



OP6 community landscape/seascape conservation

Why a land/sea-scape focus?

- ▶ Isolated projects are unable to impact **larger scale ecological, social, economic processes**
- ▶ Not just more projects, but also **synergies among initiatives** for greater impacts – upscaling; intercommunity projects
- ▶ **Strengthening of social capital**
 - ▶ Strengthen networks
 - ▶ Promote advocacy
 - ▶ Share knowledge and build capacity
- ▶ **Measurement of impacts** – common baseline assessment and landscape strategy; shared vision and outcomes; common M&E framework
- ▶ Maximize **impact of scarce resources**
- ▶ **Cost efficiency of operations**

Landscape/seascape: aspects to consider

- ▶ **Scale** of landscape/seascape
- ▶ **Ecosystem** features (shared objectives, common concerns)
- ▶ **Global environment** significance (i.e. BD, IW, LD, etc.)
- ▶ **Social** groups, community organizations
- ▶ **Economic** activities
- ▶ **Threats** (can include Chemicals, CC, Energy needs)
- ▶ Opportunities (for demonstration, community action, integrated approaches) – **build on existing landscape/seascape focus where possible**
- ▶ **Potential for synergy** (with FSPs, other programmes, govt. plans)
- ▶ Are their entry points for SGP?
- ▶ Practical considerations (accessible, avoid conflicts, monitoring, operational cost, etc.)
- ▶ What are the **resources available** for grant making?

What are the shifts to consider in OP6?

- ▶ Focus on **landscape/seascape strategy**
- ▶ Grantmaking within the context of **specific identified outcomes**
- ▶ Closely aligning expected results from grant management and **Grantmaker +** activities
- ▶ **More defined CPS** with outcomes, baselines, indicators and targets expected
- ▶ **Baseline assessment** process may be new to some countries
- ▶ **Membership/expertise of NSC**: is it relevant for the landscape/seascape?
- ▶ Need for closer engagement of **local/provincial government**
- ▶ Need for greater **resource mobilization and strategic partnerships** – in order to use SGP's grant funds strategically to leverage greater impact
- ▶ May involve work with **more CBOs** – requiring greater use of MOAs with community representatives
- ▶ **Partner with supporting NGOs**, foundations, other grantmakers, academic institutions etc. to support ongoing capacity development for grantees

Integration of focal areas is not new for SGP!



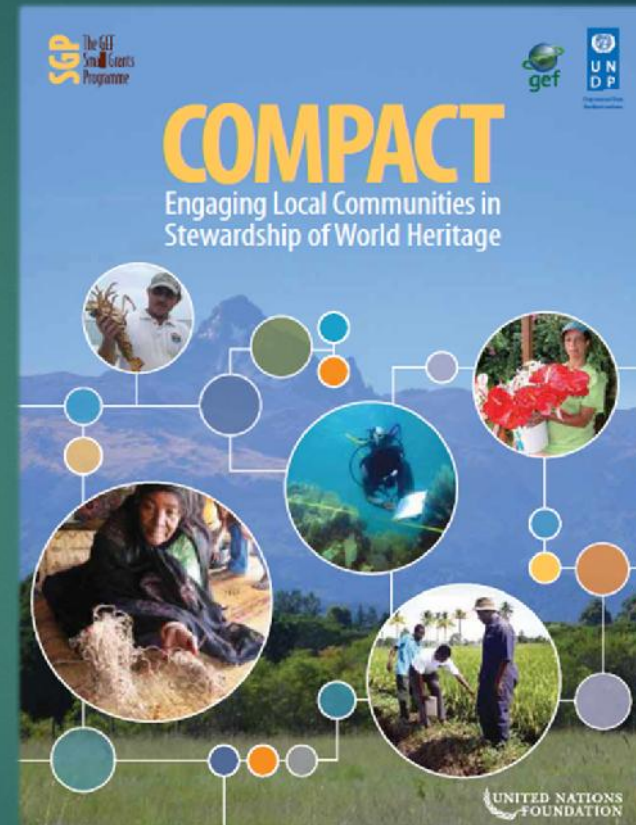
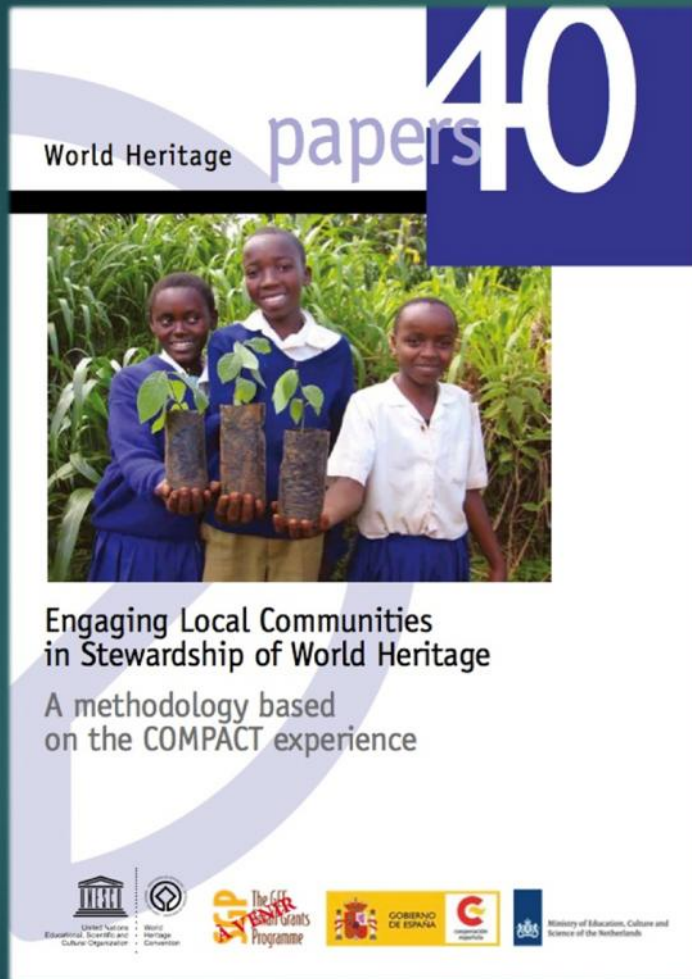
- Integration of GEF focal areas has long been a strategy for SGP
- SGP has deep, longitudinal experience with landscape/seascape initiatives
- SGP has tested and refined models in diverse regions and settings – terrestrial *and* marine/aquatic

Longstanding SGP initiatives using landscape/seascape approaches



- ▶ **COMPACT** (Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation)
- ▶ **COMDEKS** (Satoyama Initiative Programme)
- ▶ **International Waters** – aligning with SAPs and TDAs
- ▶ **SGP Country Programs** adopting this approach (e.g., Ecuador, Ghana)

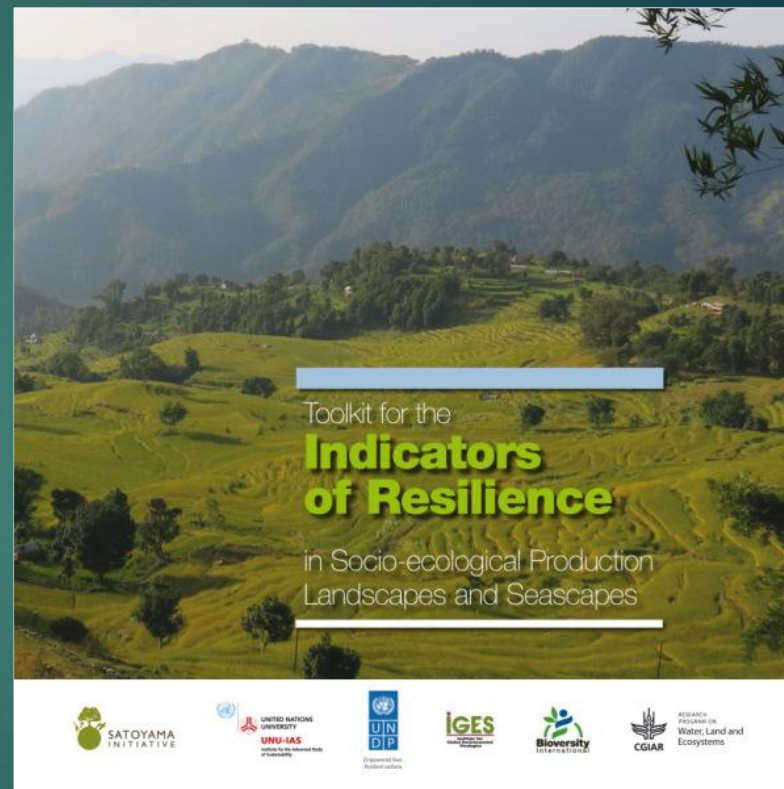
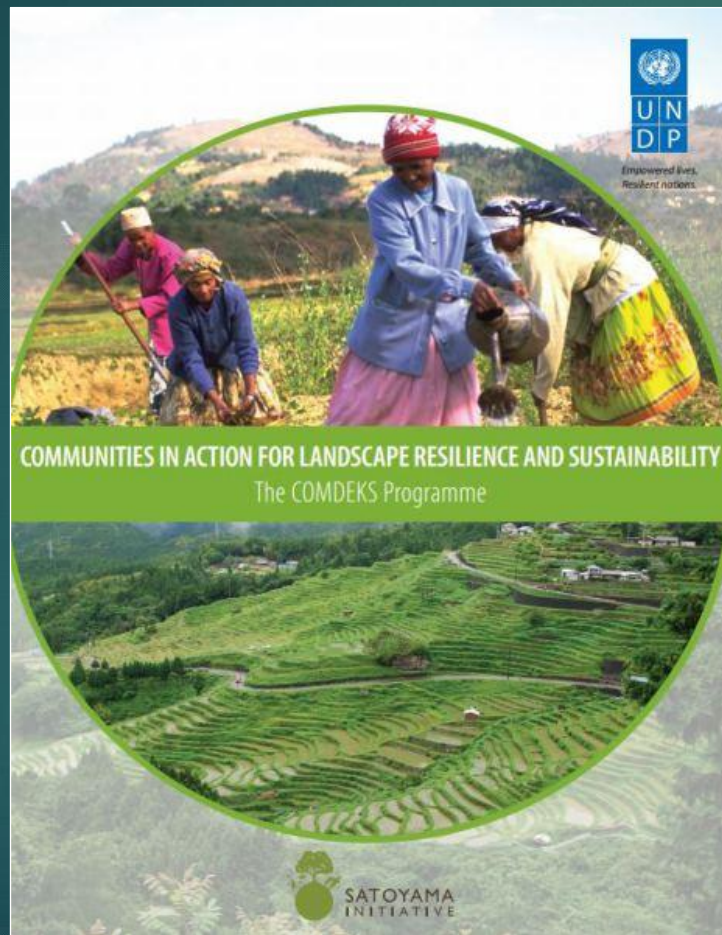
SGP COMPACT knowledge products



<http://sgp.undp.org>

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/series/>

Satoyama COMDEKS knowledge products



OP6 community landscape/seascape conservation outcomes

- Community organizations develop and implement **adaptive landscape management strategies** that address social, economic and environmental sustainability and build resilience
- Community interventions produce **global environmental and local sustainable development benefits** that underpin landscape/seascape management

Selecting the OP6 Landscape/Seascape

Criteria/priorities

global significance

national priorities

(SAP, NBSAP, NAP, NAPA, etc.)

socio-economic factors;

community interest/
organization

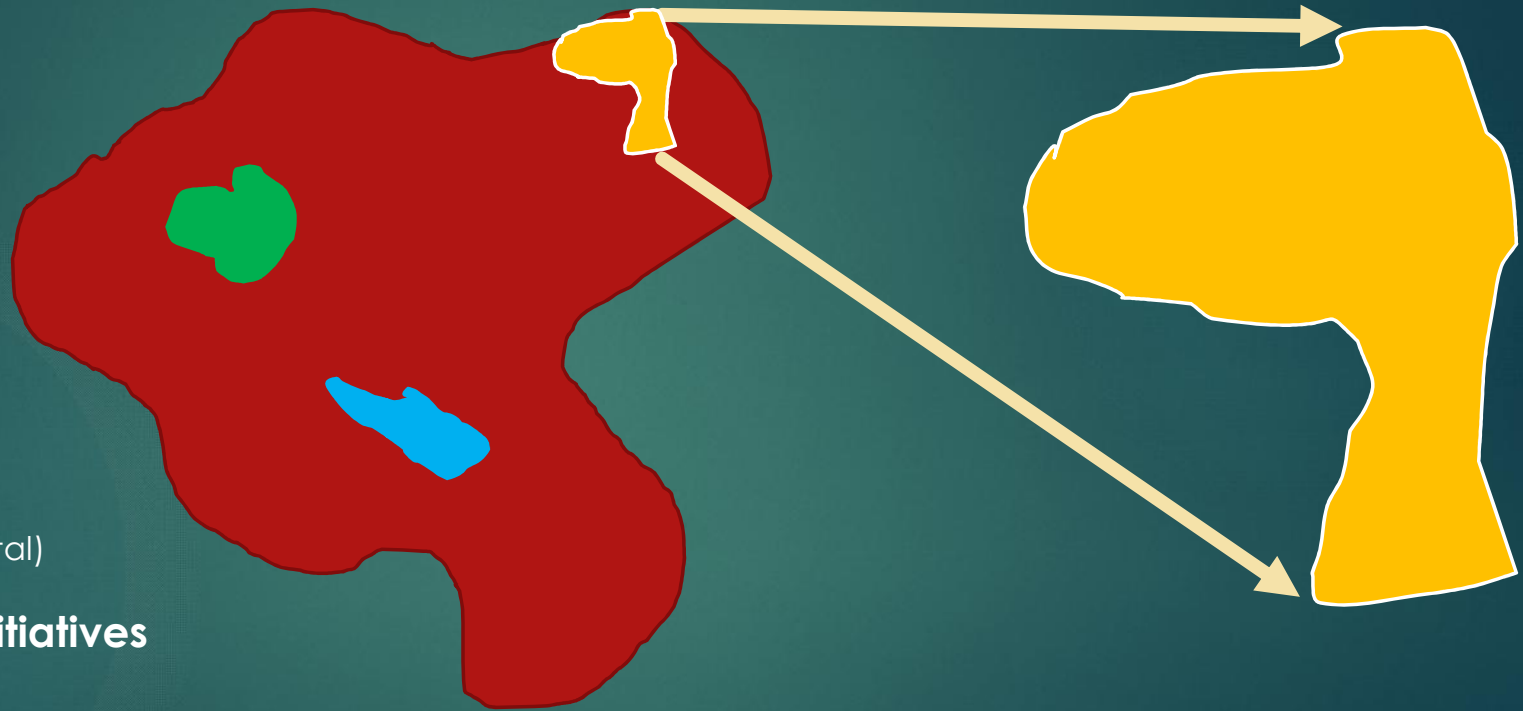
potential for triple wins

(social, economic, environmental)

address OP6 strategic initiatives

potential for collaboration with other partners;

build on existing community level governance
systems



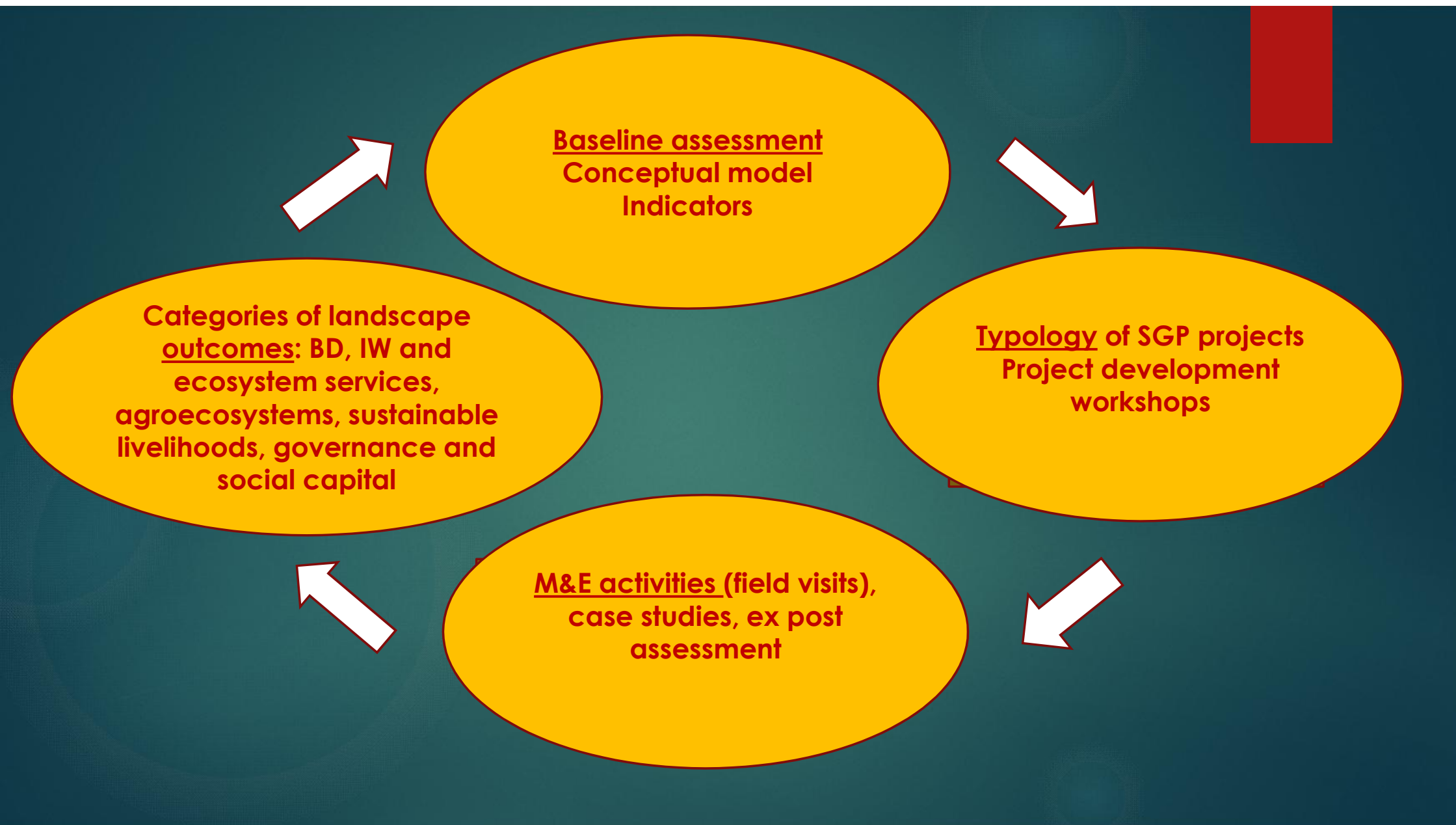
Landscape/seascape approach – defining characteristics

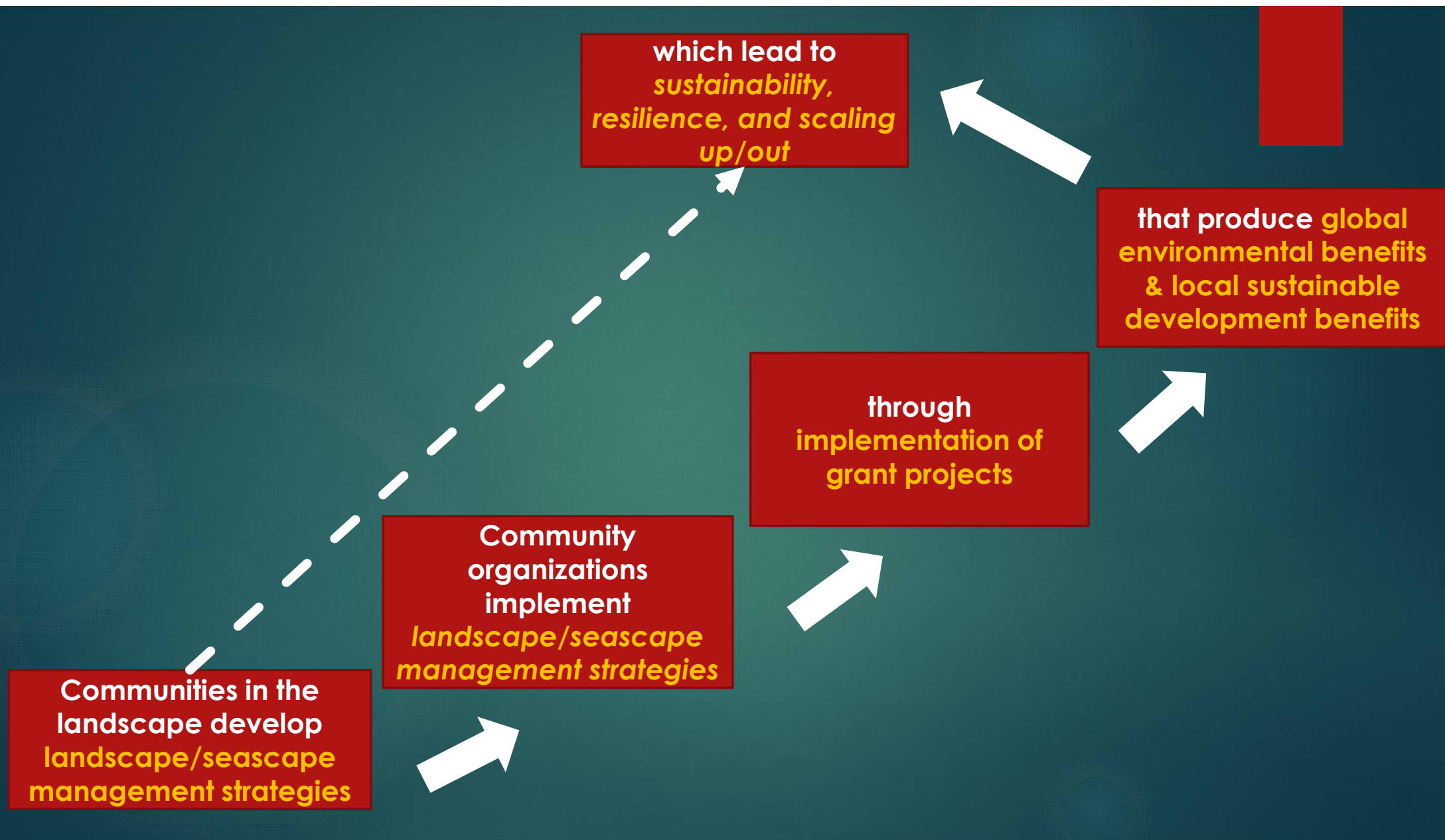
- ▶ **participatory planning** from the outset
- ▶ **adaptive management** throughout the process
- ▶ use of **relevant indicators**
- ▶ linking grants with **capacity-building** and other activities
- ▶ nurturing a **network** in the landscape or seascape



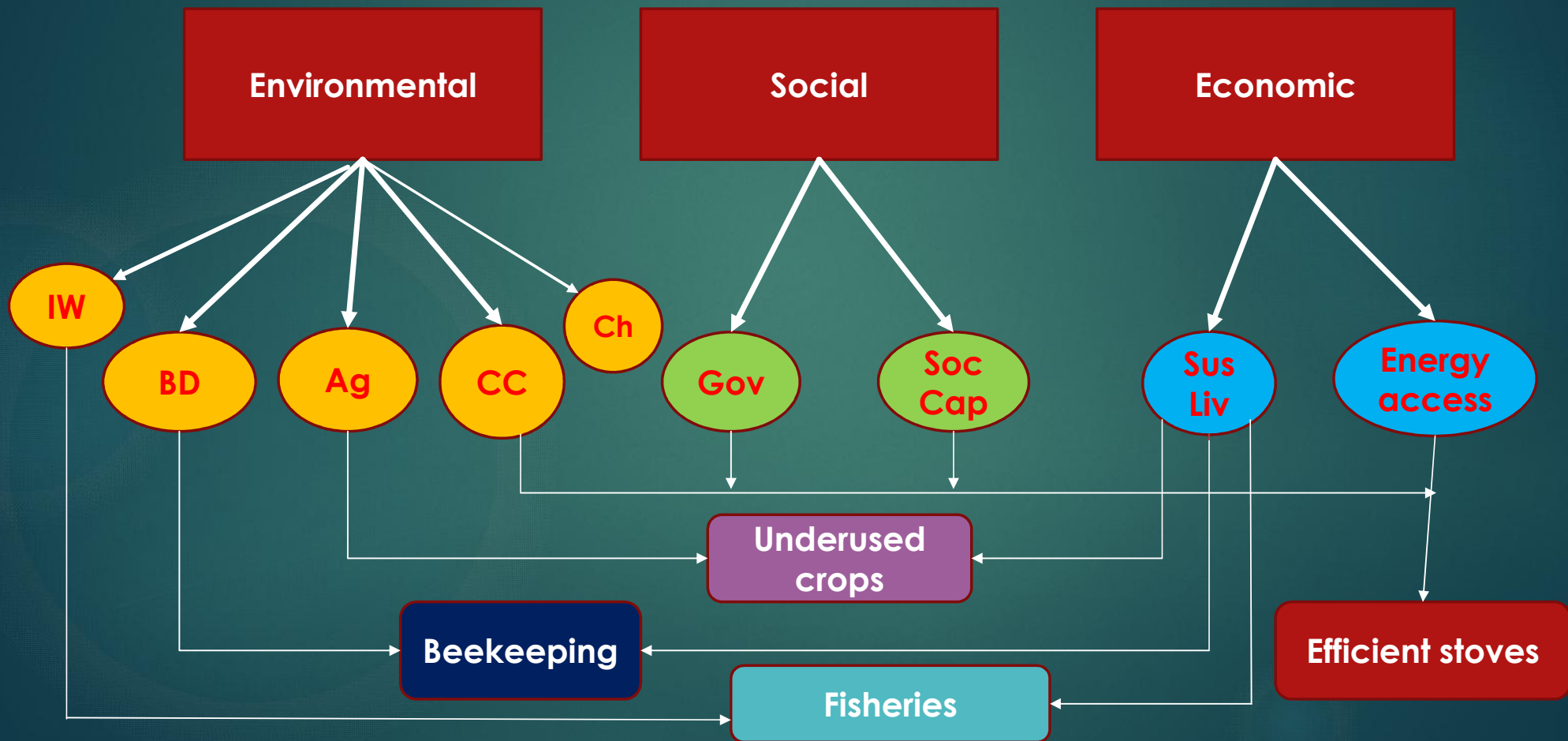
Landscape approach – basic steps





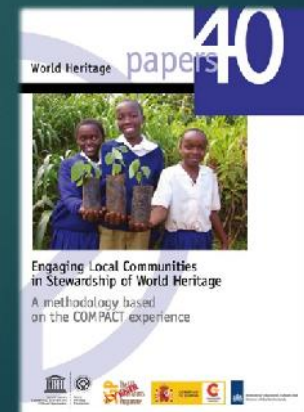
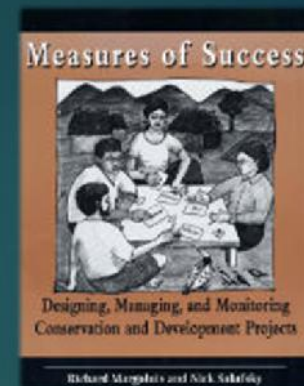
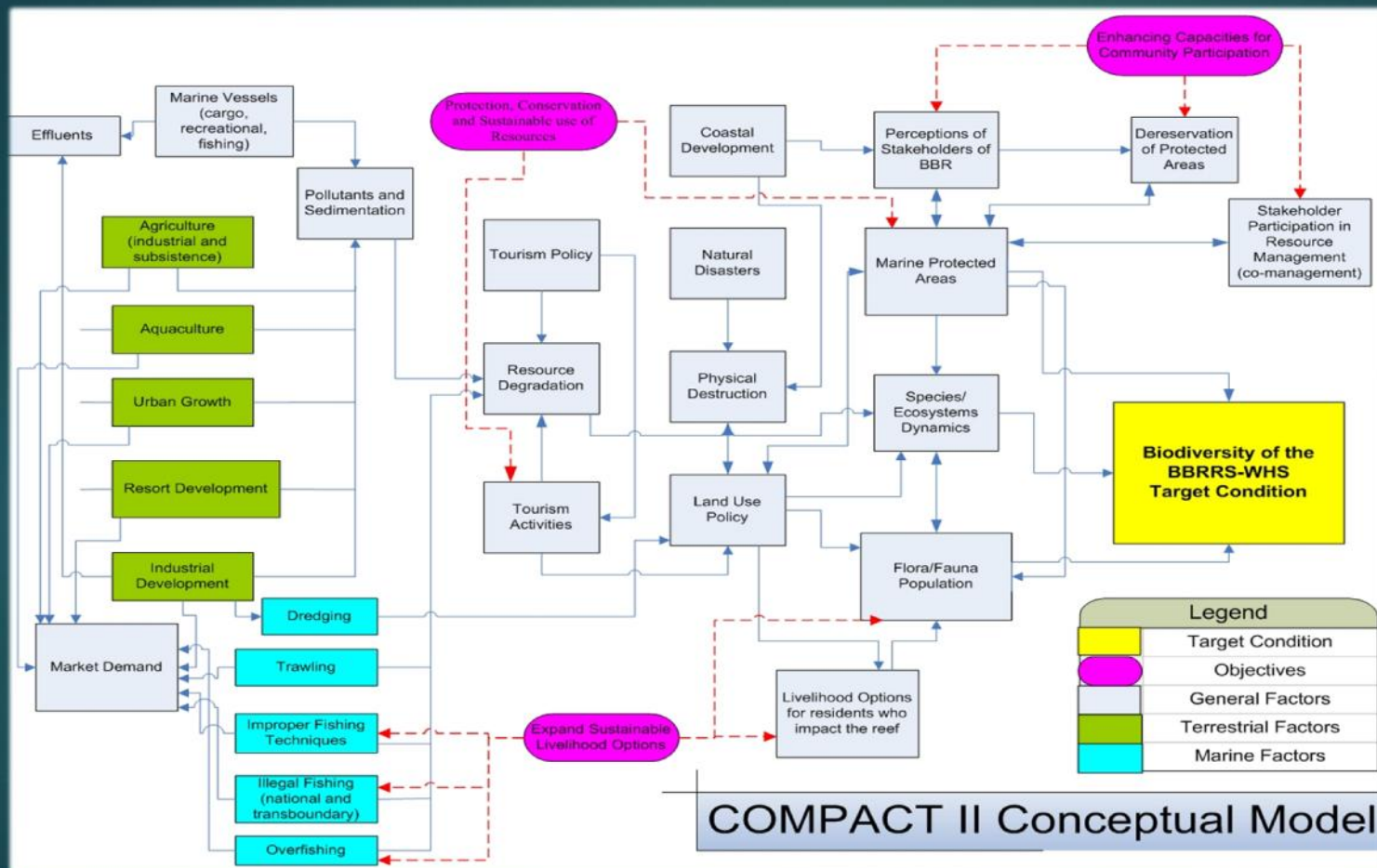


SGP OP6: An integrated approach to community landscape/seascape conservation



Sustainable Development Pillars	Outcomes	Project types – examples	Indicators
Environmental	BD and Ecosystem Services	Wetlands restoration, IWRM, invasive species	hectares
	Agroecology	Agroforestry, seed banks, green manures, composting, silvopastoral systems,	hectares
	Climate mitigation Access to energy	Sustainable Forest Management; biogas; solar	hectares; tons C
Social	Organizational capacities and social capital	CD – financial, managerial, planning; networks	# organizations trained
	Multistakeholder platforms - governance	Multistakeholder dialogues; collection/dissemination of best practice/lessons	# and types of platforms; # agreements implemented
Economic	Sustainable livelihoods	Ecotourism, marketing of underused crops, beekeeping, microcredit, saving groups	% increase in income # of income generating activities

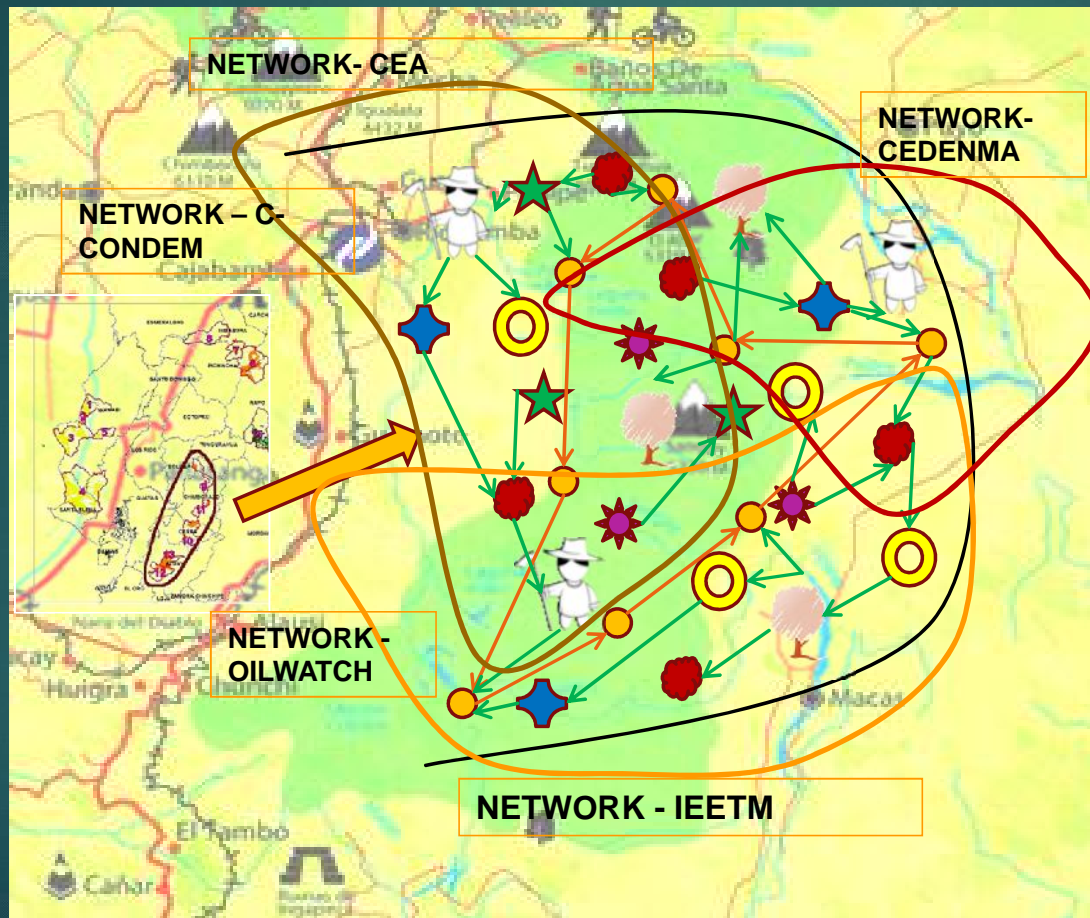
COMPACT: the conceptual model





Learning by Doing

SGP Ecuador: building biocorridors for *buen vivir* (good living)



- Community initiatives – SGP
- Public institutions
- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Agriculture
- NGOs
- CBOs
- Autonomous decentralized governments
- Municipalities
- Parish boards
- Networks

Upscaling, Sustainability, Replication, Mainstreaming, Market change

KM – Impact assessments – learning – adaptive measures

CSO-Govt.
Dialogue

Energy
access

Chem

Agro
-Ecol

BD/
ICCA

CD

Agro
-Ecol

IW

Energy
Access

IWRM

Stoves

Stoves

BD/
ICCA

IWRM

Baseline assessment → outcomes → outputs → strategy

SGP OP6 Integrated Approach

Adaptive Management

time

GEF IW work and SGP seascape approach

Seascape approach

Identification and selection of priority areas for SGP IW interventions



Strategy development



Implementation: nested, multi-layered and coordinated portfolio

SGP operations



SGP and FSPs



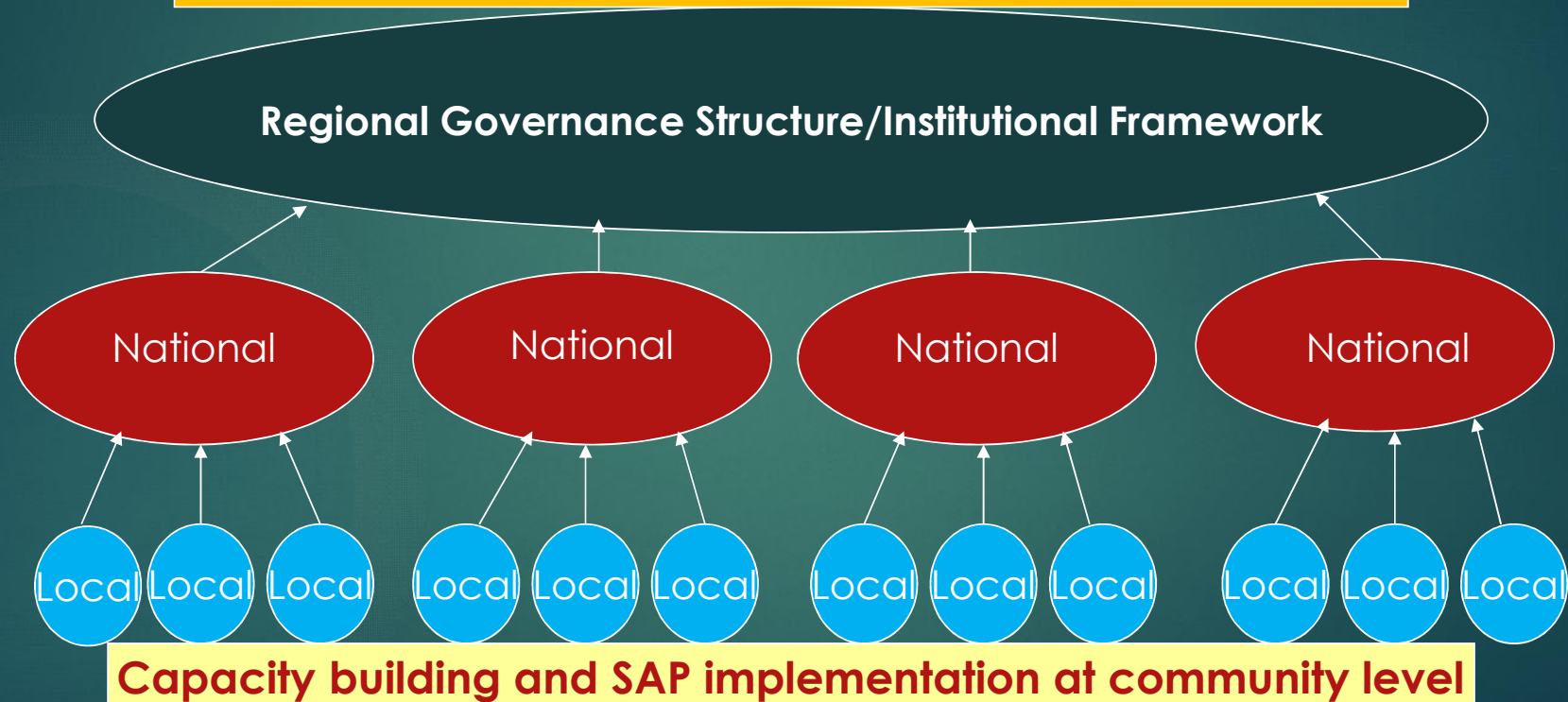
CPS and SAP priorities



Grantees

IW SAP implementation: nested, multi-layered and coordinated approaches

SAP: Regional Consensus & Confidence Building



Learning from the COMDEKS community-based landscape/seascape

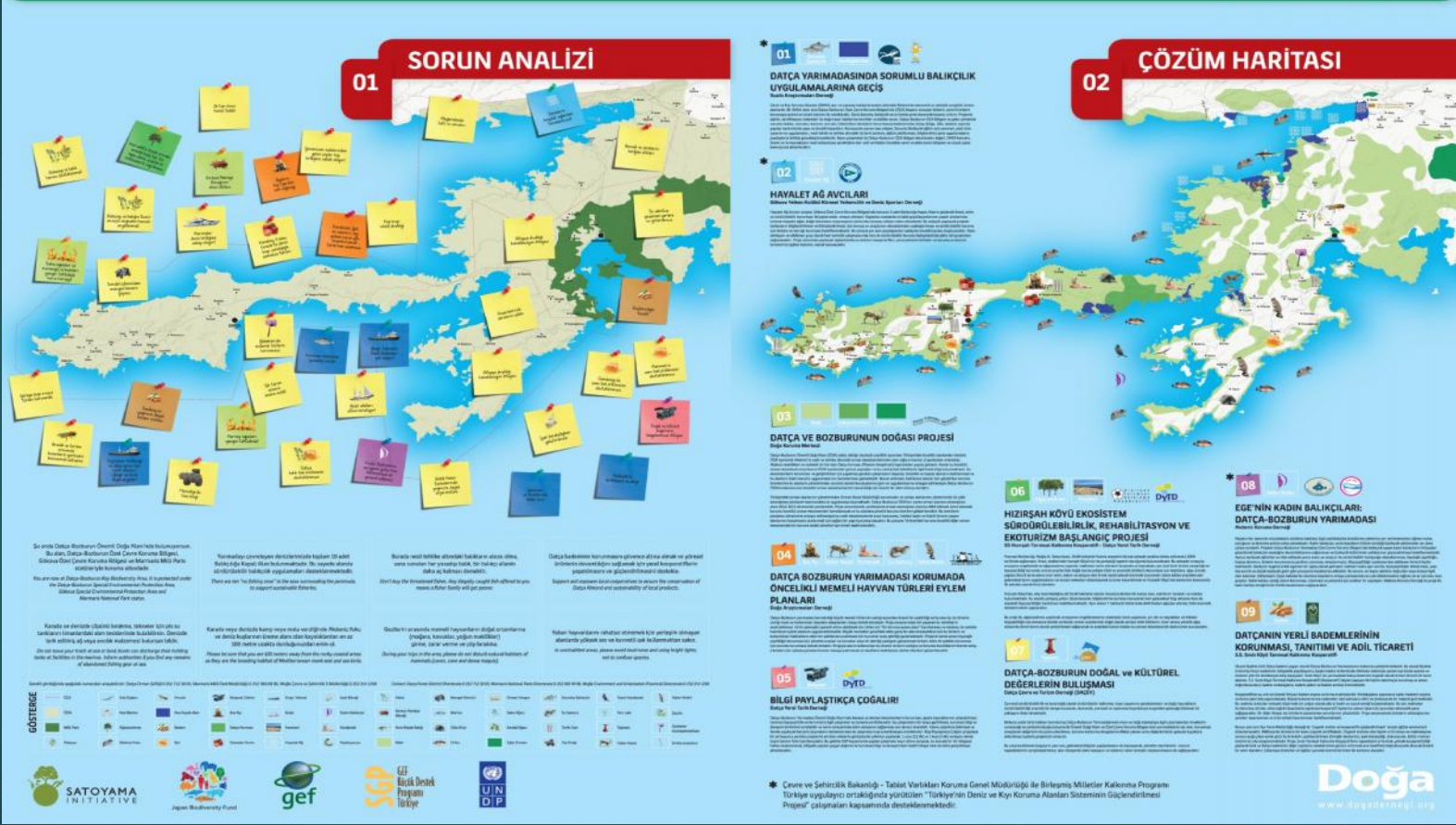


COMDEKS Case Study: SGP Turkey

Promoting Resilience of Socio-ecological Production Landscapes –Datça-Bozburun Peninsula, Turkey



DATÇA - BOZBURUN YARIMADALARI ÖNEMLİ DOĞA ALANI



SGP Turkey: country programme landscape/ seascape strategy

- ▶ **Landscape Strategy**: a comprehensive document outlining the landscape context, identifying desired landscape resilience outcomes, and outlining key measures and strategies for community-based actions.
- ▶ Reflecting **multi-stakeholder agreements** – menu of potential community projects around four major outcomes.
- ▶ A living document meant to be revised and updated as communities implement projects, interpret the results, and reevaluate their choices- the **adaptive landscape management cycle**.
- ▶ Next step: **ex-post** baseline assessment



SGP Turkey: Multi-stakeholder agreements: menu of community projects

COMDEKS Turkey: A portfolio of nine local projects, supported by small grants of US\$ 10,000 to US\$ 38,000 to local CBOs and NGOs

Table T-2. COMDEKS Community-Led Projects on the Datça-Bozburun Peninsula, Turkey

Project	Grantee (CBO/NGO)	Contribution to Landscape Resilience Outcomes	Description
Transition to Responsible Fishing Practices in the Datça Peninsula	Underwater Research Society US\$38,600	Outcomes 1, 3	Using public education campaigns and direct contact with fishers, change attitudes of both fishers and fish consumers to encourage them to embrace sustainable fishing practices in local waters and respect local Marine Protected Areas. Educate consumers on responsible fish consumption and encourage restaurant owners to serve only sustainably caught fish.
Ghost Net Busters	Gökova Global Sailing and Marine Sports Society US\$21,000	Outcomes 1, 3	Educate local fishing communities about the dangers posed by "ghost nets" (derelict nets that entrap fish and marine organisms). Locate and remove ghost nets in local waters.
Nature of Datça-Bozburun	Dogma Koruma Merkezi US\$36,500	Outcomes 1, 4	Conduct field research to determine priority forest ecosystems in the Datça-Bozburun area and recommend specific conservation measures for inclusion in a new Forest Management Plan for the area being formulated by the General Directorate of Forestry.
Species Action Plans for Priority Mammalian Species of Datça-Bozburun Peninsula	Nature Research Center US\$28,500	Outcomes 1, 4	Develop and apply "species conservation action plans" for priority terrestrial mammals in the area. Encourage a cooperative approach and coordinated effort between government agencies responsible for managing these species.
Knowledge Gets Richer by Sharing	Local History Association US\$15,000	Outcomes 1, 2, 3, 4	Produce and distribute a TV documentary that depicts all local COMDEKS projects and shows how they relate to each other. In order to increase the reach of the projects, inform the local and national public about project benefits, and encourage up-scaling.



➤The SGP Turkey Country Programme has recently, released a **short film** that documents the landscape approach piloted by COMDEKS, and describes supported activities in the Datça-Bozburun peninsula to enhance the resilience of the landscape

Share your experience !

- **Experience with selection of the landscape/seascape and delineation of its boundaries**
- **Development of landscape/seascape strategy (baseline assessment, use of conceptual model, identification of indicators, etc.)**
- **Experiences with assessment and adaptive management of landscape/seascape outcomes**

Thank you!

