

Implementing COMDEKS

Some practical considerations

Change on the ground

- ◎ Global, regional and national environmental benefits but also local development benefits
 - > food security but also climate resilience;
 - > ecosystem services but also livelihoods;
 - > production and income but also BD conservation
- ◎ Change must be anchored in the community to be sustainable. Top down efforts may help enable change.

SGP Country Programmes: exceptional mechanisms for change on the ground

- ⦿ semi-autonomous decisionmaking - ownership
- ⦿ close collaboration with communities in identifying, designing, implementing and monitoring/evaluating community driven projects
- ⦿ fast delivery of funding
- ⦿ partnerships and cofinancing - networks
- ⦿ working with and strengthening local institutions
- ⦿ knowledge generation/management > policy impacts
- ⦿ learning by doing and adaptive management to constantly improve the Programme

NSC and National Coordination

- NSC – majority non-governmental, high level, representative, technical expertise, policy making link
- NCs and PAs – managers of the SGP Country Programmes – increasing experience over the years, increasing judgment, technical expertise, strategic thinking
- UNDP local support

Role of the eleven

- ① 124 Country Programmes worldwide – first eleven in COMDEKS are *pioneers*, followed by next 15 – potential impact globally
- ① Pioneers have a special role to play – trail blazers think of those who come behind: knowledge, experience, development of mechanisms, tools, methods

Trail blazing – Country Programme support to SEPL management

- ⦿ Need to understand what SEPLs are and how applied locally in different circumstances
- ⦿ How to go about effecting SEPL in a multisectoral, multistakeholder, participatory way for multiple benefits
- ⦿ Landscape versus/and community focus

Trailblazing

- How do we assist communities to construct or recover SEPLs? What capacities are needed? What incentives are needed? What new technologies or TK need to be applied?
- What projects need to be implemented? How should communities across a landscape become conscious agents of change and work together?
- How are individual community projects combined or sequenced to achieve landscape level goals?

What does this mean for us?

- Change from a community focus to a landscape focus with communities
- Heavy emphasis on process of consensus building in the landscape - communication

What does this mean for us?

- Skills for landscape analysis; planning; knowledge management; policy approach/dialogue/advocacy
- Skills in programming to achieve synergies among projects to accomplish landscape level goals

What does this mean for us?

- ◉ Learning process in each Country Programme, across Country Programmes
- ◉ Sharing knowledge formally, non-formally and informally
- ◉ Cofinancing: GEF, donors, communities
- ◉ Knowledge and communications: make knowledge generation a fundamental part of project design and communicate lessons learned