











### **COMDEKS Programme:**

### Community Action to Achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Yoko Watanabe & Diana Salvemini, GEF Small Grants Programme, UNDP



### What is COMDEKS





### COMDEKS: Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative

#### Goal

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** GEF Small Grants Programme

#### **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 $\bigcirc$

5-year partnership programme; Japan Biodiversity Fund contributing with \$10 million, extended to 2018.

#### Status

Over 200 projects funded and completed or nearing completion



















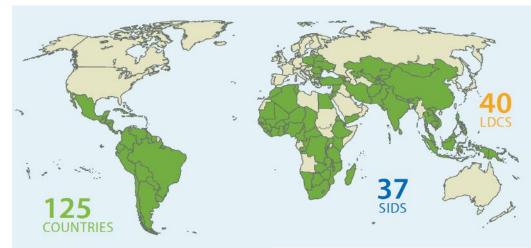
# GEF Small Grants Programme SGP Small Grants Programme





Empowered lives Resilient nations.

- A GEF Corporate Program implemented by UNDP since 1992
- Local solutions to global environmental problems
- Provide financial and technical support to community-based initiatives and actions



### KEY FACTS









## Why Communities are Important SGP The GEF Small Grants for Conserving Land/seascapes?

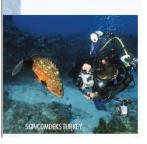












- Rural landscapes hold a wealth of biodiversity
- Communities are the stewards of rural landscapes
- Community action brings tangible results
- Engaging communities in landscape governance/planning effectively links livelihoods with biodiversity







## **COMDEKS:** Strategic Framework

### **Baseline** <u>Assessment</u>

Community consultations -Indicators of Resilience in **SEPLS** 

### **Landscape** planning

Development of landscape Strategy

### **Community**led projects

Grants to communitydriven, innovative projects

### **Knowledge Sharing and** learning

Knowledge exchange – fairs, case studies, publications, etc Study

#### **Up-scaling**

**National** and sub-national development policies and strategies

**Adaptive Management Cycle Enhancing Resilience of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes** 

# Resilience Indicators: A Tool for Landscape Assessments





- 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 SGP-UCP project sites to help measure and understand socio and ecological resilience of target landscapes and seascapes
- Resilience Indicator Toolkit (launched during World Park Congress in Sydney)



# COMDEKS & Sustainable Development Goals





### Linkage to all SDGs, particularly:















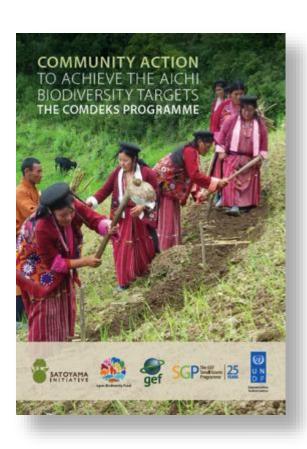


## **COMDEKS & Aichi Targets**





# Community Action to Achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: The COMDEKS Programme



- Highlighting COMDEKS' contributions towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as the critical role that local communities play in ecosystem protection and biodiversity conservation
- Showcasing on-the-ground experiences of community-driven initiatives conserving biodiversity and improving rural livelihoods through an integrated landscape management approach

# COMDEKS Contribution towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets





COMDEKS applies a community-based landscape approach for conserving ecosystems and biodiversity, and promoting sustainable livelihoods



Supported projects have contributed to achieving all five of the Strategic Goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and many of the individual Aichi Biodiversity Targets.











- Results, lessons and best practices



Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society



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

- Trainings, peer-to-peer exchanges, and knowledge fairs (e.g. India)
- Disseminating knowledge from on-the-ground initiatives at the global level
- Educational activities in landscape communities have reached over 70,000
   community members across the 20 target landscapes (e.g. Costa Rica training on sustainable agriculture practices)



Target 2: Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes

- Biodiversity values are embedded in 20 Landscape Strategies
   through multi-stakeholder consultation process (Ghana –
   community land use plan and governance system developed)
- Influenced policies at the national and regional scale, and landscape strategies have contributed to local development strategies (Kyrgyz – Nat'l Ag Policy)



- Results, lessons and best practices



Programme YEARS
Programme YEARS

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use



Target 5: The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced

- Successfully curbing unsustainable practices that drive deforestation, degrade land, and fragment critical habitats
- Supporting alternative livelihoods that protect critical habitats (Cambodia forest management and ecotourism (700 women boat services)



Targets 6 & 7: All aquatic resources are managed and harvested sustainably, and areas under agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry are managed sustainably



- Adoption of organic agriculture and agroforestry in partner communities
- Improved grazing practices for land regeneration and improved incomes
- Sustainable fisheries management supported fish species rehabilitation (Niger)



- Results, lessons and best practices



Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

### tegic Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosyste species and genetic diversity



Target 11: Terrestrial and inland waters, and coastal and marine areas are conserved through protected areas and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes

 Incorporate conservation of terrestrial and inland water, or coastal and marine areas into the landscape strategies (Turkey- implement no take zone and quota system by fisherwomen)



Target 12: The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status has been improved and sustained

- Habitat improvements and conservation benefited threatened species
- Protection of threatened Snow Leopard and Central Asian Frog, and others



Target 13: The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for safeguarding their genetic diversity guard local crops and livestock breeds

 Established community seed banks and promoted diversity of traditional as well as more climate resilient crops



- Results, lessons and best practices





## Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services



Target 14: Ecosystems that provide essential services and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable

- Rehabilitation and improvement of scarce water sources and water conservation methods for agriculture and domestic water supply (Cameroon – women water management committee)
- Women played a prominent role in COMDEKS project design and project activities



Target 15: Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have been enhanced, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification

- Strengthened ecosystem resilience helped protect plant and animal biodiversity
- Landscape strategies in all participating countries have placed an emphasis on reforestation activities and restoring degraded land
- Fostered climate-resilient farm and forest practices

- Results, lessons and best practices



Programme | YEARS

Empowered lives
Resilient nations.

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building



Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan

- New landscape governance models empowered communities to participate in sustainable landscape management
- Formation of multi-stakeholder groups including community representatives, CBOs, and NGOs alongside national and local government officials



Target 18: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use, are respected and reflected in the implementation of the CBD

- Indigenous Peoples and community groups are regarded as natural sources of innovation and adaptation
- Integrating traditional knowledge of IPLC with innovative sustainable practices to improve livelihoods while protecting biodiversity (Ecuador – Revival of Kichwa chakra system, multi crop farming system increased food security/income)

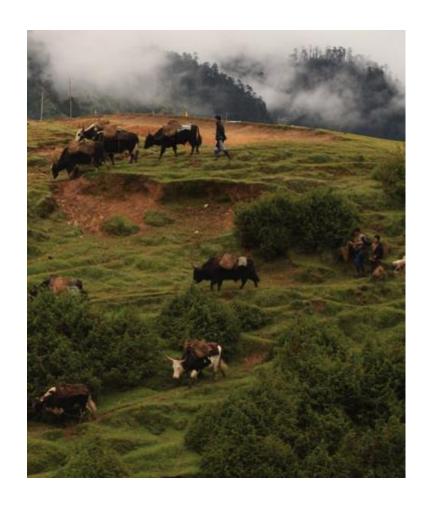


### Conclusions





- Combining community-based biodiversity conservation and sustainable landscape management practices with appropriate livelihood-improving activities is key to strengthening landscape resilience.
- Community-led, participatory landscape planning/strategy development helps to create a common vision and sense of ownership within indigenous peoples, local communities and civil society organizations.
- Through community consultation and multistakeholder partnerships, COMDEKS has shown that its approach can reliably deliver environment and development benefits.
- A flexible mechanism to engage with communities and governments for over an extended timeframe to improve governance and influence land use planning to protect ecosystems and natural habitats is key for successful landscape/seascape management.



## Thank You!





For more information, visit www.comdeksproject.com; Contact: diana.salvemini@undp.org



