











# Working towards Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes



### **Outline**

Project Overview and Background

Summary of Key Results

- Key messages and lessons learned
- Overview of Workshop Objectives and Programme











### 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).

#### Status

Over 200 projects funded and completed or nearing completion

### Where We Work:

### Diverse landscape challenges require locally adapted solutions













Inland water systems
Lakes / Watershed / Wetlands

Coastal seascapes

Mountain ecosystems

Agro-pastoral systems

Grasslands

Kyrgyzstan –Lake Issyk-Kul

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

El Salvador – Jiquilisco Bay, Bajo Lempa, and

Jaltepeque Estuary

Fiji – Natewa-Tunuloa Peninsula

Indonesia – Semau Island

Turkey - Datça -Bozburun Peninsula

Bhutan – Gamri Watershed

Ghana – Weto Range

India – Kumaon Region, Uttarakhand

Nepal - Makawanpur

Ethiopia – Gilbel Gibe Catchment

Cameroon – Bogo Region

Brazil – Jequitinhonha Vallery

Mongolia – Central Selenge Region

Namibia – Ipumbu-ya Shilongo Conservancy

# **COMDEKS Landscape Portfolio**



Country	Landscape/Seascape Name	Area (hectares)	Geographic
	Phase	1	
Brazil	Jequitinhonha Valley	40,800	Agriculture land/semi-arid
Cambodia	Steung Siem Reap Watershed	361,900	Watershed
Ethiopia	Gilbel Gibe 1 Catchment	127,800	Pastoral
Fiji	Natewa and Tunuloa Peninsula	25,243	Coastal/seascape
Ghana	Weto Range	15,000	Mountain
India	Kumaon Region, Uttarakhand	50,000	Mountain
Malawi	Tukombo-Kande, Lake Malawi	27,000	Lake basin
Nepal	Makawanpur	78,900	River basin
Slovak Republic	Východoslovenská nížina Lowland	40,242	Wetlands
Turkey	Datça-Bozburun Peninsula	247,700	Coastal/seascape
	Phase	2	-
Bhutan	Gamri Watershed	74,500	Mountain/watershed
Cameroon	Bogo Region	93,000	Pastoral/Agriculture land
Costa Rica	Rio Jesus Maria watershed	35,200	Watershed
Ecuador	Alto Napo River watershed, Amazon	484,152	River basin
El Salvador	Jiquilisco Bay–Bajo Lempa– Jaltepeque Estuary	32,065	Forest/Coastal
Indonesia	Semau Island	14,341	Coastal/Seascape
Kyrgyzstan	Lake Issyk-Kul	148,000	Lake basin
Mongolia	Central Selenge Region	628,856	Temperate Grassland
Namibia	Ipumbu-ya-Shilongo Conservancy	154,800	Grassland
Niger	Tabalak Lake	3,557	Lake basin

### **COMDEKS Strategic Framework:**

Adaptive management to enhance community resilience and sustainability at landscape level



Assessing landscape resilience

Community consultations - Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS

**Local planning** 

Landscape Strategy Development <u>Capacity</u> <u>development</u>

Learning-bydoing through communitydriven innovations grants Facilitating knowledge and learning

Lessons
Learned
through Case
Study
Development

**Up-scaling** 

Coherent 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 project sites to help measure and understand socio and ecological resilience of target landscapes and seascapes

Resilience Indicator Toolkit (launched during WPC in Sydney)

















# **Baseline Assessment and Country Programme Landscape Strategy**



- **Baseline Assessment:** Participants jointly identify principal social and environmental challenges in the target landscape
- **Landscape Strategy**: A comprehensive document outlining the landscape context, identifying desired landscape resilience outcomes, and outlining key measures and strategies for communitybased 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.











COUNTRY PROGRAMME LANDSCAPE STRATEGY FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FOR



ULAANBAATAR

DECEMBER 2013

# **Landscape Resilience Outcomes**





# 1. Enhancing ecosystem services

- Sustainable production practices that maintain ecosystem services and conserve biodiversity
  - Forest restoration activities
- Soil conservation and improved water management
  - ➤ Ecosystem-based Adaptation



# 2. Strengthening the sustainability of production systems

- ➤ Diversification of agricultural landscapes (agroforestry; multifunctionality)
- ➤ Diversification of production systems (cultivation of a higher diversity of crops and croplivestock-trees integration)
  - Low-input agriculture; agroecology
  - ➤ Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources



# 3. Developing and diversifying livelihoods and income generation

- ➤ Activities that promote access to new markets for biodiversity-friendly products
- Activities that promote nature-based tourism initiatives generating income for local communities
- ➤ Other activities supporting diversification of livelihoods.



# 4. Strengthening institutions and governance systems

- ➤ Promotion of participatory governance systems at the local and landscape levels
- Strengthening NGO and COB capacities for landscape governance and management
- ➤ Promotion of networks for policy advocacy, learning, economies of scale

### **Overall Results: raw numbers**

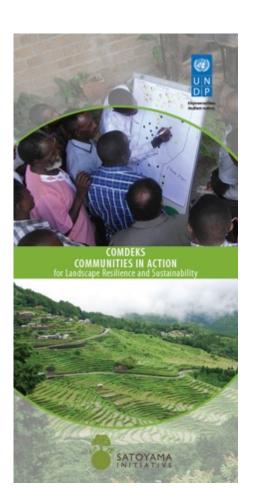


- More than 80,000ha of land in process of restoration/protection and almost 25,000ha brought under sustainable management
- Approximately, between 60,000 to 70,000ha of agricultural land brought under ecological production practices, benefitting more than 15,000/20,000 community members
- Over 100 livelihood opportunities supported for more than 58,000 community members, increasing household incomes in some cases by 100% or even 200%
- More than 400 institutions have participated in capacity building exercises at the landscape level, including CBOs/NGOs, cooperatives, associations, local authorities, etc.
- Seven COMDEKS grantees have received prestigious international and national awards for their efforts towards resilience and improved livelihoods

# **Emerging lessons**



- Participatory Landscape Planning and Collective Action
  - ✓ Participatory Landscape Planning develops social capital for collective action.
- Governance of Integrated Landscapes
  - ✓ The governance of integrated landscapes calls for new institutional models.
- Knowledge, Innovation and Scaling Up
  - ✓ Knowledge from community-led innovation is critical to adaptive management and scaling up the landscape approach.
- Long-term Engagement and Adaptive Management
  - ✓ Work at the landscape level requires time and long-term support, but frees communities and donors from the constraints of a single project focus.



# **Workshop Objectives**



- Promote a better understanding of the Satoyama Initiative's perspectives and activities, the achievements of COMDEKS and its partnership with the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP).
- Analyze results and conclusions of the COMDEKS programme (Phases I and II), and share and disseminate knowledge and experiences from successful on-the-ground actions for replication and upscaling of landscape planning and management approaches and practices in an additional cohort of countries through SGP.
- Build staff technical capacity and provide opportunities for capacity building and planning for future work through specialized training as well as a number of new materials and publications on the communitybased landscape management approach and M&E practices.
- Promote synergies with other programs and opportunities for replication and scaling up.

# **Workshop Agenda – Summary**



- Day 1: Introduction and Knowledge Sharing
- Day 2: Field visit of partner communities in the Rio Jesús María
   Watershed
- Day 3: Technical Trainings on relevant Toolkits and Guidance Material
- Day 4: Exploring Synergies and Opportunities for Scaling up;
   Strategic Synthesis and Next Steps









