Terms of Reference: Open Call for Strategic Partner for Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS) – GEF SGP Indonesia OP8

1. Background

Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan (the National Secretariat), as the executing agency of the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) Indonesia, invites eligible organisations to apply for one Strategic Grant of up to **USD 150,000** to serve as the **Strategic Partner for Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)** in the Eighth Operational Phase (OP8). This call follows the Country Programme Strategy (CPS) for OP8, Tranche II, endorsed by the National Steering Committee (NSC).

SGP has operated in Indonesia since 1993 and has been managed by the National Secretariat since 1997. It has funded 796 community projects with about USD 13.5 million in grants. OP7 delivered 89 grants (63 community and 26 national/strategic grants) in four landscapes. It reached 18,846 direct beneficiaries (8,548 women), improved management of 195,579 ha and avoided or removed 472,506 tCO2e.

OP8 has a total grant envelope of USD 4,294,698. It works through five priority landscapes and seascapes, with regular grants of up to USD 75,000 per group:

- Buleleng Regency (Bali)
- East Lombok Regency (West Nusa Tenggara)
- West Coast of Komodo National Park Buffer Zone, West Manggarai (East Nusa Tenggara)
- Upper Krueng Peusangan Watershed, Central Aceh (Aceh)
- Meratus Hulu Sungai Selatan, Hulu Sungai Selatan (South Kalimantan)

OP8 treats each of these areas as a Socio-Ecological Production Landscape or Seascape (SEPLS): a dynamic mosaic of forests, farmland, rivers, coasts and seas shaped over time by the interaction between people and nature, where livelihoods, biodiversity and ecosystem services depend on one another. Following the Satoyama Initiative and the community-based landscape approach SGP has applied globally (including through COMDEKS), community grants in each SEPLS are meant to add up to shared landscape/seascape outcomes set out in a landscape/seascape plan, rather than stand as isolated projects.

OP8 uses the Orbital Implementation Model. The National Secretariat (Executing Entity), FAO (GEF Implementing Agency) and the NSC form the core. Strategic Partners form the outer circle, giving capacity building, mentoring and specialized expertise, including the Landscape Facilitators who support grassroots grantees in the field.

2. Purpose and Objectives

The Strategic Partner will provide technical support to facilitate the strategic development of the five OP8 SEPLS and act as the main technical, knowledge and field-support partner for grassroots grantees. It will help grantees and local stakeholders assess the resilience of each landscape/seascape, agree on a shared vision and plan, and use that plan to guide grant-making, field support, monitoring, learning and policy engagement. It will also ensure that the good practices and lessons of OP8 are documented, researched, published and taken up in government plans, budgets and regulations.

In delivering all objectives, the Strategic Partner must apply gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches. This requires ensuring that women, youth, IPLCs, and persons with disabilities are not only

consulted but actively participate in the co-design, implementation, and evaluation of the landscape/seascape plans, assessments, and research. The Partner must also apply a gender lens to its systems thinking and behavioral science analysis, identifying and addressing the differentiated barriers faced by these groups.

Specific objectives are grouped into five components:

Component A – Landscape/Seascape Assessment and Planning

1. Carry out participatory baseline assessments of socio-ecological resilience in each of the five SEPLS, using the Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS (See Annex 1.) together with available biophysical, social and economic data.
2. Facilitate multi-stakeholder landscape/seascape platforms to co-develop a landscape/seascape plan for each SEPLS (shared vision, outcomes, priority actions and an indicative typology of community projects), with women, youth, IPLCs and persons with disabilities taking part in shaping it.
3. Assess biodiversity, ecological connectivity, water quality, carbon stocks and green livelihoods before, during and after OP8 implementation, and map the impacts of grassroots grantee activities to show how community action contributes to landscape/seascape-level outcomes.

Component B – Field Support and Capacity Building

4. Provide technical direction and coordinate the Landscape Facilitators in each of the five SEPLS to ensure regular, site-level capacity building and technical support to grassroots grantees and communities throughout OP8.
5. Strengthen the capacity of CSOs/CBOs and local governments to apply the landscape/seascape approach, adaptive management and landscape/seascape-level evaluation.
6. Establish and coordinate a pool of local experts to provide short-term, on-demand field support to grassroots grantees and communities

Component C – Data, GIS and Evaluation

7. Development of a data management and scientific system that collects, stores, analyses and shares quantitative and qualitative data from grassroots grantees across the five SEPLS, providing timely and reliable evidence for evaluation and learning.
8. Development of a Geographic Information System (GIS) that integrates, analyses and visualises spatial data in a standardised and accessible platform, supporting evidence-based planning, and scientific evaluation.
9. Measure, evaluate and report greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions from grassroot grantees activities, contributing to GEF global environmental benefits and national climate target.

Component D – Learning, Research and Knowledge

10. Facilitate regular learning-sharing forums with stakeholders in each SEPLS and at national level, good practices and lessons from SGP OP8 are reviewed, exchanged and used to improve implementation.
11. Serve as a Research and Innovation Hub for OP8, carrying out applied research and developing, testing and scaling up practical innovations (technologies, practices, products and business models) that address the challenges grassroots grantees face and improve the effectiveness and sustainability of their activities. Apply a blended systems thinking and behavioral science

approach (fusion approach) to ensure innovations address root causes, anticipate unintended consequences, and are socially acceptable and culturally appropriate.

12. Document SEPLS lessons and publish them as scientific and policy publications (journal articles, papers, conference proceedings and policy briefs).
13. Organise a National Innovation and Ecological Summit, from research to event, as a flagship knowledge and policy event of OP8. The summit presents research findings and lessons from the five SEPLS, showcases community good practices, and secures commitments from national and local government and Penta Helix partners on policy, budgets and partnerships that sustain and scale up OP8 results.

Component E – Policy and Partnerships

14. Integrate the landscape/seascape plans into village and district planning and spatial plans, and link them to Penta Helix partners (government, academia, private sector, CSOs/CBOs and media) for co-financing and scaling up.
15. Support policy engagement at national, district and village level so that the good practices and lessons of SGP OP8 are taken up in government plans, budgets and regulations in each landscape/seascape.

3. Scope of Work

The Strategic Partner will work across all five priority SEPLS, adapting its methods to upland, watershed, agricultural, coastal and marine settings. The scope below follows the five components and fifteen specific objectives. Applicants may involve consortium members, academic partners or local resource persons for specific landscapes/seascape or work areas, but the proposal must cover all five SEPLS and all work areas.

Component A – Landscape/Seascape Assessment and Planning

3.1 SEPLS Resilience Baseline Assessment (Objective 1)

- Conduct a desk review of existing data for each SEPLS: spatial, biodiversity, socio-economic and climate data, and government plans.
- Facilitate community workshops to score the Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS, ensuring the participation of women, youth, IPLCs and persons with disabilities.
- Carry out participatory mapping of land and sea use, natural and cultural assets, threats and opportunities, and integrate the results into the GIS platform (3.8).
- Triangulate community scores with biophysical, social and economic data.
- Produce one baseline assessment report per SEPLS, with resilience scores, maps and participant data split by gender, age, IPLC and disability status.

3.2 Landscape/Seascape Plan Development (Objective 2)

- Convene a multi-stakeholder landscape/seascape platform in each SEPLS, or strengthen an existing one, with balanced representation of communities, local government, customary institutions and Penta Helix partners.
- Build local capacity and co-develop a landscape/seascape plan for each SEPLS, setting out a shared vision, outcomes, priority actions, an indicative typology of community projects, targets and a results framework.

- Validate each plan with communities and local governments, and submit it to the National Secretariat for review and submission to the National Steering Committee (NSC) for endorsement before it is used to guide grant-making.

3.3 Environmental and Livelihood Impact Assessment and Impact Mapping (Objective 3)

3.3.1 Assessment design

- Develop an assessment framework and methodology with the National Secretariat, covering indicators, sampling design, sites, methods and frequency for four themes: biodiversity, ecological connectivity, water quality and green livelihoods.
- **Align the indicators** with the SEPLS resilience indicators, the OP8 results framework (See Annex 2) and GEF core indicators (See Annex 2), using recognised scientific methods adapted for community participation.
- Select representative sample sites in each SEPLS, including grantee sites and comparison or control sites where feasible, so that changes can be attributed more reliably.

3.3.2 Assessments before, during and after implementation

- **Biodiversity:** survey key species and habitats (e.g. flora, birds, freshwater and marine biota, indicator or flagship species) using methods such as transects, quadrats, camera traps, coral reef or seagrass monitoring and community-based species recording.
- **Ecological connectivity:** analyse habitat fragmentation and connectivity across the landscape/seascape (forest corridors, riparian zones, watershed links and coastal–marine links) using remote sensing, land-cover change analysis and field verification.
- **Water quality:** measure physical, chemical and biological parameters at selected river, spring, lake and coastal sites (e.g. temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, nutrients, E. coli and macroinvertebrate indices), involving communities in simple, regular water testing.
- **Green livelihoods:** assess changes in household income, diversification, access to markets and finance, green jobs, product value, food security and the share of income from sustainable practices, with results split by gender, youth, IPLC and disability.
- Conduct the assessments at baseline (before the start of grantee projects), mid-term (during implementation) and end of phase (after implementation), and compare the results.

3.3.3 Impact mapping of grassroots grantee activities

- Map the location, extent and results of all grantee activities in each SEPLS, such as area restored or under improved management, agroforestry and conservation plots, protected water sources, marine and coastal conservation areas, green enterprises and beneficiaries.
- Overlay grantee results with the biodiversity, connectivity, water quality and livelihood data to show how individual projects contribute to landscape/seascape-level outcomes, and to identify gaps and priority areas for future grants.
- Combine spatial analysis with participatory methods, such as outcome harvesting (agriculture, agroforestry, and fisheries), most significant change stories and community impact maps, to capture qualitative and unintended impacts.
- Integrate all assessment and impact-mapping data into the GIS platform and the monitoring dashboard, and use the findings to guide adaptive management, GEB calculation, policy engagement, The National Innovation and Ecological Summit and publications.

3.3.4 GHG reduction / mitigation emissions Counting

- Estimate GHG emissions avoided or removed by grantee activities, using FAO's standard GHG accounting tools: EX-ACT and NEXT[1].

Component B – Field Support and Capacity Building

3.4 Landscape Facilitators (Objective 4)

- Coordinate with, train, and provide technical backstopping to the Landscape Facilitators deployed in each of the five SEPLS (Note: Landscape Facilitators are contracted directly by the National Secretariat under separate strategic grants, in line with the OP8 Orbital Implementation Model). LF shall preferably be based in, or have strong ties to the landscape/seascape, and have experience in community facilitation and relevant technical fields. Local recruitment (including youth and IPLC candidates) are encouraged.
- Provide regular, site-level support to grantees and communities, including:
  - **Capacity building:** organisational strengthening and participatory planning.
  - **Technical support:** on-site guidance on project activities in line with the landscape/seascape plan, with referral to the pool of local experts (3.6) when specialised expertise is needed.
  - **Grant cycle support:** helping communities develop concepts and proposals, providing technical guidance during implementation, and supporting grantees in preparing for monitoring and evaluation.
- Make field visits; the minimum frequency for each grantee is agreed in the workplan.
- Convey the link between grassroot grantees and district government, the multi-stakeholder landscape/seascape platform and National Secretariat, and facilitate the landscape-level learning forums (3.10) and village- and district-level policy engagement (3.15).
- Collect field data for the database management and scientific evaluation system (3.7), the GIS platform (3.8), GHG emission reduction/mitigation, and report regularly to the National Secretariat.

3.5 Capacity Building and Mentoring (Objective 5)

- Assess the capacity needs of Grassroot Grantee in each SEPLS.
- Provide training in community-based participatory monitoring; digital data collection and basic use of GIS tools.
- Develop simple training modules (e.g wildlife monitoring and climate change adaption and mitigation) and guidance materials.

[1] The Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) is a land-use-based GHG accounting tool developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) under its Economic and Policy Analysis of Climate Change (EPIC) programme. It estimates the carbon balance of projects, programmes and policies in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector.

- Record activity data GHG calculations need based on FAO Ex-Act / NEXT Tools (e.g. area restored or under improved management, trees planted, land-use change, renewable energy installed, fuel or energy saved).

3.6 Pool of Local Experts (Objective 6)

- Assess the technical needs of grantees and communities in each SEPLS, based on the baseline assessments and landscape/seascape plans.
- Identify and maintain a roster of local and thematic experts (e.g., from local universities, government extension services, or local NGOs) who can provide short-term, on-demand field support to grantees.
- Coordinate the deployment of these local experts in consultation with the National Secretariat and Landscape Facilitators.
- Track the use, quality and results of each assignment, and report on them every six months.

Component C – Data, GIS and Monitoring

3.7 Country Impact Assessment (Objective 7)

System design

- Design and conduct the country-level assessment of SGP interventions' impact on socio-ecological resilience across the five SEPLS (as per ProDoc Output 4.2), with a timeline for the two-year grant period, aligned with the OP8 results framework, the targets in the Project Document and the CPS, GEF core indicators (See Annex 2) and the landscape/seascape plans.

Data collection tools

- Develop simple, offline-ready tools that grantees can use to collect quantitative and qualitative data on site, and train and support them in entering the data.

Data management and dashboard

- Develop a community-friendly dashboard that brings together and visualizes grantee data across the five SEPLS, linked with the GIS platform and the impact assessment data. The dashboard is a visual and analytical tool; all official reporting and M&E data remains in the SGP Portal.

Regular operation and reporting

- Produce quarterly quantitative and qualitative scientific reports with brief analysis of progress against targets, emerging issues and lessons. Submit these reports to the National Secretariat to feed into the country-level evidence base for the independent Mid-Term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE).

3.8 Geographic Information System (Objective 8)

- Design and build a standardised GIS platform and data framework for OP8 (data standards, metadata, coordinate systems, data-sharing agreements and access rights), aligned with national spatial data standards. The platform must use open-source software and be hosted on infrastructure designated by the National Secretariat (YBUL) to ensure long-term sustainability
- Compile and integrate spatial data for all five SEPLS: administrative boundaries, land and sea use and land cover, protected and customary areas, grantee project sites, participatory maps, resilience indicators, threats and opportunities.

- Analyse spatial data to support the baseline assessments, landscape/seascape plans, impact mapping, planning inputs, grant-making and the calculation of global environmental benefits.
- Develop accessible visualisation products, such as an interactive web map or dashboard and printed maps for communities, local government and decision-makers.
- Provide comprehensive training, user manuals, and a maintenance plan to National Secretariat (YBUL) staff on managing the platform.
- At the end of the grant, execute a formal technical handover of the platform's administration rights, source code (where applicable), and databases to the National Secretariat

3.9 Landscape/Seascape Resilience Evaluation (Objective 9)

- Align the impact assessment methodology with the OP8 results framework and develop a community-based participatory M&E protocol in consultation with GEF SGP Indonesia.
- Conduct the mid-term and terminal resilience reassessments using the SEPLS indicators (Annex 1) to measure change against the baseline. Provide the reassessment data and analysis to the National Secretariat to inform the independent MTR and TE processes.
- Provide the technical data, calculations, and analysis to the National Secretariat to support the calculation of SEPLS resilience indicators and GEF core indicators (including global environmental benefits and GHG emissions mitigated), which the National Secretariat will use for official reporting against the OP8 results framework (See Annex 2).

Component D – Learning, Research and Knowledge

3.10 Regular Learning-Sharing Forums (Objective 10)

- Develop a learning agenda for the phase with the National Secretariat, setting out key learning questions, formats and schedule.
- Organise a learning forum in each SEPLS at least every six months, with grantees, Landscape Facilitators, village and district government, customary institutions, academia, the private sector and media.
- Facilitate peer-to-peer exchanges and field learning visits between grantees, within and across landscapes.
- Document the lessons from each forum and feed them back into the landscape/seascape plans and adaptive management.

3.11 Research and Innovation Hub (Objective 11)

Research agenda

- Develop an applied research and innovation agenda for OP8 with the National Secretariat, Landscape Facilitators and grantees, based on the challenges and opportunities identified in the assessments, plans, monitoring data and learning forums.

Applied research and innovation development

- Conduct applied and action research with grantees and communities, combining scientific methods with local and traditional knowledge.
- Co-develop practical innovations with grantees (technologies, practices, products, tools and business models).

- Apply systems thinking and behavioral science: Develop a preliminary systems diagnosis (causal loop diagram) for each of the five SEPLS to identify interconnections, feedback loops, and leverage points. Use this analysis to design and adapt innovations that overcome behavioral barriers (e.g., social norms, incentives, cognitive ease) and ensure they are compatible with traditional laws and cultural values.

Dissemination, scale-up and partnerships

- Package proven innovations into simple, ready-to-use guides, toolkits, videos and training materials in Bahasa Indonesia and, where relevant, local languages.
- Spread innovations to other grantees and landscapes through the Landscape Facilitators, learning forums, peer exchanges and the pool of local experts.
- Link promising innovations with universities, research institutes, innovation centres, government programmes, the private sector and investors for further development, incubation and scale-up.

3.12 Scientific and Policy Publications (Objective 12)

- Develop a publication plan with the National Secretariat early in the grant, covering topics, target journals and outlets, authorship, data ownership and timeline.
- Analyse baseline, reassessment, impact assessment, research and grantee data for publication.
- Package and publish the systems thinking and behavioral science outputs (SEPLS causal loop diagrams, systems maps, and behavioral insights) as accessible knowledge products and, where relevant, peer-reviewed articles, ensuring they document how root causes and social norms were addressed.
- Write and submit journal articles, preferably in nationally accredited or international peer-reviewed open-access journals, and produce working papers, conference papers and policy briefs.
- Produce SEPLS case studies and a lessons compendium, and submit them to relevant knowledge hub / scientific journals.

3.13 National Innovation and Ecological Summit (Objective 13)

- **Research:** conduct a synthesis study across the five SEPLS on themes agreed with the National Secretariat, drawing on assessment data, grantee results, policy engagement outcomes and field research; produce a summit research report and background papers.
- **Preparation:** develop the summit concept, theme, agenda and speakers in coordination with the National Secretariat, FAO and the NSC; form an organising committee; map and invite participants (ministries, district heads and Bappeda, DPRD, grantees and community representatives, academia, the private sector, development partners and media); prepare logistics, exhibitions and communication; and seek co-organisers and sponsors.
- **Event:** provide logistical and technical support for the summit, which is hosted and chaired by the National Secretariat and the NSC. The summit may include presentation of research findings, high-level policy dialogues, thematic sessions per SEPLS, community testimonies, exhibitions of community products and practices, and partnership and business matchmaking. Women, youth, IPLCs and persons with disabilities take part meaningfully as speakers and decision-makers.
- **Follow-up:** facilitate a joint declaration or commitment document, publish the summit proceedings, and track commitments through the policy engagement process (3.15), handing over the tracking matrix to the National Secretariat for final follow-up.

Component E – Policy and Partnerships

3.14 Integration into Planning and Penta Helix Partnerships (Objective 14)

- Analyse village and district planning documents and spatial plans (RPJMDes, RKPDes, RPJMD, RKPD, RTRW and coastal and marine zoning plans) to identify entry points for the landscape/seascape plans priorities.
- Prepare technical inputs for integrating plan priorities into these plans, and facilitate their discussion with village and district governments.
- Provide technical inputs and logistical support for Penta Helix dialogues convened by the National Secretariat at landscape/seascape and national level to align programmes and resources with the landscape/seascape plans.

3.15 Policy Engagement (Objective 15)

- Develop a policy engagement roadmap for each SEPLS and at national level, following the Policy Engagement Framework below.
- Prepare the evidence base for policy engagement from grantee practices, assessment results and research, and develop it into policy briefs, policy papers and academic papers.
- Provide technical backstopping,background materials, logistical support to the SGP National Secretariat and Landscape Facilitators for their regular audiences with ministries, regional government agencies, regional leaders and village governments
- Support the National Secretariat in preparing for consultations, FGDs and public hearings with government and DPRD, ensuring the participation of communities, women, youth and IPLCs.
- Track each policy process through drafting, adoption and early implementation.

Policy Engagement Framework

Level	Short term (monthly / annual)	Medium term (5 years)	Long term
National Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Forestry, Bappenas, Coordinating Ministry for Food Affairs	Regular audiences with relevant ministries, every 6 months by the SGP National Secretariat	• Inputs to ministry work programmes • National policy papers and FGDs involving communities, district heads and Bappeda	Academic paper
Landscape / District	• Regular audiences with relevant OPD, every 3 months by the Landscape Facilitator and every 6 months by the SGP National Secretariat	• Inputs to the RPJMD and Renstra OPD • Regent/mayor regulations (Perbup/Perwalkot) • Other policy inputs	District regulation (Perda)

Level	Short term (monthly / annual)	Medium term (5 years)	Long term
	• Engagement with regional leaders on the same schedule • Annual inputs to the RKPD and Renja OPD		
Village / Project	• Regular audiences with village governments, every 3 months by grantees and every 6 months together with the Landscape Facilitator • Annual inputs to the RKPDes	Inputs to the RPJMDes	Village regulation (Perdes)

The Strategic Partner carries out the short-term actions and initiates and advances the medium and long-term actions as far as possible, leaving a roadmap for their continuation after the grant. The National Innovation and Ecological Summit (3.13) serves as the main milestone of this framework, where research findings and policy inputs from all levels are presented and commitments from national and local leaders are secured.

4. Expected Deliverables and Results

The selected partner will deliver the items below. Final targets and dates are agreed in the grant agreement and workplan.

No	Deliverable	Indicative timing
1	Inception report: methodology for all components, stakeholder mapping, workplan, coordination plan with the National Secretariat, Landscape Facilitator deployment plan (technical roadmap for field coverage, training, and coordination), learning agenda and publication plan	Month 1–2
2	Landscape Facilitators: • Technical backstopping plans and coordination protocols established for the five Landscape Facilitators (contracted by the National Secretariat), including induction, field support plans, and monthly field report reviews. • induction completed and a field support plan per SEPLS • monthly field reports per facilitator (visits, support provided, issues and follow-up) • semi-annual summary of site-level capacity building and technical support	Deployed by Month 3; ongoing to Month 34

No	Deliverable	Indicative timing
3	Five SEPLS baseline assessment reports, with resilience indicator scores, participatory maps and participant data split by gender, youth, IPLC and disability	Month 2–5
4	Five landscape/seascape plans, validated by multi-stakeholder platforms and endorsed by the NSC, each with vision, outcomes, priority actions, project typology and results framework	Month 3–6
5	Environmental and livelihood impact assessment: • assessment framework and methodology • baseline, mid-term and end-of-phase reports on biodiversity, ecological connectivity, water quality and green livelihoods for each SEPLS • consolidated before–during–after comparison report	Framework Month 2–3; Baseline Month 3–6; Mid-term Month 15–17; End-of-phase Month 31–33.
6	Impact mapping: • impact maps of grantee activities per SEPLS, integrated into the GIS platform • landscape/seascape contribution analysis • compilation of qualitative impact stories	Each Semester
7	Training and mentoring delivered to Landscape Facilitators, grantees and local government on the landscape/seascape approach, resilience assessment, adaptive management, monitoring, safeguards and GESI, with reusable training modules	Month 2–20
8	Pool of local experts: • technical needs assessment per SEPLS • Roster of local experts (e.g., from local universities, extension services, or NGOs) covering priority field-support areas. • guidelines for requesting and deploying experts • assignment log and semi-annual report on technical assistance delivered	Roster by Month 4; services Month 4–24
9	Country Impact Assessment Reports (baseline, mid-term, terminal) aligned with ProDoc Output 4.2: • framework and timeline • data collection tools and data-entry guidelines • operational dashboard and user training • quarterly quantitative and qualitative reports with brief analysis • ready-to-use data tables • hand-over to the National Secretariat with documentation	Tools Month 2–3; dashboard Month 4; quarterly reports Month 3–30; hand-over Month 34
10	GIS platform: • spatial data assessment and data framework	Framework Month 3; platform Month 6;

No	Deliverable	Indicative timing
	• operational GIS platform with integrated data for all five SEPLS, hosted on YBUL-designated infrastructure. • web map or dashboard and printed maps • User training, maintenance plan, and formal administrative handover of the platform to the National Secretariat by Month 24	updates to Month 30; handover Month 34.
11	GHG accounting package: • methodology note (tools, emission factors, accounting periods, baseline and assumptions) • Use of FAO's EX-ACT / NEXT tool to calculate the ex-ante estimate of GHG emissions mitigated per SEPLS, split into Sub-Indicators 6.1 and 6.2 and into lifetime direct and indirect values, plus 6.3 and 6.4 where relevant • mid-term and end-of-phase updates based on evaluation data • Field data collected at representative sites per SEPLS to feed into the EX-ACT / NEXT (or equivalent) calculation files. • Handover of all EX-ACT / NEXT calculation files and source data to the National Secretariat for official GEF reporting.	Methodology Month 3; Ex-ante Month 6–8; Mid-term Month 15–17; End-of-phase Month 31–33.
12	Landscape-level PM&E protocol, mid-term resilience reassessment and terminal evaluation report comparing results with the baseline	Month 3–30
13	Learning-sharing reports from at least three learning forums per SEPLS and two national learning events, with participant data, lessons identified and follow-up actions	Month 3–30
14	Research and Innovation Hub: • applied research and innovation agenda • at least five research or innovation pilots (at least one per SEPLS) with feasibility assessments • innovation packages (guides, toolkits or training materials) • record of uptake by grantees and partners • Systems Thinking and Behavioral Science Analysis (1/ Five SEPLS systems maps (causal loop diagrams) visualising the root causes, feedback loops, and leverage points for the socio-ecological challenges in each landscape/seascape; 2/ A short methodology note on how the systems maps and behavioral insights (e.g., social norms, incentives, loss aversion) were used to shape the design of the research pilots and innovation packages; 3/ Documentation of the application of the "fusion approach" (blending traditional knowledge with technological and behavioral innovations) in at least one pilot per SEPLS.	Agenda Month 4–5; pilots Month 6–22; packages Month 18–32
15	Knowledge and publication package:	Month 3–30

No	Deliverable	Indicative timing
	• SEPLS case studies and lessons compendium • submissions to the SGP Solutions Library and IPSI • At least two to three scientific articles drafted and submitted to peer-reviewed journals, with Article Processing Charges (APCs) budgeted within the grant (at least one accepted or published by the end of the grant) • at least one paper presented at international conference • at least five policy briefs (one per SEPLS) and one national policy brief	
16	National Innovation and Ecological Summit: • research design, summit research report and background papers • concept note, agenda and participant list • Logistical and technical support for the summit, which is hosted and chaired by the National Secretariat and the NSC, with disaggregated participant data • joint declaration or commitment document and proceedings • follow-up matrix tracking commitments • communication products	Research Month 6–28; summit Month 30; follow-up to Month 34
17	Planning integration and partnership package: inputs to village and district plans and spatial plans, Penta Helix dialogues convened, and a co-financing map per SEPLS	Month 6–30
18	Policy engagement package for each SEPLS and at national level: • policy engagement roadmap following the framework • records of audiences and inputs to the RKPD/Renja OPD and RKPDes • at least one national policy paper/FGD • inputs to the RPJMD/Renstra OPD or RPJMDes where planning cycles allow • at least one local regulation (Perbup/Perwalkot, Perda or Perdes) or academic paper initiated per SEPLS	Month 3–32
19	Progress reports: quarterly data reports, semi-annual narrative and financial reports, and a final narrative and financial report with lessons learned	Per agreement; final by Month 34

5. Eligibility and Partner Criteria

The CPS describes Strategic Partners as mature national or regional NGOs, specialized CSOs, expert networks or academic consortiums able to work across multiple landscapes/seascapes, transboundary or nationally.

Mandatory requirements

- Legally registered Indonesian entity (Yayasan, Perkumpulan or equivalent), or an academic institution (e.g University / Research Institution) or consortium with a lead legal entity.
- Proven record of at least 5 years in community-based natural resource management, participatory planning or related applied research.
- Demonstrated experience facilitating participatory assessments and multi-stakeholder planning with communities and local government, ideally in one or more of the five priority SEPLS.
- Financial management capacity for grants of this size, with audited or auditable accounts.
- No conflict of interest with the National secretariat or NSC members. The lead applicant organization, its board members, and senior staff may not be sitting members of the NSC or the National Secretariat, and may not be members, staff or relatives of the grantee organisations they support.

Desirable

- Multidisciplinary expert team (ecology and biodiversity, agriculture, agroforestry and fisheries, watershed and coastal management, water quality, social science and gender, livelihoods and enterprise development, spatial planning and GIS, data management, policy, research and scientific writing).
- Presence in, or established networks with, local facilitators and organisations in the five priority SEPLS.
- Proven capacity in ecological field surveys (biodiversity, water quality), landscape/seascape connectivity analysis, remote sensing and socio-economic livelihood assessment, including access to accredited laboratories where needed.
- Experience developing and operating data management systems, digital data-collection tools, GIS platforms and dashboards for community-based or donor-funded programmes.
- Proven capacity in applied and action research and community-based innovation, and a track record of scientific publications, ideally through partnership with a university, research institute or innovation centre.
- Track record in policy advocacy and engagement with national ministries, district governments, DPRD and village governments, including drafting policy papers, academic papers or local regulations.
- Experience organising national-level, high-level multi-stakeholder events and producing the research that underpins them.
- Access to a wide network of experts and institutions (universities, research institutes, government and private sector).
- Prior GEF, SGP, FAO or comparable donor experience.
- Co-financing (cash or in-kind contributions), including pro-bono or academic/CSR expertise.

Consortia are welcome, for example an NGO working with a university or research institute. One lead applicant signs the grant agreement and is accountable for all deliverables.

6. Grant Size, Duration and Budget

The Strategic Partner can access a total grant of **up to USD 150,000** for the full grant period. The NSC sets final duration and disbursement schedules case by case (CPS, Operational Agility).

Item	Provision
Maximum grant	USD 150,000 (IDR 2,718,750,000 at the UN operational rate of 1 USD = 18,125 IDR, dated 09 Nov 2026), covering the partner's technical staff, baseline assessments, research, GIS development, and technical backstopping for the Landscape Facilitators across all five SEPLS. (Note: Landscape Facilitator costs and related field operations are funded separately by the National Secretariat. The exact grant amount will be determined by the NSC based on the actual costs of the proposed activities and services).
Duration	34 months
Disbursement	In tranches linked to approved deliverables and reports (proposed: inception, endorsement of the five plans, final)
Co-financing	Cash or in-kind contributions encouraged and counted in the proposal; the CPS targets a **1:1 co-financing ratio**
Currency	Budget in IDR (USD equivalent shown at the exchange rate of submission)

Indicative budget guidance

- Direct programme costs should take the largest share of the budget. These include field assessments, multi-stakeholder platform meetings, training, mentoring, learning forums, policy dialogues, consultations, FGDs, and knowledge products.
- Landscape Facilitator backstopping costs (training workshops, coordination meetings, and technical supervision provided by the SP to the five Landscape Facilitators) should be budgeted realistically. (Note: LF salaries, field travel, and direct operational costs are covered under their separate strategic grants with the National Secretariat).
- Field survey and laboratory costs for the biodiversity, water quality and livelihood assessments at three points in time (including equipment, sample analysis and access to remote sites) may be limited to representative sample sites per SEPLS.
- Data, dashboard and GIS costs (open-source software integration, hosting on YBUL-designated infrastructure, devices for field data collection where needed, data and GIS officer time, and training).
- Local experts costs (fees, travel and logistics) should be budgeted as a flexible, demand-driven technical-assistance line managed with the National Secretariat, capped at a maximum of 10% of the grant.
- Applied research and innovation pilot costs (field trials, materials and prototypes, demonstration plots and innovation packages).
- Publication costs (Article Processing Charges for 2–3 open-access journals, proofreading and translation, conference participation, and design and printing of policy briefs).
- National Innovation and Ecological Summit costs (synthesis research, venue, logistics, participation of community and local government representatives from all five SEPLS, exhibitions, proceedings and communication). (Note: The SP covers logistics and technical preparation; the

summit is hosted by the National Secretariat). Co-organisation and sponsorship by government, development partners or the private sector are encouraged.

- Travel and logistics to all five SEPLS, including remote and island sites, should be budgeted realistically.
- Staff and consultancy costs should be proportionate and justified.
- Overhead and administrative costs should be a maximum of 10%.
- Costs for M&E, safeguards and communication must be budgeted inside the grant.
- Pro-bono expert input and contributions from research, academic and government partners are encouraged and counted as co-financing.

7. Application Process and Timeline

Applications are submitted through the SGP Portal in response to this targeted open call. Late or incomplete applications will not be considered.

Required information and documents

1. Proposal (concept, methodology for each component, workplan, results framework, risk and safeguards screening).
2. Detailed budget in IDR, with co-financing sources.
3. Organisation profile, legal documents and NPWP.
4. Financial statements or audit reports for the last 2 years.
5. CVs of key team members and 2–3 references from comparable landscape, participatory planning, assessment or research work.
6. Proposed approach for providing technical backstopping and coordination to the Landscape Facilitators contracted by the National Secretariat.
7. An indicative list of local experts or partner institutions that can provide short-term field support, with their areas of expertise and confirmation of availability.
8. For consortia: letter of commitment from each member and a lead-partner declaration.
9. Optional: a sample landscape/seascape assessment or plan the applicant has produced, and a list of relevant publications by the applicant or key team members.

Indicative timeline

Step	Date
Open call published on SGP Portal	9 November 2026
Proposal Clinic	12 November 2026
Application deadline	23 November 2026
Screening and NSC review	4 December 2026
Announcement of selected partner	7 December 2026
Grant agreement and inception	9 December 2026

8. Evaluation, Selection, Reporting and Contact

The National Secretariat screens applications for eligibility. The National Steering Committee (NSC) evaluates and selects the partner on specialized expertise and track record. Proposed scoring (to be confirmed by the NSC):

Evaluation Area	Sub-Criterion	Guiding Questions / Evidence to Review	Rating anchors (Whole numbers only)	Verification	Max Points
A. Organizational Profile	**A1. Alignment and track record**	Does the organization's mission align with the project? Does it have a credible track record (at least 5 years) in landscape/seascape approaches, participatory assessment, and multi-stakeholder planning?	3 = clear alignment and strong, verifiable track record; 2 = alignment clear but track record is limited; 1 = weak or poorly evidenced; 0 = no alignment	Organization profile; registration; 2-3 references from comparable work	3
	A2. Research and policy experience	Does the organization have a track record in applied research, community-based innovation, and policy engagement?	3 = strong evidence (publications, policy briefs, past pilots); 2 = relevant experience with partial evidence; 1 = limited; 0 = none	Publication list; references; sample assessments/plans	3
	A3. Financial and administrative capacity	Does the organization have basic financial systems in place (audits, procurement, asset controls) for a grant of this size?	3 = systems in place and documented; 2 = systems in place, partially documented; 1 = basic systems with gaps; 0 = none demonstrated	Audited financial statements for last 2 years; organogram	3
	A4. Team composition and governance	Is the team multidisciplinary (ecology, GIS, policy, research)? Does it include a dedicated gender/social inclusion expert? Is the pool of local	6 = fully multidisciplinary with dedicated gender expert and strong local network; 4-5 = good team but missing one key area; 2-3 = partial;	CVs of key team; organogram; list of local experts	6

		experts well-defined?	1 = weak; 0 = none described		
SECTION SUBTOTAL - A					**15**
B. Technical Profile	**B1. Baseline and impact assessment design**	Is the methodology for the SEPLS resilience baseline and environmental/livelihood impact assessment scientifically sound, participatory, and gender-responsive?	5 = rigorous, participatory, and explicitly gender-responsive; 3-4 = sound but missing gender/participation elements; 1-2 = weak; 0 = not described	Assessment design; sampling methodology; mention of sex-disaggregated data	5
	B2. Coherence and effectiveness to Plan development and LF backstopping	Is the approach to co-developing the landscape/seascape plans and providing technical backstopping to the Landscape Facilitators coherent and effective?	6 = highly coherent, clear understanding of YBUL's HR role vs. SP's technical role; 4-5 = coherent with minor gaps; 2-3 = partial; 1 = weak; 0 = no coherence	Methodology for Section 3.2 and 3.4; workplan	6
	B3. Participatory M&E, Data, GIS, and Impact Dashboard	Is the design of the open-source GIS platform, the data management system, and the community dashboard feasible and complementary to the SGP Portal?	5 = highly feasible, open-source, clear handover plan to YBUL; 3-4 = good but lacks handover/sustainability detail; 1-2 = minimal; 0 = not addressed	GIS methodology; dashboard design; data privacy protocol	5
	B4 Sustainability and handover: GIS/data handover to YBUL, roadmap beyond the grant	Will the plans, GIS platform, expert roster and partnerships continue after the grant, with a clear handover to YBUL beyond the project period?	3 = clear plan and realistic deliverables; 2 = partial; 1 = minimal; 0 = none	Handover plan; GIS maintenance plan; MoUs / letters of support; co-financing commitments	3
	B5. Sustainabilit	Does the proposal show how proven practices and	**3** = clear scaling pathway (packaging,	Sustainability plan; MoU or letters of intent	3

	y and handover	innovations will be packaged and spread to other grantees, landscapes/seascapes and partners? Does it show how they will be disseminated so they can scale beyond the five SEPLS?	dissemination channels, policy uptake) · **2** = dissemination planned, no uptake pathway · **1** = scaling mentioned without method · **0** = none	for post-grant scaling	
	B6 Learning forums, research and innovation hub, publications and summit	Is there a coherent strategy for policy engagement (roadmaps), knowledge publication (2-3 articles, case studies), and technical support for the National Summit?	3 = coherent strategy and realistic deliverables; 2 = partial plan; 1 = minimal; 0 = none	Policy roadmap; publication plan; summit prep plan	3
SECTION SUBTOTAL - B					**25**
C. Programmatic profile	**C1. Understanding of SEPLS and OP8 context**	Does the applicant demonstrate a deep understanding of the SEPLS concept, the OP8 CPS, the five specific landscapes (Buleleng, East Lombok, Komodo, Central Aceh, Meratus), and the Orbital Implementation Model?	5 = explicit, strong understanding of all elements; 3-4 = clear in some, partial in others; 1-2 = weak; 0 = none	Narrative in proposal; specific references to the 5 SEPLS	5
	C2. Contribution to GEF Core Indicators	Are project-level indicators defined with baselines and targets, explicitly linked to the relevant GEF Core Indicators ?	7 = defined with baselines, targets, and explicit linkage; 5-6 = defined with partial linkage; 3-4 = defined without baselines or targets; 1-2 = weak; 0 = none	Results framework; Annex 2 indicators linkage	7

	C3. Gender-responsiveness and inclusion	Does the proposal demonstrate how women, youth, IPLCs, and persons with disabilities will be actively engaged, disaggregated in data, and benefit equitably across all components?	7 = fully integrated with specific methodologies and targets; 5-6 = identified with gaps; 3-4 = partial; 1-2 = weak; 0 = not identified	Gender/inclusion plan; disaggregated targets; methodology for FPIC	7
	C4. Innovation, scaling, and systems thinking	Does the proposal introduce credible innovations with a clear scaling pathway? Does it explicitly integrate systems thinking (e.g., causal loop diagrams) and behavioral science to address root causes and social norms?	5 = highly credible innovation with clear scaling plan AND fully integrated systems/behavioral methodology; 3-4 = credible innovation or systems integration with minor gaps; 1-2 = partial or weak in one area; 0 = none	Research/Innovation Hub section; Methodology for Section 3.11; sample causal loop diagrams	5
	C5. Leveraging of partnerships	Does the proposal identify concrete Penta Helix partnerships (private sector, government, academia) strengthening delivery or co-financing?	6 = concrete with defined roles and commitments; 4-5 = identified with partial definition; 2-3 = general references; 1 = weak; 0 = none	Letters of support; partner MoUs; co-financing table	6
SECTION SUBTOTAL - C					**33**
D. Financial Profile	**D1. Realistic, coherent budget**	Is the budget realistic and cost-effective? Are all costs eligible under SGP rules (admin costs ≤10%, local experts ≤10%)?	10 = realistic, compliant, within ceiling; 7-9 = largely realistic with minor issues; 4-6 = notable issues; 1-3 = significant issues; 0 = not realistic	Budget spreadsheet; budget narrative	10

	D2. Matching contribution	Is co-financing (cash and/or in-kind) documented, verifiable, and aligned with the CPS 1:1 target?	10 = fully documented and verifiable; 7-9 = documented with minor gaps; 4-6 = partial; 1-3 = weak; 0 = none	Co-financing letters; valuation table	10
SECTION SUBTOTAL - D					**20**
E. Risk Management & Safeguards	**E1. Risk identification**	Are environmental, social, operational, and financial risks identified, including specific ESMF Annex 1 moderate-risk activities?	5 = comprehensive across categories; 3-4 = identified with gaps; 1-2 = partial; 0 = none	Risk register; ESMF screening	5
	E2. Mitigation measures	Are mitigation measures practical, proportionate, and specific to the identified risks?	5 = practical, proportionate, and specific; 3-4 = adequate with gaps; 1-2 = weak; 0 = none	Safeguards section; GESI plan	5
SECTION SUBTOTAL - E					**10**
TOTAL					**100**

Reporting and monitoring. The partner submits quarterly data reports, semi-annual narrative and financial reports, and a final report. Semi-annual reports include updates on Landscape Facilitator field support, technical assistance delivered through the pool of local experts, learning forums held, research and innovation pilots, the status of each policy process against the Policy Engagement Framework, and the preparation and, later, the commitments of The National Innovation and Ecological Summit. The partner submits each baseline assessment, plan, impact assessment and reassessment to the National Secretariat and the NSC for review, records results in the SGP Portal at agreed milestones, takes part in the National Secretariat and NSC supervision and learning visits (at least twice a year), and uses the participatory M&E approach of OP8. Safeguards and GESI reporting follow GEF and FAO requirements.

Contact. Questions go to the SGP Indonesia National Secretariat at info@sgp-indonesia.org.

Annex 1. Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

A1.1 Purpose

The Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS were developed under the Satoyama Initiative by UNU-IAS, Bioversity International, IGES and UNDP, and are used by the GEF SGP and COMDEKS worldwide. They help communities and local stakeholders discuss, score and understand the resilience of their landscape/seascape, meaning its ability to adapt to pressures and recover from shocks while keeping its ecological, social and economic functions.

In OP8, the indicators are used to:

- set the baseline for each of the five SEPLS (Objective 1);
- guide the landscape and seascape plans (Objective 2);
- track change at mid-term and at the terminal evaluation (Objective 9).

The indicators are a tool for community self-assessment and dialogue. They complement the quantitative biodiversity, connectivity, water quality and livelihood data collected under Objective 3, but do not replace it.

A1.2 The 20 Indicators

Area	No	Indicator	Guiding question (indicative)
Landscape/seascape diversity and ecosystem protection	1	Landscape/seascape diversity	Does the landscape/seascape contain a varied mosaic of land and sea uses (forest, farmland, gardens, rivers, coasts, seas)?
	2	Ecosystem protection	Are important ecosystems (forests, watersheds, mangroves, reefs, sacred sites) protected, formally or customarily?
	3	Ecological interactions between different components of the landscape/seascape	Are the different parts of the landscape/seascape (upland–lowland, land–sea) well connected and supporting each other?

	4	Recovery and regeneration of the landscape/seascape	Can the landscape/seascape recover from shocks such as floods, drought, fire, storms or pest outbreaks?
Biodiversity (including agricultural biodiversity)	5	Diversity of local food system	Do communities eat a diverse range of foods produced or collected locally?
	6	Maintenance and use of local crop varieties and animal breeds	Are local and traditional crop varieties and animal breeds still kept, used and exchanged?
	7	Sustainable management of common resources	Are shared resources (forest, water, pasture, fishing grounds) used sustainably under agreed rules?
Knowledge and innovation	8	Innovation in agriculture and conservation practices	Do communities develop or adopt new practices that improve production and conservation?
	9	Traditional knowledge related to biodiversity	Is traditional knowledge about biodiversity, farming and natural resources still held and passed on to younger generations?
	10	Documentation of biodiversity-associated knowledge	Is local knowledge documented (in writing, maps, video or seed registers) and accessible to the community?
	11	Women's knowledge	Is women's knowledge about biodiversity and resource management recognised, respected and used?

Governance and social equity	12	Rights in relation to land/water and other natural resource management	Do communities have secure and recognised rights to the land, water and resources they depend on?
	13	Community-based landscape/seascape governance	Do communities have effective institutions to make and enforce decisions about the landscape/seascape?
	14	Social capital in the form of cooperation across the landscape/seascape	Do communities and groups cooperate across villages and sectors on shared landscape/seascape issues?
	15	Social equity (including gender equity)	Do women, youth, IPLCs, persons with disabilities and poorer households have fair access to resources, benefits and decision-making?
Livelihoods and well-being	16	Socio-economic infrastructure	Is basic infrastructure (roads, water, energy, schools, markets, communication) adequate for community needs?
	17	Human health and environmental conditions	Are community health and environmental conditions (clean water, air, sanitation, low pollution) good?
	18	Income diversity	Do households have several sources of income, reducing their dependence on a single activity?
	19	Biodiversity-based livelihoods	Do communities earn income from sustainable use of local biodiversity (e.g. NTFPs, local products, ecotourism)?

	20	Socio-ecological mobility	Can households and communities adapt their resource use, location or livelihood strategies in response to change?

A1.3 Scoring

Each indicator is scored by participants on a five-point scale, together with the direction of change (trend):

Score	Meaning	Trend
5	Very high	↑ Upward
4	High	→ No change
3	Medium	↓ Downward
2	Low	
1	Very low	

Participants score individually first, then agree on group scores through discussion. The reasons behind each score are recorded, since these qualitative explanations are as important as the numbers.

A1.4 Assessment Process

Stage 1 – Preparation

- Clarify the purpose of the assessment with the National Secretariat, the Landscape Facilitator and local stakeholders.
- Define the SEPLS and its boundary, and gather existing information about the landscape/seascape and its communities.
- Identify participants and facilitators, ensuring balanced representation of women, youth, IPLCs, persons with disabilities, different villages and different livelihood groups.
- Translate the indicators into Bahasa Indonesia and local languages, and adapt the guiding questions to the local context (e.g. coastal and marine terms for West Manggarai, watershed terms for Central Aceh). The 20 indicators themselves are kept unchanged so that results can be compared across SEPLS and over time.
- Obtain FPIC from IPLC communities.

Stage 2 – Workshop

- Introduction, participatory mapping of the landscape/seascape, and discussion of biodiversity and resilience.
- Explanation of each indicator.
- Individual scoring, followed by group discussion and agreed scores.
- Where useful, separate scoring groups (e.g. women, youth, elders, fishers or farmers) so that different perspectives are visible before they are combined.

Stage 3 – Follow-up

- Analyse the scores and discussions, and present the results back to the community for validation.
- Identify strengths, weaknesses and key topics, and turn them into priority actions for the landscape/seascape plan.
- Evaluate the exercise with participants.

A1.5 Application in OP8

Stage	Timing	Use
Baseline	Month 2–5	Baseline resilience profile of each SEPLS; input to the landscape/seascape plans and grant-making priorities
Mid-term reassessment	Around Month 12	Review progress, inform adaptive management and adjust plans and grant priorities
Terminal evaluation	Month 21–23	Measure change against the baseline and document lessons

To make results comparable and credible, the Strategic Partner will:

- use the same indicators, scale, boundaries and, as far as possible, the same participant groups at each stage;
- hold at least one workshop per SEPLS. Larger or more varied landscapes may need several workshops (e.g. upstream and downstream, or by village cluster);
- record participant data split by gender, age, IPLC and disability status;
- triangulate community scores with the quantitative data from the impact assessment (Objective 3), the monitoring system and the GIS platform;
- present results as scores per indicator and per area, with trends, using simple visual tools such as radar (spider) charts, and store them in the monitoring system and GIS platform.

Minimum content of each assessment report:

- description of the SEPLS and its boundary;
- methodology and participants;
- participatory maps;
- scores and trends for all 20 indicators, with the reasons given;
- analysis by area;
- comparison with previous assessments (for the mid-term and terminal reports);
- priority actions agreed with the community.

A1.6 Reference

UNU-IAS, Bioversity International, IGES and UNDP (2014). *Toolkit for the Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS).* An updated 2024 edition is also available from UNU-IAS.

Annex 2. Country-level Results Framework

Country-level Results framework		
Project Indicators	**MTR target**	**TE target**
GEF Core Indicator 3 - Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare)	2,257	6,449
SGP grantees in Indonesia will be supported to restore 6,449 ha over the 2025-2029 period. SGP interventions counting towards achieving this target include activities to restore agricultural land (including restoration practices to enhance soil and water conservation, erosion control, groundwater recharge, and improved vegetative cover), forest and forest land (including interventions for the creation of forest corridors between protected areas and reestablishment of native forests), natural grass and shrublands (including the creation of grassland corridors between protected areas and reestablishment of native grassland landscapes), and wetlands including estuaries and mangroves (including green infrastructure development to provide water to wetlands and erosion control activities).		
GEF Core Indicator 4 - Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare)	39,502	112,863
SGP grantees in Indonesia will be supported to improve practices across 112,863 ha of landscapes over the 2025-2028 period. SGP interventions counting towards achieving this target include activities to improve biodiversity management (SGP projects should qualitatively describe the benefits provided to biodiversity through a change in management and provide GIS files showing the extent of land outside of protected areas under this improved management), and sustainably manage land in production systems (SGP projects should explain the improved practices applied that benefit physical improvements in the environment such as soil and soil carbon, nutrient recycling, diversity and functionality of vegetation cover, micro-climates, and water).		
GEF Core Indicator 5 - Area of marine habitat under improved practices (hectare)	2,822	8,062
SGP grantees in Indonesia will be supported to improve practices across 8,062 ha of seascapes over the 2025-2029 period. SGP interventions counting towards achieving this target include: activities in Large Marine Ecosystems (Indonesian Sea) to reduce pollution and hypoxia (including from nutrient loading that would otherwise lead to hypoxia, SGP projects should explain measures for pollution reduction achieved through policy and infrastructure investments to address point and non-point sources); and interventions to avoid Marine Litter (SGP projects should report the type (e.g. plastic, metal, etc.) and the amount of debris, including plastic, prevented from entering the ocean as a result of SGP interventions, they should also explain the measures employed by the SGP project that resulted in such reduction).		
GEF Core Indicator 6 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO2e)	321,717	648,045
SGP grantees in Indonesia will be supported to mitigate an estimated 648,045 CO2e of GHGs (estimated using FAO's NEXT Tool). SGP interventions counting towards achieving this target include Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use; and emission avoided including GHG benefits from SGP intervention supporting the use of renewable energy (ex. solar powered irrigation systems or solar driers) and energy efficiency (ex. improved cookstoves).		
GEF Core Indicator 9 – Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (metric ton of toxic chemicals reduced)	TBC	TBC
SGP grantees in Indonesia will be support: low-chemical/non-chemical systems particularly in food production and urban agriculture (SGP projects should describe the type and number of proposed technologies including use of non-chemical or low-chemicals technologies or techniques such as replacement of POPS pesticides by integrated pesticide management or elimination of POPs by substitution by green chemicals); and directly avoiding POPs/Mercury containing materials and products (SGP projects should describe how the reduction of the POPs/Mercury results in the direct avoidance of a product or material that would have contained the POP/Mercury without SGP interventions).		
GEF Core Indicator 11 – People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)	5,079	14,511
SGP projects in Indonesia will directly support over 14,511 beneficiaries including over 7,255 women, 2,322 youth and 2,322 persons with disability. SGP projects should capture the number of individual people who receive targeted support and/or who use the specific resources that SGP interventions maintain or enhance. Support is defined as direct assistance from the project/activity. Direct beneficiaries are all individuals receiving targeted support from a given project. Targeted support is		

the intentional and direct assistance of a project to individuals or groups of individuals who are aware that they are receiving that support and/or who use the specific resources.		
SGP-Specific Core Indicator 12 – Number of grants directly targeting:		
women's or women-led groups and/or organizations	30-50%	30-50%
youth or youth-led groups and/or organizations	10-16%	10-16%
indigenous peoples' and local communities; and/or organizations	5-10%	5-10%
The SGP country team and partners will ensure that 30 to 50% of all grants are directly targeting women or women-led groups and/or organizations, 10-16% of all grants are directly targeting youth or youth-led groups and/or organizations, and 5-10% are directly targeting indigenous peoples' and/or local communities/organizations.		
SGP-Specific Core Indicator 13 – Amount of grant funding of total grant portfolio accessed by:		
women's or women-led groups and/or organizations	751,572	2,147,349
youth or youth-led groups and/or organizations	240,503	687,152
indigenous peoples' and local communities and/or organizations	150,314	429,470
The SGP country team and partners will ensure that 30 to 50% of all grants up to USD2,147,349 are directly targeting women or women-led groups and/or organizations, 10-16% of all grants USD684,000 are directly targeting youth or youth-led groups and/or organizations, and 5-10% of all grants up to USD427,500 are directly targeting indigenous peoples' and local communities and/or organizations.		
Component 1 – Program co-design and inclusive governance **Outcome 1 – Enabling environment strengthened**		
I1 – Number of women, youth, IPLCs and people with disability engaged in the co-design of country program strategies		
Women	20%	50%
Youth	10%	30%
IPLCs	10%	30%
People with disability	5%	15%
During project inception, the SGP country team and partners will facilitate the participation of women organizations, youth groups, representatives of Indigenous people and local communities and people with disabilities during national, sub-national and local stakeholders' engagement processes to inform the co-design of the SGP country program strategies.		
I2 – Number of dialogues held with CSOs, Public and Private partners to enhance policy coherence, cross-sectoral coordination and galvanize local partnerships	7	19
This indicator will be tracked through an estimated 19 dialogues to be held in Indonesia to support policy coherence, improve coordination and broker local partnerships including (as applicable based on national circumstances): x Dialogue with National NGOs; x Dialogue with the Private Sector; x Dialogue with Academia and Media organizations, and x sub-national Dialogues with relevant Gov. entities, local NGOs, CSOs and CBOs.		
Component 2 - Community-led grants to community based and civil society organization **Outcome 2 - Socio-ecological resilience strengthened in target landscapes and seascapes**		
I5 – Number of SGP projects using improved agro-ecological practices, nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches to support sustainable agri-food systems across priority landscapes and seascapes	30	86
This indicator will be tracked through an estimated 86 SGP interventions under SGP 2.0 thematic priorities related to "Sustainable Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Security" and "Community-based management of Threatened Ecosystems and Species". These will be covered through a tailored package of FAO's technical solutions including those related to rangelands, small scale fisheries, agrobiodiversity, watershed rehabilitation, and avoiding deforestation.		

I6- Number of SGP projects supporting access to cost-effective renewable and clean energy solutions including in urban setups, remote rural sites and outer islands	8	21
This indicator will be tracked through an estimated 21 SGP interventions under SGP 2.0 thematic priority related to "Low-Carbon Energy Access Co-Benefits". These will be covered through a tailored package of FAO's technical solutions including those related to low carbon energy, agricultural residues and biogas production.		
I7 – Number of locally led solutions exploring alternatives to the use of harmful chemicals and supporting sustainable waste management	5	14
This indicator will be tracked through an estimated 14 SGP interventions under SGP 2.0 thematic priority related to "Local to Global Coalitions for Chemicals and Waste Management". These will be covered through a tailored package of FAO's technical solutions including those related to transforming waste and the use of agrochemicals.		
I8 – Number of SGP grantees (CSOs/CBOs) who benefited from tailored technical assistance to design and deliver community-led interventions that foster socio-ecological resilience	50	143
This indicator will be tracked through an estimated total of about 143 SGP interventions benefiting from FAO's technical assistance through solution kits to inspire the co-design of innovative solutions, and tailored incubation and acceleration services.		
I9 – Number of locally led initiatives supporting sustainable urban solutions (sustainable agriculture,	8	21
This indicator will be tracked through an estimated 21 SGP interventions under SGP 2.0 thematic priority related to "Catalyzing Sustainable Urban Solutions". These will be covered through a tailored package of FAO's technical solutions including those related to urban food systems and greener cities.		
I10- Percentage of SGP projects with specific activities to empower IPLCs, women, youth and/or people with disabilities	75%	90%
The SGP country team in cooperation with the grantees will facilitate the incorporation of specific activities in SGP projects to empower women organizations, youth groups, Indigenous people and local communities and/or people with disabilities.		