring the idea of landscape resilience into the policy realm. Resilience indicators can play an important part in giving community-level interventions legitimacy in the eyes of policymakers.



# Examples from the publication – fostering participatory landscape governance



- In Turkey, the CBOs that carried out COMDEKS projects formed a group called the Balikaşiran network
  - Continued to evolve and expand into a multistakeholder partnership
  - Regularly consulted by local governments and central government organizations
  - Tasked to coordinate the development process of a long-term sustainable development strategy for the Datça-Bozburun peninsula.
- In Indonesia, dialogue and coordination was fostered between customary authorities and government bodies:
  - Environmental Forums established in 7 villages
  - Environmental agreements
     established between clan leaders,
     village governments, and community
     members



Graphic: SGP Indonesia

# **Up-scaling through SGP Upgraded Country Programmes**



- SGP Upgraded Country Programmes (UCPs) are implementing a communitybased landscape approach as their core programming framework for the GEF Sixth Operational Phase (OP6).
  - Building on the experience of UNDP's COMDEKS community-based landscape planning approach.
  - Providing lessons and evidence to the GEF on community-driven integrated landscape planning and management
- UCPs are a dynamic portfolio of 15 Country Programs developing strategies to build social and ecological resilience of SEPLS
  - ✓ 9 SGP Country Programs were upgraded during GEF OP5: Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, and Philippines
  - √ 6 are in the process of upgrading for GEF OP6: Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Peru, Sri Lanka, and Thailand

# SGP UCPs - Where We Work: SEPLS Diverse landscape challenges require locally adapted solutions





Inland water systems Lakes / Watershed /Wetlands

Ecuador – Alto Napo River Watershed, Amazon Costa Rica – Jesus Maria and Barranca River Basi Bolivia — Pantanal: Otuquis and San Matias Sri Lanka—Colombo Wetlands Kenya — Rift Valley Lakes



Coastal seascapes

Indonesia – Nusa Penida, Semau, and Wakatobi Islands, Gorontolo Province Mexico—Yucatan Peninsula Pakistan — Indus Delta Philippines — Palawan Island Kenya — Shimoni Vanga Fishery Area



Mountain ecosystems

India – Kumaon Region, Uttarakhand Peru — Puno, Cusco, Tacna, and Arequipa

# SGP UCPs - Where We Work: SEPLS Diverse landscape challenges require locally adapted solutions





Agro-pastoral systems

Brazil – Cerrado and Caatinga Bolivia—Gran Chaco: El Palomar, Kaa Iya, and Inao Thailand—Nan River Basin Pakistan—Indus Delta



Grasslands, steppes and deserts

Kazakhstan — Akmola, Karaganda, and Kostanai Oblasts (steppe); Almaty, East Kazakhstan, Kzylorda and South Kazakhstan oblasts (desert)



Urban and Peri-urban

Egypt — Greater Cairo and Fayoum City Kazakhstan - Almaty



Forest Ecosystems

Ecuador — Napo River Watershed, Paramo,
Amazon rainforest
Thailand — Ping, Wang and Yom River Basins
Mexico — Yucatan Peninsula
Sri Lanka — Knuckles Forest
Philippines — Sierra Madre and Samar Island
Kenya — Kaya Forest

# Highlights of GEF-6 and overall strategy of UCPs moving forward



- Towards effective management and governance of resilient production landscapes
- Towards enhanced community consultation and participatory landscape planning
- Towards more systematic innovation and adaptive management
- Towards connectivity and synergy among projects across the landscape
- Towards greater use of "Strategic Projects" to address systemic challenges
- UCPs are a premier resource for other full-size projects to model effective upscaling strategies in OP-7 Impact Programs



## **Further COMDEKS Publications**





Newsletter: <a href="https://comdeksproject.com/knowledge-management-products/newsletter/">https://comdeksproject.com/knowledge-management-products/newsletter/</a>

