



Project Identification Form (PIF) entry – Full Sized Project – GEF - 7

Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Malaysia

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10363

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI☐ CBIT☐ NGI**Project Title**

Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Malaysia

Countries

Malaysia

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

UNOPS

Executing Partner Type

Others

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Livelihoods, Climate resilience, Innovation, Community-based adaptation, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Climate Change Mitigation, Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Renewable Energy, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Sustainable Forest, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Ecosystem Approach, Sustainable Livelihoods, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Income Generating Activities, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Productivity, Land Cover and Land cover change, Food Security, Biodiversity, Biomes, Rivers, Tropical Rain Forests, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Species, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Threatened Species, Mainstreaming, Tourism, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approach, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Academia, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Beneficiaries, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Behavior change, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Participation, Local Communities, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Indigenous Peoples, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Participation and leadership, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Integrated Programs, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Sustainable Food Systems, Smallholder Farming, Landscape Restoration, Integrated Landscapes, Food Value Chains, Sustainable Cities, Integrated urban planning, Urban sustainability framework, Transport and Mobility, Green space, Urban Biodiversity, Municipal waste management, Urban Food Systems, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

48 In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

237,500

Submission Date

10/11/2019

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-1	GET	1,430,000	2,747,000
CCM-1-1	GET	1,070,000	1,353,000
Total Project Cost (\$)		2,500,000	4,100,000

B. Indicative Project description summary

Project Objective

To enable community organizations to take collective action for adaptive landscape management in building socio-ecological resilience in i) the Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve, Sabah; ii) the Middle and Upper Baram, Sarawak and iii) the Klang Valley, Peninsular Malaysia for global environmental benefits and sustainable development.

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	Technical Assistance	<p>1.1 Improved governance of selected landscapes for socio-ecological resilience through multi-stakeholder governance platforms and participatory decision making</p> <p>1.2 Civil society and community organisations in selected landscapes build their adaptive management capacities by implementing community level projects to achieve biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and socio ecological production landscape resilience.</p> <p>1.3 Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing sustainable community enterprises and improving market access.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Multi-stakeholder groups formed, and Memorandum of Agreement signed among the major stakeholders regarding long term outcomes for each landscape.</p> <p>1.1.2 Comprehensive socio-ecological baseline assessments conducted through participatory research and planning</p> <p>1.1.3 Landscape strategies developed by multi-stakeholder groups for each landscape</p> <p>1.1.4 Typology of community level small grant projects and selection criteria developed by multi-stakeholder groups.</p> <p>1.2.1 Community level small grant projects that conserve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem services (participatory decision, co-management of protected areas, watershed management)</p> <p>1.2.2 Community level small grant projects that build the ecological resilience of mosaic production</p>	GET	1,406,842	3,060,619

- 1.4 Increased adoption (or development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficiency technologies and climate mitigation options at community level.
- landscapes through cropping system diversification
- 1.3.1 Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that develop community enterprises through access to fair trade and new markets, increase effective distribution of community products, improve marketing strategies (business model innovation and new technology) and improve quality of community products
- 1.4.1 Community level small grant projects to build the capacities of community organisations to plan strategically and implement projects that increase energy efficiency and reduce impact on climate through the use of renewable energy and waste management.
- 1.4.2 Broader adoption of successfully piloted community level renewable energy (RE) and energy efficient technologies through upscaling programs at landscape level.
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Knowledge Management on landscape governance and adaptive management for Upscaling and Replication	Technical Assistance	2.1 Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscape, country and to the global SGP network. 2.2 Adoption of successful SGP supported technologies, practices or systems by policy makers, government agencies, financial partners and private sector at regional and national levels.	2.1.1 Knowledge generation through project monitoring and evaluation, with lessons compiled, systematized and disseminated to multiple audiences. 2.2. Detailed analysis of successful grant project portfolios in each landscape, lessons learned/best practices and market opportunities documented to provide policy inputs at regional and national level.	GET	974,110	844,143
Sub Total (\$)					2,380,952	3,904,762
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
GET					119,048	195,238
Sub Total(\$)					119,048	195,238
Total Project Cost(\$)					2,500,000	4,100,000

C. Indicative sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000
Government	Ministry of Energy Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change (MESTECC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000
Government	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources (KATS)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000
Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry (MOA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000
Government	Sabah Parks	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000
Private Sector	Habitat Foundation	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,000
CSO	Grantee	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,100,000
CSO	Grantee	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,100,000
Total Project Cost(\$)				4,100,000

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The Investment Mobilized figures are based on discussions with the sources identified and will be formally confirmed through co-financing letters defining each contribution in cash or in kind. SGP global policy requests grant recipient CSOs to contribute to their projects in cash to the best of their abilities. The National Steering Committee will foster compliance with this policy as appropriate. These contributions will only be confirmed during project implementation at the time of grant project approval. The SGP National Coordinator was instructed to differentiate co-financing commitments between those corresponding to recurrent costs e.g. salaries of NGO or government staff, costs of premises, etc., and Investment Mobilized, corresponding to new and additional funding either directly

contributed to SGP for application to SGP project grants (as grantee contributions in kind and in cash), or mobilized investment to support project objectives, but not managed by SGP.

D. Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,430,000	135,850	1,565,850
UNDP	GET	Malaysia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,070,000	101,650	1,171,650
Total GEF Resources(\$)					2,500,000	237,500	2,737,500

E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Amount (\$)

100,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

9,500

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	70,000	6,650	76,650
UNDP	GET	Malaysia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	30,000	2,850	32,850
Total Project Costs(\$)					100,000	9,500	109,500

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,000.00			

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
43000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
23,000.00			

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
20,000.00			

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted
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Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	300000	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)				

Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)
Anticipated start year of accounting
Duration of accounting


Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	300,000			
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
Small Hydropower	0.06			

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	5,000			
Male	5,000			
Total	10000	0	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) *the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed;*

Background:

Malaysia is a nation located in Southeast Asia. It consists of 13 states and three Federal Territories. Eleven of the states and two of the Federal Territories (of Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya) are in Peninsular Malaysia, and these are separated by the South China Sea from the states of Sabah and Sarawak in the island of Borneo. The Federal Territory of Labuan consisting of the island of Labuan is located off the coast of western Sabah. Malaysia has an area of approximately 330,345 km², with about 8,840 km of coastline and over 879 islands.

Malaysia is one of twelve mega-biodiversity countries in the World where rich species and ecosystem diversities are recognised. Malaysia has an estimated 15,000 species of vascular plants, 306 species of mammals, 742 species of birds, 242 species of amphibians, 567 species of reptiles, over 449 species of freshwater fish, over 1,619 species of marine fish and more than 150,000 species of invertebrates.

The population has increased from 23 million in 1998 to about 30 million in 2015, per capita GDP has almost tripled and the country's exports have grown sevenfold. Threats to biodiversity in Malaysia include threats to ecosystems and species, such as land development, pollution, poaching and collection, encroachment, climate change and invasive alien species. Based on past records, the agriculture sector has been most seriously affected in this regard. The main drivers of these threats consist of: economic growth, increased demand for food, agricultural products, goods and services, exotic wild meat, traditional and herbal remedies, wild animals for pets and wild ornamental plants.

In supporting the efforts of government for long term sustainable development, enhanced governance will facilitate the shift towards sustainable growth and enable better natural resource management. The Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Malaysia has been conceived to engage non-governmental organisations and community organisations in three regions of Malaysia to take collective actions for adaptive landscape management through participatory landscape planning and project management by communities aimed at enhancing socio-ecological resilience producing local and global environmental benefits. The programme will promote sustainable land management through the strengthening of viable agro-forestry and sustainable agriculture practices and systems that improve soil and water conservation, increase the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources, enhance the innovative use of renewable energy and enhance the management of urban forest biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in the city.

The GEF 7 project proposed here will be carried out in the specific landscapes of:

1. Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve, Sabah
2. Middle and Upper Baram, Sarawak
3. Klang Valley, Peninsular Malaysia

These three regions have been selected in consultation with government and civil society partners and the consolidation of experiences and lessons learned from the on-going and previously supported community initiatives of GEF 5 and 6 for forthcoming replication, upscaling and mainstreaming. The proposed landscapes to be addressed by this project will be assessed and defined more precisely during the GEF project preparation phase with applicable adaptive landscape management strategies as well as exit strategies to ensure adaptive capacities and long-term sustainability.

Over the course of the planning and consultation process for GEF-7, the following criteria were utilized in selecting the three priority landscapes:

1. The community land use pattern and practices, policy and law on land, water and resources differs between Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. Selecting a landscape representing each region will enabling important lessons learnt, case studies and reviews of policy to be better reflected from the region.
2. Richness of biodiversity, the important role of ecosystem services the landscape provided to the community and surrounding areas and potential for overcome climate change issues.
3. Potential contribution to addressing poverty and improving community livelihood issues.
4. Community readiness to take action or capabilities to implement SGP projects or availability of NGOs to provide necessary support.
5. Availability of NGO partners capable of providing capacity building and guidance to the local communities in the selected landscapes.
6. Social dimensions of conservation work – NGO presence, community awareness, indigenous peoples
7. Site-level local governance openness to community and CSO participation
8. Potential replication and scaling up of SGP Projects implemented in previous Operational Phase.
9. Potential for government and private sector partnership
10. Presence of similarly oriented environmental programmes and initiatives in the project areas by government, NGOs, private sector and foundations.
11. Sufficient information and understanding about the selected site (geography, people, economic activities, poverty, threats and biodiversity, livelihoods, governance).
12. Site accessibility and security

Landscape 1: Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve (CRBR), Sabah

Crocker Range was designated as a Forest Reserve in 1969 and converted to Crocker Range National Park in 1984. The Crocker Range was then declared Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve (CRBR) listed under World Network of Biosphere Reserve (WNBR) by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in June 2014. CRBR covers an area of 350,584 ha, and stretches about 120 km north and south and 40 km east and west, encompassing rich biodiversity and tropical hill-montane landscape from lowland-hill forest (<300 m asl.) to cloud forest (>1,500 m asl.). The highest temperature is 32°C and the lowest is 20°C. The area has around 3,000 mm/year precipitation on average and is home to a wide array of endangered species.

Shifting weather patterns have threatened food production as most of the farming by indigenous peoples is rain-fed. Community subsistence has suffered from prolonged drought and its effects farming and availability of drinking water. However, during the monsoon, heavy rainfall (extreme climate driven events) destroys the farms and causes landslides. More remote communities in the CRBR are often too far from the electrical grid to be easily connected making installation of renewable power generation a high priority, coupled with energy efficiency measures.

The CRBR divided into 3 main zones: the **core area (144,492 ha)** of the site is made up of the Crocker Range Park and three legally protected forest reserves. There are estimated about 200 people from 35 families still residing in the core area, who rely on the agriculture activities such as rubber and cocoa cultivation and natural resource extraction for their livelihood. In the buffer and transition zones, there are natural hills with lower montane tropical forest, secondary forest, hill paddy, rubber plantation and palm oil plantation. The **buffer zone** is an area of **60,313 ha**, where 52 villages live and practice small scale agriculture and rubber tree cultivation. The **transition zone (145,779)** features at least 264 villages with subsistence agriculture small scale farming producing vegetables and other products to Kota Kinabalu city. Local communities hunt wild animals for personal consumptions and forage medicinal plants as part of their traditional livelihood.

The CRBR is one of the most biologically important conservation and water catchment areas in the state which provides regular and clean water for domestic use and irrigation for 99,000 people living in CRBR as well as for the whole population living downstream of CRBR (estimate at around 1/3 of the whole population of Sabah state). Based on the record from the draft CRBR management Plan (2016-2020), plant inventories conducted have recorded more than 700 plant species which include two endemic *Rafflesia* species. In terms of fauna, the number of species recorded in Crocker Range Park and its surrounding area includes: 101 mammals, 259 birds, 47 reptiles, 63 amphibians, and 42 freshwater fish. It is also the habitat of several endangered species, such as the Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*), the sun bear (*Helarctos malayanus*), and the clouded leopard. Water flow regulation by CRBR lowers the risk of flooding in the area. Pristine forest habitat upstream controls erosion and sediment loading in rivers and thus contributes to conservation of marine ecosystem, such as coral reefs, and to maintenance of fishery resources. The service is maintained by means of forest conservation in the core area of CRBR (Crocker Range park and three forest reserves) by the Sabah Parks and Sabah Forestry Department, while forest conservation and sustainable land use in the buffer zone and the transition area of CRBR is supported by local communities.

The major threats to biodiversity in this landscape include expansion of community settlements within the Park, unsustainable practice of shifting cultivation for farming activities to cater expanding populations as well as forest clearance to make way for permanent commodity plantation.

Landscape 2: Middle and Upper Baram, Sarawak

The estimated area of middle and upper Baram landscape is approximately 285,500 hectares in the north-eastern part of Sarawak, mostly in the Upper Baram region while some small portions belong to the sources of the Tutoh and Akah rivers. The exact boundaries of this landscape will be determined during Project Preparation.

The mountainous topography ranges from an altitude of 154 to 2086 meters above sea level. The lowland primary tropical rain forest (lowland and hill dipterocarp forest types) is the most dominant forest formation (63%), and lower mountain primary tropical rainforest (36%) and the smallest forest formation is the upper mountain primary tropical rainforest (1%).

The Baram river is the second longest river in the State of Sarawak and runs through most of the indigenous villages in this region, however upstream land clearing is resulting in flooding and changes to river ecology. Changes in climate have resulted in reduced surface flow and springs drying up in the dry season, and many villages now depend on rainwater for drinking water. During the monsoon, extreme rainfall can result in flooding and landslides catalyzed by extensive land clearing for agriculture and cropping systems that do little to control the flow of water across farm fields. More remote communities in the Upper Baram are often too far from the electrical grid to be easily connected making installation of renewable power generation a high priority, coupled with energy efficiency measures.

There are very limited biodiversity studies conducted in the area. According to a survey by ITTO for Pulong National Park (adjacent to this area), it represents a "biological hotspot". More than 300 species have been found which include fish, amphibians, mammals and birds. At least 56 documented animal species are endemic to Borneo and 52 listed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

The population in the landscape consists of more than 4,000 people from 32 villages within the area from the Sarawak Orang Ulu ethnic groups of Penan, Kenyah, Saban and Kelabit. Many villages still have no access to grid electricity and face serious issues in accessing clean water. The Penan community in 2009 came together to develop the Penan Peace Park (PPP) proposal, and later other ethnic groups also joined the effort. The proposal was renamed as Baram Peace Park (BPP). Based on the information from BPP, 28% of the area (79,000 hectares) is still covered with primary forest, which are proposed to be protected as the core zone for conservation, while 23% of the area is for agriculture use. The remaining 49% is the buffer zone dedicated to sustainable development, conservation and forest restoration projects, creating local income and socio-economic development. Deforestation in Upper Baram has increased at an alarming rate since the 1980s and 1990s, driven in part by establishment of palm-oil plantations as well as clearing land for subsistence agriculture.

Landscape 3: Klang Valley, Peninsular Malaysia

The Klang Valley is centered in Kuala Lumpur and includes its adjoining cities and towns in the state of Selangor. There are no official borders drawn, so in general it encompasses the federal territories and several other districts in its vicinity (Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, Federal Territory of Putrajaya, Selangor District of Petaling, Klang, Gombak and Hulu Langat).

The Klang Valley is geographically delineated by Titiwangsa Mountains to the north and east and the Strait of Malacca to the west. It extends to Rawang in the northwest, Semenyih in the southeast, and Klang and Port Klang in the southwest. The conurbation is the heartland of Malaysia's industry and commerce. Based on the data from year 2016, the Klang Valley is home to roughly 7.2 million people (22% of total Malaysia population). The city remains as the economic and business hub in the country. Kuala Lumpur is a centre for finance, insurance, real estate, media and the arts of Malaysia. The infrastructure development in the surrounding areas such as the Kuala Lumpur International Airport at Sepang, the creation of the Multimedia Super Corridor and the expansion of Port Klang further reinforce the economic significance of the city.

The rapid urban growth of the Klang Valley has created enormous and unprecedented pressures on land and resources that have resulted in significant reduction and fragmentation of forested areas. This has directly compromised the provision of ecosystem services that is vital to urban areas. If this trend continues it will invariably affect the health and sustainability of the urban environment and lead to long-term damage and loss of natural habitat, fragmentation and disturbance. The decline in the area of urban green space has led to many problems such as floods, air and noise pollution, destruction of watershed areas affecting the water supply and quality.

The fragmentation and isolated patches of green space that exist within the Klang Valley is the result of disjointed land use planning that affects urban biodiversity. In the Klang Valley, urban green spaces are declining because of the pressures of rapid urbanization, residential and commercial developments. What connectivity there has been between green spaces is being lost, and biodiversity is declining throughout the valley.

The decline in the amount of urban green space has led to many problems such as floods, air and noise pollution. Destruction of watershed areas will affect the water supply and quality of the entire Klang Valley population. Climate change impacts – particularly irregular patterns of heavy rainfall – are generating an increase in flash flood over the years. Flash floods destroy property and cause fatalities in urban areas built immediately adjacent to and along the Klang and Gombak rivers. Extreme rainfall on steep terrain can extensively weaken soil and cause mudslides, damaging homes, roads and property and poses an even higher threat to life. Energy use in the urban cityscape is often inefficient in terms of water heating, residential and commercial cooling, lighting and transportation. Consumer groups are aware of these issues but less so their relationship to climate change.

The problem to be addressed

In Malaysia, community level organizations lack sufficient adaptive management capabilities such as the technical know-how, the planning skills, the innovation and experimentation capacities and the organizational abilities to become effective agents for the coordinated, long term development and maintenance of landscape resilience built on global environmental and local sustainable development outcomes.

Collective action by civil society is required to achieve and maintain resilience of socio-ecological systems in both rural and urban areas. This resilience is built primarily on climate change mitigation and adaptation and optimization of ecosystem services through biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management, including agro-ecosystem and integrated water resources management, among other things, all of which are pursued in the context of local sustainable development. To act effectively, community organisations and civil societies require motivation, capacities, knowledge, financing and enabling factors and opportunities to work individually and collectively. Using SGP funding as well as co-financing, community organisations, NGOs and local agencies build their adaptive management capacities through learning-by-doing.

The essential problem to be addressed by this project is that the necessary collective action in the three landscapes for adaptive management of resources and ecosystem processes for sustainable development and global environmental benefits is hindered by organizational weaknesses of the communities living and working in affected rural and urban landscapes to act strategically and collectively in building social and ecological resilience.

The **preferred solution** is:

The preferred solution is for community organizations in Middle and Upper Baram, Crocker Range Biosphere and Klang Valley landscapes to develop and implement adaptive management strategies for their landscapes through community-based adaptive management projects supported by multi-stakeholder agreements involving local government, the private sector, NGOs and other partners, and evaluated as part of the broader collective process of adjusting management strategies to new information, knowledge, capacities and conditions.

To ensure the sustainable conservation of ecosystem services, sequestration of carbon, natural resource management and human well-being, sufficient institutional organizations and adequate local capacities are required to harness innovative financing opportunities.

Barriers to achieving the solution include:

Barrier 1: Community organizations in rural landscapes, as well as NGOs in urban areas, lack greater long-term visions and strategies for ecosystem and resource management and suffer from weak adaptive management capacities i.e. to innovate, test alternatives, monitor and evaluate results and adjust practices and techniques to meet challenges and lessons learned.

Barrier 2: Community organisations have insufficient organizational capacities to efficiently and effectively plan, manage and implement initiatives and actions of their own design in favour of landscape resilience objectives in rural areas.

Barrier 3: Community organisations and NGOs coordinate insufficiently with other community organisations to pursue collective action for global environmental and landscape management outcomes at a landscape scale.

Barrier 4: Knowledge from project experience with innovation/experimentation is not systematically analyzed, recorded or disseminated to policy makers or other communities, organizations and program initiatives.

Barrier 5: Community organisations and NGOs lack sufficient financial resources to lower the risks associated with innovating land and resource management practices and sustaining or scaling up successful experiences.

These barriers result in poor coordination among stakeholders within the landscape, inadequate training and skills, lack of awareness and information, inadequate funding and incentives, and poor implementation of projects and other initiatives.

2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects,

The projects listed in the tables below provide substantial experience and knowledge of practices, technologies and systems that have been or are being carried out in the three landscapes. Best practices and lessons from these initiatives will be analyzed to inform this project, and where possible and appropriate, potential partnerships will be discussed for collaboration and complementarity.

Landscape 1: Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve (CRBR), Sabah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Diversity Foundation (Darwin Initiative Project). Participatory approaches to nominating Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve, Sabah. The EU Kinabalu Ecolinc Project: Connectivity conservation efforts initiated by Sabah Parks to improve ecological connectivity between Kinabalu Park and Crocker Range Park to increase ecological integrity. Under the project has introduced Community Used Zone with the purpose of community co-management in the parks. JICA-SDBEC (Japan International Cooperation Agency-Sustainable Development for Biodiversity Ecosystem Conservation Project) Baseline Study on Community Livelihood Improvement and Community-Based Conservation Survey; Relationship Between People and Nature from 2015-2017. Friends of Village Development (TONIBUNG): NGO provide training and technical service for Off-Grid Renewable Energy options in this landscape. PACOS Trust (NGO) setting up several community learning center and conduct community livelihood skills such as nature farming, process food from their agriculture produces and handicraft
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Landscape 2: Middle and Upper Baram, Sarawak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Save Rivers (NGO): Connect the community and Sarawak state Forestry Department to materialize the gazetement of Baram Peace Park/Baram Eco-community Forest. Empower local community on community mapping, protect native customary land and rehabilitation. · Friends of Village Development (TONIBUNG): NGO provide training and technical service for Off-Grid Renewable Energy options in Baram Basin. · Partners of Community Organisation (PACOS). NGO working with community on livelihood improvement especially promoting Penan handicraft. · Project by Bruno Manser Fund (NGO): Community mapping and livelihood improvement. · Friends of the Earth (NGO): Agroforestry and agroecology projects and empower community to protect their customary land.
Landscape 3: Klang Valley, Peninsular Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Project by Malaysian Nature Society (NGO): Bukit Persekutuan Urban Community Forest Project. · Project by Treat Every Environment Special (NGO) and Forestry Department of Selangor (Government). Promoting community for Conservation for Heritage Park for Selangor State · Project by Hasanah Foundation: Taman Tugu project promote conserving and activating an urban tropical forest park, connecting the urban forest park and provide public learning. · Project by Malaysian Institute of Planners: Pledge and Plant a Tree project. An annual program with objective to support efforts towards sustainable development, greener environment and increase carbon sequestration in urban areas. · Project by UNIDO: GHG Emission Reductions in Targeted Industrial Sub-Sectors through Energy Efficiency and Application of Solar Thermal System in Malaysia. · Project by UNIDO: Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Transport in Malaysia

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- Project by UNIDO: Sustainable-city development in Malaysi
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The GEF SGP Malaysia Country Programme

The SGP Malaysia Country Programme has supported more than 190 projects since 1999 for a total amount in grants of USD 8,416,902 from GEF and USD 11,666,486 from co-financing in cash and USD 5,065,936 co-financing in kind. SGP has supported more than 100 grantee organizations in the three sub-national regions of Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak).

Biodiversity: SGP has contributed significantly to the eventual gazettement of **Tun Mustapha Marine Park (TMP)** with a protected area of 900,000 ha, by provide funding and technical support to local communities to build their capacities for co-management and alternative livelihoods development. It also helped to scale up community participation in resource management and capacity building to support the establishment of the TMP as well as to facilitate sustainable livelihood improvement. This has contributed to Aichi Target 11 where the total coastal and marine areas gazetted as protected areas in Malaysia increased from 1.1% in 2013 to 3.4% in 2017 due to gazettement of Tun Mustapha Park as protected area in 2016.

In terms of flagship species conservation, SGP supported projects that promoted the use of **turtle excluder devices (TEDs)** on commercial shrimp trawling to reduce sea turtle by-catch. The TED project has changed fishery policy and achieved nationwide impacts. Through capacity building for both the fisherfolk communities and the authorities/policy makers, an NGO-led initiative was expanded to a national level and led to the establishment of a national policy on the use of TEDs on shrimp trawlers, beginning in Peninsular Malaysia. This project especially contributed to the National Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity in Malaysia (Plan 2) under the Strategy 2: Review and implement effective conservation and management measures.

SGP was one of the first to provide support for **mangrove** ecosystem regeneration in Malaysia through fishermen's associations. The positive impacts generated by this activity have attracted the interest of many private enterprises to fund such projects under their corporate social responsibility. Knowledge of mangrove rehabilitation techniques, such as Ecological Mangrove Rehabilitation, and traditional knowledge have been shared with many other communities as an effective way for mangrove rehabilitation. By using these techniques, local livelihoods have been improved through higher fish catch, promotion of ecotourism and production and sale of handicrafts in several sites located in Penang, Selangor and Johor.

The SGP Annual Report 2015 quoted the Sabah Bio-Cultural Law Project (SBLP) as an exemplary gender empowerment project. By using focus groups in the community, women are able to get involved in planning and decision-making processes. Participatory methods in training sessions, workshops, role-playing scenarios, and dialogues also increased the participation of women in the project planning process. As a result, when project implementation began, women

were elected by the community to fill five representative positions on the Melangkap Bio-Cultural Committee, whose task was to ensure smooth relations between the project proponent and the five districts. The Sabah Biodiversity Centre is now using this protocol to set up Prior Informed Consent Protocols in other communities for the Access and Benefit Sharing Law that is currently developing in Malaysia.

SGP Malaysia also participated in the **SGP Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI)**. There are eight community-based ICCA projects implemented by indigenous peoples with focus on ICCA territory documentation, community protocol development, documentation of traditional knowledge and practices, and governance and management of ICCA. A legal review of Malaysian laws related to indigenous customary land rights was also conducted to identify gaps and obstacles to the recognition of ICCA territory rights. The outputs of the ICCA project will provide valuable inputs to new government efforts in reviewing policy and laws on indigenous people land rights.

The Country Program has achieved good results in supporting local community adoption of various **sustainable livelihood** activities. SGP has funded projects on the promotion of ecotourism at Tasek Bera (Pahang), Ulu Geroh (Perak), Sedili Kechil, Kg. Linting and Endau Rompin (Johor), Langkawi (Kedah), Sg. Nenggiri (Kelantan), Ma'Daerah (Terengganu), Kota Belud, Penampang, Kinabatangan, and Kudat (Sabah), Bau and Semantan (Sarawak). In addition, the development of environmental and conservation education programmes at the Bornean Sun Bear Conservation Centre (BSBCC) raised awareness on the importance of protecting Sun Bear habitats and preventing poaching and trafficking. The collaboration between the BSBCC and Sabah's State Forestry and Wildlife Department further led to a policy that supports the conservation of the Sun Bear.

Climate Change: The SGP portfolio has supported 11 micro-hydro, solar energy and biogas projects under the Climate Change focal area for over 3,000 communities that are without access to the electrical grid in remote locations. The power generated ranges from 3kWh to 20kWh. These projects reduce reliance on fossil fuels for lighting and reduce the burden to buy petrol to run generators with a cost saving of USD100 – 200 per month per household. The reduced fossil fuel usage also contributes to the reduction of GHG emissions as well as generating alternative income. The women were able to generate incomes from sewing and bakery, men were able to start businesses on carpentry and rice milling. The success of these projects also lies within project design that incorporates other cross cutting areas, such as protection of the watershed areas (an important element of conservation of biodiversity) and more importantly, enforcing ownership through active local community engagement. Through capacity-building and training, local communities have learned to manage renewable energy systems, ensuring the sound financial viability and the sustainability of micro-hydro systems, for example, through the establishment of community-based committees. The micro-hydro systems built with the support of SGP remain in operation more than 10 years after the end of SGP project support. Common principles and underlying modalities of community-based micro-hydro systems have been shared with government authorities. There are promising developments for replicating micro-hydro projects in another 20 villages in Sabah, and similar efforts are required in Sarawak.

Land Degradation: SGP Malaysia supported many projects on sustainable farming such as organic farming, agroforestry, System of Rice Intensification (SRI paddy), and production of natural fertilizers and pesticides. Many communities, especially indigenous groups, have increased their knowledge of resilience-enhancing farming practices and are able to become self-sustaining in producing rice, vegetables, fruits and livestock for their own consumption. A community-learning resilient farm in Penampang, Sabah, was established with support from SGP to provide consistent training for indigenous peoples and

has served as seed bank for indigenous species in Sabah. Several Farmer Field Schools to promote SRI paddy planting were also established with SGP support in Selangor, Kelantan, Johor, Sabah and Sarawak to provide hands-on training for farmers on SRI methods of paddy planting. SRI methods enable the farmer to use less water (30% saving of water) and obtain higher rice yields in paddy planting.

Chemicals and POPs: SGP funded a project to raise the awareness of consumers, demonstrate viable and cost-effective alternatives to POPs products and reduce emissions of unintentional POPs and facing out of the use of mercury products. The project was conducted in five states: Penang, Perlis, Kedah, Perak and Selangor. A well-documented book was published with an explanation of POPs, advocating a POPs-free lifestyle. Provision of alternatives and lessons learned in this project can be facilitated for replication of good practices at the national, regional and global levels.

Malaysia is committed to pursuing sustainable development and has continuously undertaken efforts in mainstreaming of biodiversity, to achieve a low-carbon, resource-efficient, resilient and sustainable economy in the Eleventh Malaysia Plan (2016-2020). During the review period, 2016-2017, measures were undertaken to strengthen the enabling environment for green growth, adopt sustainable consumption and production (SCP) concepts, conserve natural resources and strengthen resilience against climate change and natural disasters.

Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection

There are already two major conservation programmes initiated in the Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve, namely Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation Programme (BBEC) (Phases I-III – 2002-2017) and Kinabalu Ecolinc (2014-2017). BBEC is part of the technical corporation between Malaysia represented by the State of Sabah and the Government of Japan through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). It is targeted to provide capacity building and enhance networks for the implementation of sustainable development for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation in CRBR. Meanwhile, the Kinabalu Ecolinc project is a connectivity conservation effort initiated by Sabah Parks with collaboration of the European Union (EU), aimed at improving ecological connectivity between Kinabalu Park (KP) and Crocker Range Park (CRP). Under both initiatives, alternative income and job opportunities, such as eco-tourism development, homestay programmes, training in various fields conducted by Sabah Parks and relevant agencies, beekeeping, handicraft development, systematic agriculture and extraction of Gaharu (Sandal tree) were planned. Replication of these projects under the SGP enable further analysis and expand experience and knowledge sharing with larger numbers of community groups.

In the Baram region, communities have outlined their vision of a sustainable Baram Peace Park (BPP) in a proposal to the state government that targeted improvement in three main areas: indigenous rights and self-determination, respect and protection of the natural environment and capturing economic development opportunities. This project will be able to support the communities in realising this vision by adopting some of the proposed projects outlined in their proposal. A total of four programmes and 16 projects have been proposed.

Kuala Lumpur City Hall has embarked on a series of collaborative efforts with the National Landscape Department and Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) and NGOs (as part of Greater KL/Klang Valley and Local Agenda 21 initiatives), to mitigate growing biodiversity loss. The Taman Tugu Project led by Khazanah National (Government-linked company) has turned 66 acres of forest initially marked for commercial development into conserved forest. The project is an example to other urban forests in the Klang Valley by establishing a public trust to own, manage and protect the park, and prevent the forest from

further degradation caused by development projects. Aside from that, SGP Malaysia has supported projects that have successfully gazetted community forests. **Kota Damansara Resident Association** has managed to influence local government decisions and policy formulation by gazetted urban forest (857 acres) as **Kota Damansara Community Forest Reserve** with co-management of the park with local residents. The project has inspired the local community to take citizen action towards creating an improved environment. In this project, SGP will continue to support initiatives by a coalition of urban communities, NGOs and community associations to embark on the conservation of the last remaining patches of rainforest and to retain natural resource, biodiversity for education and motivational activities for the people from all walks of life. This project will emphasize the establishment of a network to work collectively with long term goals, build capacity on adaptive management, and review policy on urban planning.

Component 2: Knowledge Management on landscape governance and adaptive management for Upscaling and Replication

The interventions under component 2 are built on the following baseline:

The Sabah State Government and JICA Sustainable Development on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation in Sabah (SDBEC) has started community capacity development and piloting activities in the Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve at three villages (Tudan Village, Sintuon-Tuong and Kiporing Village) on livelihood improvement. this project with the support from the Sabah State Government intend to expand the community products market and work toward the fair market price for local communities.

At the Baram region, The Borneo Project will synergize with the current effort by providing continuous capacity building in adaptive management. This project will also be able to contribute to the gazettement of Baram Peace Park especially in equipping the community with co-management capacity, training on sustainable agriculture through agroforestry practices and rehabilitation of degraded areas. Matured NGOs will provide technical assistance to communities on micro hydro for electricity generation, agroforestry and agroecology at the mid-Baram region.

To ensure the influence of upscaling and policy on conservation while generating co-benefits in terms of additional income and capacity for the grantees, SGP will use the experience and resources from the past Operational Phases to identify potential projects to identify and link sub-national research and training organizations in project formulation and implementation.

3) *The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project*

The Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Malaysia will promote sustainable land management through the strengthening of viable agro-forestry and sustainable agriculture practices and systems that improve soil and water conservation, increase the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources, enhance the innovative use of renewable energy and enhance the management of urban forest biodiversity and ecosystem

conservation in cityscapes.

SGP Malaysia will continue to support capacity building of community organizations and NGOs in all GEF areas of biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation/agro-ecology within landscape and grant making strategies. Particular attention to capacity building will be given in regard to the access and benefit sharing of biological resources, especially in relation to traditional knowledge and prior informed consent.

Working within the selected landscape/seascapes, SGP will seek partnership with NGO networks in the specific areas to promote awareness of the SGP grants as well as to build capacity of new and smaller CSOs and ILCs for effective implementation. SGP will identify institutions and NGOs to provide monitoring and evaluation support. To promote and enhance local technologies for conservation and sustainable development, local research institutions will be identified to provide technical support.

The Country Program has selected two components in each region based on the consolidation of community experiences and lessons learned from the on-going and previously supported projects in GEF 5 and 6 for forthcoming replication, upscaling and mainstreaming. Project experiences and best practices will be systematized and knowledge generated for discussion and dissemination to local policy makers and national/subnational advisors, as well as landscape level organizations, NGOs and other networks.

Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection

The primary purpose of Component 1 is the development and implementation of three community-driven management strategies that will enhance socio-ecological resilience of the communities and ecosystems of the three key landscapes – two forested and one urban. Development of landscape strategies will be participatory and multi-stakeholder to ensure the widest possible buy-in, support and commitment to the strategic outcomes. It will also serve to establish ties between communities in the landscape, socialize information and learn about global environmental values and their relationship to socio-ecological resilience, and agree on actions or outputs to achieve the desirable future outcomes.

The project will achieve the following Outcomes under Component 1:

Outcome 1.1.1 Improved governance on selected landscapes for socio-ecological resilience through multi-stakeholder governance platform and participatory decision making

The SGP Country Programme will invite communities, local authorities, NGOs and other actors in each landscape to meet and form a landscape level working group. Mutual consensus on the geographic scope of the landscape, other potential invitees, differing roles and contributions by the participants, and landscape level outcomes in regard to biodiversity conservation, agro-ecosystem productivity and sustainability, alternative livelihoods and landscape governance goals will be formalized.

Detailed baseline assessments will be carried out adapting and using the Satoyama resilience indicators for analytical guidance. Workshops will encourage full participation and enable the community to understand the roots of social, ecological and economic resilience as well as identifying the landscape level strategic outcomes and a typology of potential grant initiatives to produce the following outputs to achieve this outcome:

Output 1.1.1 Multi-stakeholder groups formed, and agreement signed regarding long term outcomes for each landscape.

- *Activity 1.* Conduct stakeholder analysis and mapping to identify major stakeholders, their needs and roles in each landscape.
- *Activity 2.* Organize workshops to socialise the concept of participatory landscape planning and project management by local organisations and the adaptive landscape management approach that evolves as conditions change and knowledge grows.
- *Activity 3.* Engage stakeholders and gain their support to agree on long term outcomes and willingness of government to support community driven landscape management and planning.
- *Activity 4.* Multi-stakeholder signed agreements with emphasis on priority work, roles of stakeholders and commitments to the long-term outcomes.

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Output 1.1.2 Comprehensive socio-ecological baseline assessment conducted through participatory research and planning.

- *Activity 1.* Identify and appoint lead NGO or community organisation to conduct participatory baseline assessment for each landscape.
- *Activity 2.* Identify and adapt resilience indicators and assessment tools that are agreeable to stakeholders.
- *Activity 3.* Community participation in the baseline assessment for better understanding of the landscape conditions, how these conditions affect livelihood and influence local social and economic trends.
- *Activity 4.* Conduct workshops with NGOs and community organisation to identify threats and challenges derived from the baseline assessment and possible solutions to achieve landscape resilience and possible projects.

Output 1.1.3 Landscape strategies developed by multi-stakeholder groups for each landscape.

- *Activity 1.* Conduct situation analysis from the data collected from the baseline assessment.
- *Activity 2.* Conduct series of workshops to develop landscape strategy, the process includes sharing of vision of a resilient and productive landscape, negotiation and reflecting shared values.
- *Activity 3.* Design projects for collective action in the form of community-led landscape projects, the resilience outcomes can be structured as i) Ecosystem services and biodiversity; ii) Sustainable production systems and food security; iii) Sustainable livelihood; iv) Landscape governance.
- *Activity 4.* Develop an adaptive landscape management strategies with agreement from all stakeholders.

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Output 1.1.4 Typology of community level small grant projects and selection criteria developed by multi-stakeholders.

- *Activity 1.* Based on the developed landscape strategies, develop expected result framework with specification on the expected project outcomes, result indicator, funding allocation and number of projects for each landscape.
- *Activity 2.* Develop selection criteria that agreeable by stakeholders for selection of projects for funding.
- *Activity 3.* Identify the capacity level of each landscape community and plan for capacity development.

Outcome 1.2 Civil society and community organisations in selected landscape build their adaptive management capacities by implementing community level projects for socioecological resilience of selected landscapes through biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and climate change mitigation.

Under this outcome, participating community organizations in each landscape design projects on socio-ecological landscape resiliency. The SGP Country Programme will supports capacities development for project implementation and facilitate the project implementation. M&E methodologies will be incorporated to ensure generation of knowledge and lessons from the experience of project implementation. SGP will also pursue and engage potential partners to work with community organizations in terms of technical assistance, co-financing and potential marketing of products associated with biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management or climate change mitigation. the following Outputs and Activities will be produced to achieve this Outcome:

Output 1.2.1 Community level small grant projects that conserve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem services congruent with the socio-ecological resilience strategies of the selected landscapes

- *Activity 1.* Engage community organisations in developing proposals to support innovation in biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including restoration of biological corridors, enhancement of connectivity for priority conservation areas, water catchment protection, participatory monitoring of flagship species).
- *Activity 2.* Community organization capacity building on project management, mapping, community protocol development, M&E of forest and other resources.
- *Activity 3.* Engage government partners in recognising community roles in biodiversity conservation, including adoption of community co-management models.
- *Activity 4.* Project monitoring and evaluation to assess performance and progress toward goals.
- *Activity 5.* Provide technical support to the community and link community to government and private sectors initiatives.

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Output 1.2.2 Community level small grant projects that build the ecological resilience of mosaic production landscapes through cropping system diversification, farmer managed natural regeneration, and reforestation

- *Activity 1.* Engage community organisations in developing proposals to support innovation in enhancing the sustainability and resilience of mosaic production landscapes through diversification of cropping systems, farmer-managed natural regeneration, reforestation and/or other activities that will intensify production to avoid further habitat conversion for agriculture
- *Activity 2.* Community organization capacity building on project management, simple experimentation methodology, farmer-to-farmer exchanges, and M&E of farmer fieldwork

- *Activity 3.* Engage government partners to provide technical assistance, co-financing, and aid in achieving market access for resilience-enhancing production
- *Activity 4.* Provide technical support to the community and linkage with social enterprises.

Outcome 1.3 Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing sustainable community enterprises and improving market access.

SGP Country Programme will assist community organizations or second level organizations of producers to identify and design initiatives that enable access to market for resilience-enhancing products through value addition, quality assurance, market research, engagement with buyers, and organization of producers to achieve market weight. As such, the following Output and Activities will be produced to achieve this Outcome:

Output 1.3.1 Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that develop community enterprise through access to fair trade and/or new markets, increase effective distribution of community products, improve marketing strategies (business model innovation and new technologies) and improve quality of community products.

- *Activity 1.* Engage community organisations, either individually or in producers' organizations, in identification of marketable resilience-enhancing products and the design of projects that improve quality and volume of production, add value and market products.
- *Activity 2.* Engage well-established social enterprises to develop marketing strategy for community products from the Crocker Range (handicrafts and agroecological products) and Baram (handicraft).
- *Activity 3.* Conduct feasibility study, capacity building and marketing for sites within the selected landscapes that have high potential for ecotourism development.

Outcome 1.4 Increased adoption of renewable and energy efficient technologies and climate mitigation options at community level through development, demonstration and financing.

The SGP Country Programme will build on previous successful experience with micro-hydro power generation, as well as solar PV, biogas and fuel-efficient stoves, to support implementation of energy-efficiency and renewable energy technologies in areas underserved by the national power grid. SGP will support community organizations to identify the appropriate technology, plan and manage installation, develop operations and maintenance plans, as well as financing and cost-recovery plans. Strategic project financing may be sought to accelerate broader adoption of a particular technology by communities throughout a specific landscape. As such, the following Outputs and Activities will be produced to achieve this Outcome:

Output 1.4.1 Community level small grant projects that build the capacities of community organisations to plan strategically and implement projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions by increasing energy efficiency and/or use renewable energy

- *Activity 1.* Engage community organisations in proposal development in each landscape:
 - Community level initiatives that apply RE and energy efficient technology solutions for productive use, including mill, sewing, food processing.
 - Partnership and business models established and demonstrated for RE and clean energy application (micro-hydro, solar PV, biogas, rocket stove)

Output 1.4.2 Broader adoption of successfully piloted community level renewable energy (RE) and energy efficient technologies through upscaling programs at landscape level.

- *Activity 1.* Promote successful renewable energy technologies to government development agencies for assistance in adoption, funding support and operationalization by government.
- *Activity 2.* Replicate programs of successful renewable energy technologies in and across the selected landscapes
- *Activity 3.* Establish partnerships and business models for RE applications.

Component 2: Knowledge Management on landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication

Each SGP grant project is designed to produce three things: global environmental and local sustainable development benefits (impacts); community organizational capacities (technical, analytical, etc.) from learning by doing; and knowledge and lessons learned from evaluation of the innovation experience.

Project funding will be set aside for potential “strategic projects”, in line with SGP’s global guidelines. Strategic projects aim to bring broader adoption of specific successful SGP-supported technologies, practices or systems to a tipping point in each landscape through engagement of potential financial partners, policy makers and their national/subnational advisors and institutions, as well as the private sector.

Knowledge and project lesson learned from the SGP project will be documented for evaluation, systematized and codified for dissemination at the landscape level; at the national level through the National Steering Committee, strategic partnerships and their networks, and national knowledge fairs where appropriate; and globally through the SGP global network of SGP Country Programmes and UNDP’s knowledge management system.

The project will achieve the following Outcomes under Component 2:

Outcome 2.1 Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscape, country and to the global SGP network.

Output 2.1.1 Knowledge generation through project monitoring and evaluation, lesson extraction, project design and implementation experience systematized and disseminated to multiple audiences.

- *Activity 1.* Designing project metrics and carrying out monitoring protocol as part of community reflection on project planning and implementation, monitoring and evaluation to assess performance and progress towards goals.
- *Activity 2.* Conduct Ex Poste baseline assessment to gauge overall impact and identify successful innovations.
- *Activity 3.* Case studies of landscape planning/ management – analysis of strategy implementation and portfolio of grant projects (impacts, knowledge, capacities).
- *Activity 4.* Lesson learned compiled on specific successful lines of work (for potential upscaling, policy dialogue, etc.)
- *Activity 5.* Produce series of publication to capture the above and disseminated to multiple audience.

Outcome 2.2 Adoption of successful SGP supported technologies, practices or systems by policy makers, government agencies, financial partners and private sector at regional and national level.

Output 2.2.1 Detailed analysis of successful grant project portfolios in each landscape, lessons learned/best practices and market opportunities documented to provide policy inputs at regional and national level.

- *Activity 1.* Produce policy brief for sector such as agroecology, renewable energy, climate change financial inclusion, livelihood improvement.
- *Activity 2.* Influencing regional and national policies for adoption of a landscape approach for community participation in local land use and natural resource management.
- *Activity 3.* Shared successful demonstration projects to encourage policymakers to consider more progressive and inclusive landscape governance policies.

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;

The Malaysia SGP UCP in GEF-7 is aligned with GEF-7 Programming Directions and strategic priorities. In the Climate Change Focal Area, the project will pilot “emerging innovative solutions, including technologies, management practices, supportive policies and strategies, and financial tools which foster private sector engagement for technology and innovation.” The SGP Country Programme will provide policy makers with on-the-ground evidence from renewable energy and energy efficiency applications that can be used to “promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs” Lessons from experience with renewable energy and energy efficiency applications will be disseminated to private sector companies as well with the aim of

establishing partnerships and promoting business development. The project is also aligned with the Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy as it engages communities in landscape strategies that “mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes” and also addresses the “direct drivers to protect habitats and species”.

The strategy for the SGP Malaysia Upgrading Country Programme in GEF-7 is fully aligned with the strategy and spirit of the GEF *Impact Program on Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration* in that its core approach promotes “a sustainably integrated landscape that simultaneously meets a full range of local needs, including water availability, nutritious and profitable crops for families and local markets, and enhanced human health; while also contributing to national economic development and policy commitments (e.g. NDCs, LDN, Aichi targets for biodiversity conservation, Bonn Challenge); and delivering globally to the maintenance of biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and provision of food, fiber, and commercial commodities to international supply chains.” The Klang Valley landscape is much aligning with the GEF Impact Program on Sustainable Cities with specific focus on improving biodiversity conservation and reducing land degradation in the Kuala Lumpur city and surrounding cities.

5) *incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing;*

Although government agencies and institutions can be seen to be taking concrete steps to tackle environmental problems by setting plans and strategies and implementing activities on the ground, these are often piecemeal and rarely comprise an integrated approach to enhancing socio-ecological resilience of rural and urban landscapes. Sectoral approaches are often top-down, which results in lack of local ownership since stakeholder agency is diminished, goals do not arise from stakeholder dialogues and felt needs, and local capacities are left unstrengthened. In the absence of GEF funding, local civil society organizations will not be able to overcome the barriers that block the design and implementation of community-driven resilience-enhancing activities. Local civil society will continue to be frustrated in addressing sustainable development problems affecting their communities, landscapes and the global environment. These organizations will not build their capacities through learning-by-doing and will be unable to play a vital role in changing people’s behavior to favor sustainability and global environmental values. Government funding will continue to be spent ineffectively without tackling the landscape trends and patterns determining socio-ecological resilience. Government resources are rarely directed towards community engagement with global environmental protection. Without GEF resources, land degradation and biodiversity loss will continue given the tendencies to involve communities only peripherally in addressing these problems.

Women and youth will be also affected by the absence of GEF funding since one of the main targets of SGP initiatives is their empowerment, in particular by assisting them to launch small-scale businesses. Without GEF funding, demonstration and application of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies is unlikely to occur at scale or as dynamically as occurs through the SGP networks of community organizations.

The business-as-usual scenario in the absence of the GEF Small Grants Programme will mean ongoing global environmental degradation from unsustainable production activities, primarily affecting biodiversity in the Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve and the Baram watershed in Sarawak, but also in inhibiting the rehabilitation of biodiversity in the Klang Valley. Government or other top-down initiatives will enjoy only partial support from local stakeholders and their results will be diminished as a consequence. In the absence of pro-active involvement by local stakeholders, the prospects of sustainability will be difficult. In

the Klang Valley, in particular, the lack of community involvement and ownership of green space initiatives within a broad cityscape strategy to reinvigorate biodiversity in an urban setting will result in weak attempts and failure. The BAU scenario for climate change would reflect diminishing or weak citizen engagement in energy efficiency and renewable energy alternatives in cooling, water heating, transport and lighting, while in remote areas of Sarawak or Sabah, communities will be unlikely to access electricity from renewable resources and, given the prohibitive cost of grid extension, remain unserved and dependent on fossil fuels for lighting, in particular.

GEF incremental funding and co-financing will be applied to overcome the barriers mentioned above and to add value, where appropriate and possible, to existing initiatives by the government, the private sector or CSOs in the Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve (Sabah), Middle and Upper Baram (Sarawak) and Klang Valley (Peninsular Malaysia) in Malaysia. The target landscapes will be further specified, studied and finalized during project preparation.

GEF incremental funding and co-financing will contribute to the long-term solution of adaptive management of three important targeted landscapes in Malaysia for social, economic and ecological resilience and human well-being. Resources will also be made available through the SGP strategic grant modality to upscale proven technologies, systems or practices based on knowledge from analysis of community innovations from past experience gained during previous phases of the SGP Malaysia Country Programme.

Formal multi-stakeholder groups partnerships will provide technical assistance, strategic guidance and financial support, where possible, to community-based organizations for individual community initiatives, as well as landscape level projects and strategic upgrading projects.

During the project preparation period, site inventory and analysis of forests, water resources, land use, local livelihoods, climate conditions, health impacts from climate change, local organizations, and needs of selected communities will be conducted in the three regions to identify/confirm project sites and strategies for socio-ecological production landscapes. After the identification of project sites, functional plans and diagrams with full participation of community stakeholders will then be created so that local stakeholders and planners will have the entire picture of communities and their needs and links between communities. The three-fold approach of the Satoyama Initiative will be applied during the project preparation and the project implementation periods:

1. Consolidate wisdom on securing diverse ecosystem services and values;
2. Integrate traditional ecological knowledge and modern science; and
3. Explore new forms of co-management systems.

The exit strategies for phasing out will be planned with the multi-stakeholder groups at this stage to aim at ensuring the sustainability of impacts and to encourage community commitment after the GEF 7 project ends.

5) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF)

The global environmental benefits generated by the SGP Malaysia Upgraded Country Programme through community-based landscape management initiatives and actions in three selected landscape in Malaysia can be estimated simplistically over the short term as a result of potential aggregated impacts from hypothetical future individual grant projects.

Under the landscape management approach, community groups, local authorities, indigenous peoples, and NGOs form multi-stakeholder partnerships and develop and implement landscape resilience strategies based on outcomes linked to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, sustainable land management, and climate change mitigation, all of which are shaped and defined by their relation to local priorities for food security, income generation and the development of social capital for the global environment and socio-ecological resilience. These strategies will define the types and numbers of community projects required to meet the selected outcomes.

The Malaysia Upgraded Country Programme will generate the expected outcomes through two main strategic components and contribute to the GEF Focal Areas:

On biodiversity, the project will seek to promote the conservation of globally significant biodiversity and the sustainable use of globally significant biodiversity by achieving the following:

- Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes (landscape level management to protect endangered flora and fauna and species within the landscape).
- Increased forest connectivity and wildlife corridors and reduced forest fragmentation in urban areas.
- Increased forest gazettement and community forest recognition to prevent forest degradation or loss to development projects.
- Increased conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services through community co-management.

On climate change, the project will seek the sustainable mitigation of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) to the atmosphere. Project interventions will promote:

- Mitigation of GHG emissions (through energy efficient technologies introduced, adapted, piloted and disseminated)
- Increased use of renewable energy (alternatives to fuelwood, waste, coal)
- Improved energy efficiency (housing and lighting)

- Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration; and
- Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in agriculture, forest and other land use (reforestation, re-vegetation, cover crops and rehabilitation of degraded soils)
- Increased climate resilience by promoting climate smart agriculture such as integrated farming, syntropic [1]agroforestry, System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and permaculture.

On land degradation, the project will address erosion, desertification and deforestation through:

- Improved provision of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem goods and services (through reforestation, dissemination of knowledge on resilient-enhancing farming systems, restoration of degraded lands, use of indigenous resilient trees and nurseries)
- Mitigation and avoidance of soil erosion and increased climate resilience in production landscapes (landscape planning, agroforestry, agroecology, syntropic farming, reforestation, increasing plant coverage)

The biodiversity and land degradation activities relating to improved land use practices (indicator 4) will also produce C benefits. These are roughly estimated here but will be refined during project preparation.

The estimation of carbon sequestration potential of 4.0 tonnes of carbon/ha/yr in Malaysian forest (excluding soil carbon stock despite the fact that the soil carbon component accounts for 36-46% of total carbon in the forest ecosystem). The below calculation is estimated based on general information available, this need to be further refined at CEO endorsement, using the Ex- ACT tool and the 20-year accounting period as suggested.

Estimate of area of landscapes under improved practices (indicator 4) = 43,000 ha

As such:

- Carbon per ha = 43,000 ha x 4 tonnes of carbon/ha/year = 172,000 tonnes carbon/year
- If 1 tonne of carbon = 3.67 tonnes of CO₂, then 172,000 x 3.67 = 621,240 tonnes of CO₂/year
- Carbon sequestration benefits = \$621,240 (based on 1 tonne CO₂/1\$)

The Malaysia SGP Upgraded Country Programme will also contribute concretely to the Aichi targets as follows:

- Target 1 - By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
- Target 4 - By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.
- Target 5 – By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced
- Target 7 - By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.
- Target 11 – By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.
- Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.
- Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.
- Target 18 - By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

6) *innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.*

Innovativeness

The SGP Malaysia Upgraded Country Programme financed through this project proposes to carry out participatory, multi-stakeholder, landscape management in two forest landscapes (Crocker Range Biosphere and Middle & Upper Baram) and an urban cityscape (Klang Valley) aimed at enhancing social and ecological resilience through community-based, community-driven projects to conserve biodiversity, optimize ecosystem services, manage land – particularly agro-ecosystems – and water sustainably, and mitigate climate change.

Using the knowledge and experience gained from global and national landscape level initiatives delivered by SGP – through its COMDEKS and COMPACT programs, GSI-ICCA initiatives and others – this project will pilot three distinct landscape planning and management processes in Malaysia and, building on experience and lessons learned from previous SGP operational phases in Malaysia, assist community organizations to carry out and coordinate projects in

pursuit of outcomes they have identified in landscape/seascape plans and strategies. The capacities of community organizations will be strengthened through a learning-by-doing approach in which the project itself is a vehicle for acquiring practical knowledge and organizational skills in a longer-term adaptive management process.

This adaptive landscape planning and management process is quite innovative in the context of the two forest landscapes, as well as the urban cityscape, given that this kind of participatory, community-driven process has not been implemented at this scale or with this methodology.^[2] This process is adaptive in that it incorporates new information, experience and lessons from community resource management but also evolves together with the organizational capacities of communities in the landscapes. In these three landscapes, stakeholders strengthen their abilities to analyze trends in land and resource use as well as their consequences, to plan strategically at landscape level but also at community level and to adapt through learning-by-doing to new circumstances, information and resources. This project will particularly support innovation in developing and applying practical solutions to issues of gender equality in terms of access to resources and project benefits.

SGP activities will build on experience and lessons learned from previous SGP operational phases in Malaysia and will continue to assist community organizations to carry out and coordinate projects in pursuit of outcomes they have identified in landscape plans and strategies. This will build community ownership of individual initiatives as well as landscape management overall. Coordinated community projects in the landscape will generate ecological, economic and social synergies that will produce greater and potentially longer-lasting global environmental benefits, as well as increased social capital and local sustainable development benefits. The capacities of community organizations will be strengthened through a learning-by-doing approach in which the project itself is a vehicle for acquiring practical knowledge and organizational skills in a longer-term adaptive management process. The project will consider previous community experiences and identify and support potential upscaling opportunities during this project's lifetime.

Sustainability

In order to ensure sustainability of community-based landscape management initiatives, the SGP Malaysia Country Program will actively develop and maintain broad-based relationships/partnerships that promote collaboration. For example, to ensure market access for agroforestry products, SGP will not only focus on local markets but also leverage the opportunity to establish market linkages with other private sector companies that are interested in integrating local products into their supply chain. Community ownership is a critical factor contributing to the sustainability of project benefits. SGP Malaysia will involve all community members (men, women, youth, indigenous and disabled people) in all stages of the grant project cycle: design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The growing network of voluntary support, as a result of cooperation with more than a hundred NGOs, CBOs and IP groups, has made it possible for SGP Malaysia to reach out to more vulnerable groups efficiently, particularly addressing gender and indigenous peoples' concerns. This network consists of scientists, practitioners in community-based entrepreneurship, project cycle development facilitators, government officials, indigenous people's groups, and decision makers. Sustainability will be maintained further by aligning the program with government policies, building the capacities of community and indigenous people's groups, and engaging the private sector, universities, and research institutes in providing services (including financial services from corporate and foundation).

Potential for scaling up

Projects have been implemented that have been instrumental in changing government policy, best practices have been adopted and replicated in other landscapes, and projects have contributed to gazettement of large conservation areas as Protected Areas. A multi-stakeholder partnership strategy will be developed during the planning phase to meet these principles. Meanwhile, SGP Malaysia has already undertaken systematic outreach activities as an effort to promote scaling-up of community practices by involving government, research and technical support institutions, foundations, and NGOs.

Multi-stakeholder partnership mechanisms for this project in the three targeted areas will be applied taking into account the following elements: (1) understanding the potential core values of each actor and their resources, such as specific technologies, practices or systems; (2) identifying potential scaling up opportunities, analyzing and planning the scaling up process; and (3) implementing the scaling up program and evaluating its performance and impacts as a lesson learned or case study for adaptive management, policy discussion and potential replication of the model in other areas of the country. The scaling-up and replication strategy will be conducted by SGP Malaysia through advocacy and publication of best practices targeted to relevant stakeholders.

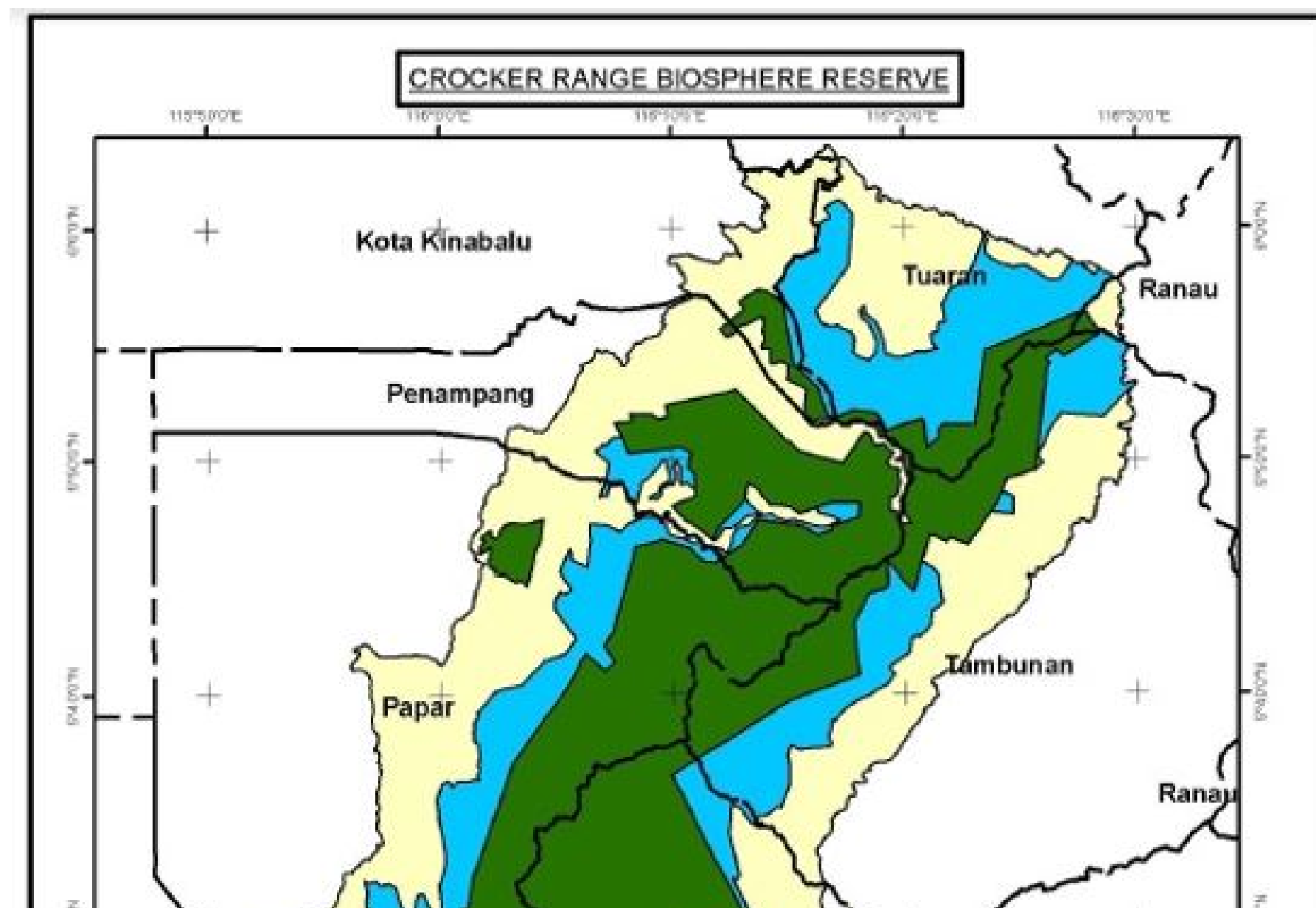
Resources will be made available through the SGP strategic grant modality (grants up to USD 150,000) to finance key elements of the upscaling initiative to reduce the risk to other donors and investors.

[1] The **Agroforestry** System, also known as **Syntropic Agroforestry**, was developed by Ernst Götsch and is today one of the most viable cropping systems regarding environmental, economic and social impacts. See, for example, <https://www.syntropicfarms.com>

[2] See for example <https://comdeksproject.files.wordpress.com/2014/10/communities-in-action-comdeks-web-v2.pdf>

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.





2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why: No

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

The primary stakeholders of the Malaysia GEF-SGP Upgraded Country Programme are the community-based organizations, non-governmental organisations and local communities themselves who will receive grants to produce benefits to local sustainable development and the global environment. Women, ethnic minorities and youth will be especially invited to participate in the landscape planning and management processes, as well as to submit project proposals for specific initiatives. Primary stakeholders are located in the rural and town/village areas of the selected landscapes. Stakeholder organizations will be identified first based on the experience of SGP of nearly 20 years, and with more precision through a participatory process of planning and consultation to take place during the process of project formulation – financed by a Project Preparation Grant - and during implementation of the project itself.

CSO/NGOs, whose work has been to support CBOs and communities in pursuing local sustainable development in the areas, are also important stakeholders. These will include those NGOs who have the interest and capacities to provide key support services to community-based projects, including technical assistance and capacity development. These NGOs will be identified during the process of project formulation and implementation to initiate with approval of this proposal.

Key supporting actors in this SGP Upgraded Country Programme project will include relevant agencies of the Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment, and Climate Change; the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry, and; the Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources, the UNDP Country Office, and The Borneo Project, Bruno Manser and Habitat Foundations.

Key stakeholders and their indicative responsibilities for the implementation of the proposed project are outlined, as follows:

Community Based Organizations: Principal participants in landscape planning exercises; first-order partners in the multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements; implementing agents of community and landscape level projects. The project will favor organizations run by and for women, ethnic minorities and youth.

CSOs: Lead and facilitate participatory baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements; provide technical assistance to community organizations for implementation of their projects; potential participant on policy platforms.

Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment, and Climate Change: The Ministry served as GEF Operational Focal Point and chaired the National Steering Committee of SGP Malaysia. The ministry is in the administrative structure of the Central Government and is responsible for planning, promoting, coordinating and overseeing implementation of the energy sector, science and technology, environment and climate change related policies and programme.

The ministry also served as UNFCCC National Focal Point.

Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources : The ministry is the UNCBD National Focal Point and is the lead ministry responsible for planning, promoting, coordinating and overseeing policy implementation on water management, land and natural resources including biological diversity.

Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry : The ministry served as UNCCD National Focal Point and is the lead ministry in agriculture and agro-food policy, plans and strategies development, planning and implementation. The ministry also promotes investment, R&D and innovation activities for agriculture and agri-food sector.

Local Administrative Organizations (or local government): Participate in baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements; primary participant on policy platforms.

Government Agencies, namely the Forestry Departments of Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak, Sabah Biodiversity Centre, Sarawak Biodiversity Centre at district and state levels: Primary participants in landscape planning exercises; first-order partners in the multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; partners in landscape level projects; participants in landscape level policy platforms.

SGP National Steering Committee: Functions as Project Steering Committee; reviews and approves landscape strategies; advises regarding multi-stakeholder partnership composition and TORs; approves criteria for project eligibility for each landscape based on proposal by multi-stakeholder partnership and SGP Operational Guidelines; reviews and approves projects submitted by the SGP National Coordinator; reviews annual project progress reports and recommends revisions and course corrections, as appropriate, representative participant on policy platforms.

SGP National Coordinator, and team: Responsible for the overall implementation and operations of the SGP Malaysia Country Programme, acting as secretary to the National Steering Committee, mobilizing co-financing, organizing strategic partnerships with government and non-governmental organizations, and in general managing the successful achievement of Country Programme Objectives, as described in the Project Document.

Private sector, namely, Habitat Foundation and Hasanah Foundation: Partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements, as appropriate; potential participant on policy platforms.

Academic institutions, namely University of Sabah, University of Sarawak, University Malaya, University Kebangsaan Malaysia and University Putra Malaysia: Assist in participatory baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; build the capacity of community; develop low cost, easy-to-adopt technologies tested on farmers' fields as well as energy and waste management technology; provide technical assistance to community organizations for implementation of their projects; potential participant on policy platforms.

UNDP, as GEF implementing agency, will oversee the successful design and implementation of the project providing oversight, technical coordination, monitoring and assurance. UNDP is a member of the National Steering Committee and participates in all sessions, providing advice and information to maximize the effect of the SGP Country Programme

Key stakeholders and their responsibilities for the implementation of the proposed support mechanism are outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Relevant partners and stakeholders identified for engagement by project outcome/output.

Outcome	Output	Oversight Responsi hilitv	Key Partners	Targeted organizati ons and institutions	Key Responsibilities
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		Priority		Key and Institutions	
Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection					
Outcome 1: Improved governance on selected landscapes for socio-ecological resilience through multi-stakeholder governance platform and participatory decision making	<i>Output 1.1: Multistakeholder groups formed and Memorandum of Agreement signed among the major stakeholders regarding long term outcomes for each landscape.</i>	NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA	Lead NGO, local government	CBOs, local communities, academic institution, local government (District Offices), government agencies (State Forestry Department, State Biodiversity Centre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs lead and facilitate participatory baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; CBOs: participate in landscape planning & signatories to community level partnership agreements Local government: Participate in baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements.
	<i>Output 1.2: Comprehensive socio-ecological baseline assessment conducted through participatory research and planning</i>	NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA	Lead NGO, local government e.g. local governments, academia, NGOs, etc.	CBOs, local communities, academic institution, local government (District Offices), government agencies (State Forestry Department, State Biodiversity Centre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs lead and facilitate participatory baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; CBOs: participate in landscape planning & signatories to community level partnership agreements Local government: Participate in baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements.
	<i>Output 1.3: Landscape strategies developed by multi-stakeholder groups for each landscape.</i>	NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA	Lead NGO, local government e.g. local governments, academia	CBOs, local communities, academic institution, local government (District Offices), government agencies (State Forestry Department, State Biodiversity Centre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs lead and facilitate participatory baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; CBOs: participate in landscape planning & signatories to community level partnership agreements

			ments, academic, NGOs, etc.	y Department, State Biodiversity Centre)	<p>level partnership agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government: Participate in baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements.
<p>Outcome 2</p> <p><i>Civil society organisation and community organisations in selected landscapes build their adaptive management capacities by implementing community level projects to achieve biodiversity & ecosystem conservation and socio ecological production landscape resiliency.</i></p>	<p><i>Output 2.1: Community level small grant projects that conserve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem services (participatory decision, co-management of protected areas, watershed management)</i></p>	<p>NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA</p>	NGOs, CBOs, Research institute	CBOs, local communities, academic institution, local government (District Offices), government agencies (State Forestry Department, State Biodiversity Centre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs: Provide technical assistance to community organisations for implementation of projects CBOs: Responsibilities in effective implementation of SGP projects, skills-building, Research institute: provide technical advice and support for biodiversity conservation, protected areas and watershed management.
	<p><i>Output 2.2 Community level small grant projects that practices agro-ecology principles in diversification of agricultural landscape, diversification of production system.</i></p>	<p>NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA</p>	NGOs, CBOs, Research institute	CBOs, local communities, academic institution, local government (District Offices), government agencies (State Forestry Department, State Biodiversity Centre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs: Provide technical distance to community organisations for implementation of projects CBOs: Responsibilities in effective implementation of SGP projects, skills-building, Research institute: provide technical advice and support for agro-ecology and agro-economics.
<p>Outcome 3</p> <p><i>Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing sustainable community enterprises and improving access to fair trade and new markets.</i></p>	<p><i>Output 3.1 Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that develop community enterprise through access to fair trade & new markets, increase effective</i></p>	<p>NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA</p>	NGOs, handicraft researchers, Product researchers, government development agencies, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of t	Social enterprises, chain supermarkets, product marketing agencies, national and international consumers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social enterprises to assist communities in access to fair trade and new markets. Product research to assist communities to improve product quality. Develop innovative business mo

<i>oving market access.</i>	<i>ctive distribution of com munity products, improv e marketing strategy (bu siness model innovation & new technology) and i mprove quality of comm unity products.</i>		ourism		del for community products to enter fair market. Government agencies to provide infrastructure, marketing platforms, li censing and logistic support.
Outcome 4 <i>Increased adoption (or d evelopment, demonstrati on and financing) of rene wable and energy efficie nt technologies and clim ate mitigation options at community level.</i>	Output 4.1 <i>Community level small g rant projects to build the capacities of communit y organisations to plan s trategically and impleme nt projects that increase energy efficiency and re duce impact on climate through the use for rene wable energy and waste management.</i>	NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA	NGOs, Academic institutions	Renewable energy i nvention company, y outh groups	Academic institutions: build the capa city of communities; develop low cos t, easy-to-adopt technologies tested on farmers' fields, as well as energy and waste management technology;
	Output 4.2 <i>Broader adoption of suc cessfully piloted commu nity level renewable ener gy (RE) and energy effici ent technologies throug h upscaling programs at landscape level.</i>	NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA	NGOs and CBOs	National and local g overnment. Renewable energy b usiness operators.	NGOs: provide support and inputs on policy platform.
Component 2: Knowledge Management on landscape governance and adaptive management for Upscaling and Replication					
Outcome 1: <i>Knowledge from commu nity level engagement an d innovative conservatio n practices is systematic ally assessed and shared for replication and upsc</i>	Output 1.1: <i>Knowledge generation t hrough project monitori ng and evaluation, lesso n extraction compiled, s ystematized and dissem inated to multiple audie</i>	NC, NSC; UNDP CO; NC, NSC;	NGOs, CBOs, aca demia,	Communities from other landscapes, Ministry of Energy, S cience, Technology, Environment, and Cl imate Change; the Ministry of Agricultu	Sharing of lesson learnt and dissemi nate for multiple audiences. Provide inputs to policy makers, cont ribute to any decision made with reg ards to environmental, local livelihood

for replication and upscaling across the landscape, country and to the global SGP network.	mitted to multiple audiences.			Ministry of Agriculture, and; the Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources; Ministry of Rural Development	d and are based on evidence-based results generated from the project.
Outcome 2: <i>Adoption of successful SGP supported technologies, practices or systems by policy makers, government agencies, financial partners and private sector at regional and national level.</i>	Output 2.1 <i>Detailed analysis of successful grant project portfolios in each landscape, lessons learned/best practices and market opportunities documented to provide policy inputs at regional and national level</i>	NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA	NGOs, CBOs, academia	Development agencies, national and local government.	Adoption of workable renewable energy by providing community in remote areas with electricity to improve their livelihood. Develop market place and fair trade for local community products. Sharing of successful story to inspire more community at other landscape to take collective actions.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

Women in the targeted landscapes are key players in managing basic household resources, as care takers, as well as participants in income generating activities. Expansion beyond these roles is marked by cultural, physical, information and capacity barriers. Women are inhibited from being actively engaged in landscape management in decision making roles in particular by community norms and standards that strongly limit women's leadership of mixed groups and activities and inhibit their more active participation in mixed groups. Women's control of income-generating assets like land is also weak, and decisions regarding family-related expenditures and other financial matters are rarely under their sole control.

The gender responsiveness of the SGP is ensured through specific attention to gender throughout the grant project cycle and landscape management processes. The potential benefits to and impacts upon women are considered throughout the process of grant project design and implementation, and their roles within implemented community-based initiatives is monitored. The SGP will continue to ensure the equitable participation of women and other vulnerable groups in all landscape management discussions and activities by ensuring that their voices can be heard, where relevant in separate groups from men. Specific project ideas will be actively identified with women's groups that will respond to women's expressed needs in regard to landscape or resource management.

During implementation, qualitative assessments will be conducted on the gender-specific benefits that can be directly associated with each grant project. These assessments will be incorporated in periodic M&E progress reports as well as in the Mid-Term Review and in the Terminal Evaluation. Indicators to quantify the achievement of project objectives in relation to gender equality will include sex-disaggregated data for men and women involved in landscape management activities, including women and men benefitting from capacity development from learning-by-doing through grant projects. The gender responsiveness of knowledge products generated through SGP initiatives will also be a key criteria in their design and development, and dissemination strategies will be adopted that ensure that project information reaches as many women as possible.

During project preparation, the project will develop a Gender Action Plan to advance gender equality, which will be monitored and evaluated through SGP M&E reports, as well as grantees' reports; these will include sex-disaggregated data that highlight quantitative and qualitative outcomes. The Country Programme team, as part of development of the gender analysis and gender action plan, will formulate a specific strategy to engage women/girls groups as primary actors in landscape management.

A gender focal point is designated within each SGP National Steering Committee to ensure review of gender considerations in project selection, and the Country Programme team will work with the gender focal point to identify potential project ideas for initial discussions with women's and girls' groups. CSOs that have relevant experience will continue to be engaged to support women's/girls' groups in defining grant project objectives and designing grant project activities. Women's/girls' groups will evaluate their projects' performance to identify lessons and knowledge for adaptive management as well as gender specific policy recommendations.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment? Yes

closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or Yes

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women. Yes

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

Private sector engagement is envisioned in the Klang Valley in regard to the protection and conservation of urban forest. This follows from the Taman Tugu Project where a National Public Trust Fund led by Khazanah Nasional Berhad is aimed at the management of the protection of natural heritage. The SGP Country Program will work closely with business partners for further manufacturing and deployment of renewable energy technologies successfully piloted in previous SGP phases.

5. Risks

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Project design (table format acceptable)

Table 2. Risks, rating and proposed mitigation measures.

<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design</i>
Risk 1: Project activities are proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park)	I = 1 P = 5	Low	Some of the project interventions will purposefully be carried out to strengthen the buffer zones of PAs.	The project purposefully targets vulnerable areas and threats around PAs in order to ensure improved resilience. The measures to avoid this becoming a risk is that specific ecosystem challenges have been identified and will be targeted by SGP projects. Resilience indicators are incorporated in the results framework to ensure that SGP projects build resilience in implementation sites
Risk 2: Installation and use of renewable energy technologies may pose potential harm to environment or habitat	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	Unsafe disposal of batteries from solar systems may release harmful pollutants into environment; micro-hydro systems should not be located in critical habitats	All project proposals are subject to review and approval by the National Steering Committee and technical experts, as needed. Potential environmental impacts of projects are assessed by the National Coordinator and the NSC as part of proposal development, and actions to mitigate risk are incorporated into each proposal prior to approval. Project proponents are trained in all aspects of RE technology operations and maintenance, including disposal or recycling of used technology elements.
Risk 3: The project will include afforestation, reforestation	I = 1 P = 5	Low	Some project initiatives include planting of agro-forestry, fruit trees over relatively small areas.	The proposed afforestation is relatively small and is designed to increase food security, build resilience, and potentially support alternative uses for wastewater. Trainings will be provided by and to local community groups for sustainable management.
Risk 4: Elements of project could potentially provide safety risks to local communities	I = 1 P = 1	Low	Project interventions include waste management and associated training	The project proposes to build capacities of community organizations to manage waste by providing adequate training, equipment and support for the purposes of decreasing current levels of risk, harm and environmental degradation.
Risk 5: Women's groups/leaders may raise gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process	I = 3 P = 1	Low	No proposals are accepted or approved without thorough review by the NC and NSC of the quality of consultations and participation of proponent organizations and communities.	A full Gender Analysis and Action Plan will be produced during project preparation
Risk 6: IPs may not be sufficiently consulted on or involved in activities that impact their lands, territories and resources	I = 4 P = 1	Moderate	Moderate risk due to potential effects on IP rights, lands, territories and resources	In depth consultations with IPs will be carried out as they develop their proposals and prepare their projects. All project proposals are subject to review and approval by the National Steering Committee and technical experts, as needed.

that impact their lands, territories and/or culture			rights, lands, territories and traditional livelihoods No proposals are accepted or approved without thorough review by the NC and NSC of consultations and participation of proponent organizations and communities.	their projects. All project proposals are subject to review and approval by the National Steering Committee and technical experts. Potential social impacts of projects are assessed by the National Coordinator and the NSC as part of proposal development, and actions to mitigate risk are incorporated into each proposal prior to approval. A comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be prepared for the full project.
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6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Management, monitoring and evaluation

The National Steering Committee (NSC), comprised of government and non-government organizations with a non-government majority, a UNDP representative, and individuals with expertise in the GEF Focal Areas, is responsible for determining the overall strategy of the SGP in the country as well as for grant evaluation, selection and approval. The NSC also contributes to bridging community-level experiences with national policy-making. The SGP Operational Guidelines guide overall project implementation in Egypt consistent with past best practice. The UNDP Resident Representative appoints the National Steering Committee (NSC) members.

The SGP Country Program team, comprised of a Country Program Manager (National Coordinator) and a Program Assistant, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the program. UNDP will provide overall program oversight and take responsibility for standard GEF project cycle management services beyond assistance and oversight of project design and negotiation, including project monitoring, periodic evaluations, troubleshooting, and reporting to the GEF.

The SGP Upgraded Country Programme portfolio is managed by a UNDP-GEF Global Coordinator, who provides oversight by supporting and monitoring implementation and promoting the sharing of lessons learned and best practice among UCPs and between UCPs and the Global Programme. SGP's Central Program Management Team (CPMT) will monitor this Country Program project for its compliance with core policies and procedures of the SGP as a GEF Corporate Program.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring that the project meets its objective and delivers on its targets. The Resident Representative signs the grant agreements with beneficiary organizations on behalf of UNOPS. It also provides other types of support at the local level, as required. UNDP is represented on the NSC, and actively participates in grant monitoring activities. CBOs and NGOs will submit proposals in response to calls for proposals by the NSC, which will consider and approve the grants in specific thematic and geographic areas relevant to the SGP Malaysia strategy. Individual grantee projects are monitored and evaluated through monthly, interim and final reports, in addition to frequent field visits conducted by NSC members, UNDP CO team in addition to the Country Program team.

Project results will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office will ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements (as outlined below) will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF M&E policy and other relevant GEF policies.^[1]

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities, including the GEF Operational Focal Point and others assigned to undertake project monitoring.

SGP Country Programme Manager: The Country Programme Manager (CPM) is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Country Programme Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The CPM will inform the National Steering Committee, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Global Coordinator of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The CPM will develop annual work plans based on a multi-year work plan, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The CPM will ensure that the standard UNDP GEF and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g. ESMP, gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan etc.) occur on a regular basis.

National Steering Committee: The National Steering Committee (NSC) will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The NSC will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the NSC will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

UNOPS, as Project Implementing Partner, will provide country programme implementation services, including human resources management, budgeting, accounting, grant disbursement, auditing, and procurement. UNOPS is responsible for SGP's financial management and provides periodic financial reports to UNDP.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Country Programme Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and National Steering Committee within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key GEF M&E activities including the annual GEF PIR, the independent mid-term review and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

In OP7, SGP will collaborate with and build on the lessons of a range of related initiatives.

The National Steering Committee of the Malaysia SGP Country Programme has consistently promoted the collaboration of the Country Programme with GEF and government financed projects and programmes for many years. SGP Malaysia has provided technical assistance to community components of selected GEF FSPs to increase the efficiency of uptake by community stakeholders of project-promoted technologies and practices. Members of the National Steering Committee endorse collaborative arrangements and partnerships to maximize the efficiency of the GEF SGP investment, as well, with SGP-sponsored technologies, experience and lessons learned disseminated and absorbed by government programmes and institutions. As part of project preparation, SGP Malaysia will analyze and confirm potential and/or continued cooperation with the following initiatives, programmes or institutions:

The proposed project will also coordinate and build partnerships with other relevant initiatives, including those detailed below:

Sustainable Development on Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation in Sabah (SDBEC). This is a joint technical cooperation among the Sabah State Government, Malaysian Federal Government and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) cooperation project ended in year 2017. SGP with Sabah Park will take on this momentum and working closely with the community to implement the management plan and replicate the efforts to other part of the landscape. The experiences would be shared regionally and nationally for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

The Borneo Project: The Baram Heritage Survey Initiative. This project is a collaborative project that will train local forest-dependent communities to be effective managers of socio-ecological sustainability by connecting scientific methods to traditional ecological knowledge. Initial discussion with the manager in-charge of the project has been carried out. SGP will supports the long-term collection of social and ecological data alongside international and local scientists, generates long-standing buy-in from the communities, deepens local knowledge, and active participants demystifies the scientific process for communities.

Sustainable-City Development in Malaysia: The project implementation Agency is the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation with the purpose to promote an integrated approach to urban planning and management that is guided by evidence-based, multi-dimensional, and broadly inclusive planning process that balance economic, social and environmental resource consideration; to build awareness and institutional capacity, and promote investment in climate risks mitigation technologies through demonstration projects. SGP Programme will conduct consultation with the main stakeholders of this project and work closely to endure pilot project with direct community involvement and lead project especially on the environmental aspect.

[1] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions

Yes

If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc

The National Policy on Biological Diversity (2016-2025), goal 1 and target 2 has called for the contributions of indigenous peoples, local communities and civil society in conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity, this project is targeted to build the capacity for collective actions for local community and indigenous peoples to provide efforts in biodiversity conservation. The policy also highlighted the need for develop community conserved areas as an integral part of the country Protected Areas network, the Baram and Crocker Range Biosphere Park will contribute in this aspect.

The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing of Biological Resources and the Copenhagen Action under the UNFCCC require the community to develop practices and adopt technologies that promote low carbon societies and enhance natural resource management.

The project is consistent with the implementation of the Global Goals (SDG 2030) in Malaysia, which requires the awareness, capacity and respect for the rights of the community in pursuing the goals. It will contribute to the achievement of many SDG goals in particular SDG 1- End poverty in all its forms everywhere; SDG 10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries, SDG – 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change impacts; SDG 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

The three selected landscapes also figure in national sustainable development priorities:

Landscape 1: Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve (CRBR), Sabah

The CRBR was declared a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in 2014 under the administrative authorities of Sabah Biodiversity Centre, Sabah Parks and Sabah Forestry Department. CRBR is considered important for its natural capital supporting planned development in the Sabah Development Corridor Blueprint and as an important water catchment for Sabah. The state government and federal agencies currently explore the option for sustainable financing mechanisms to fund biodiversity conservation.

Landscape 2: Middle and Upper Baram, Sarawak

The mid-term review of the 11th Malaysia Plan (2016-2020) has prioritized enhancement of the development of customary land to generate income and eradicate poverty for Baram region. Development agencies will aim to harness growth and ensure sustainable development by boosting community transformation in the Baram areas in Sarawak

Landscape 3: Klang Valley, Peninsular Malaysia

In the 11th Malaysia Plan, in the remaining Plan period, 2018-2020, measures to advance green growth will be undertaken by strengthening governance, improving conservation of natural resources and biodiversity, as well as by enhancing resilience to climate change and natural disasters. In this regard, policies and legislation will be reviewed accordingly, while institutional capabilities are enhanced to ensure greater compliance and better enforcement. In addition, more focus will be given to conserve existing protected areas and rehabilitate degraded ecosystems. The establishment of green lungs and conservation of urban forests will continue to be encouraged to support green city development.

8. Knowledge Management

Outline the Knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

The project will create a knowledge management platform to facilitate links among communities, promote information sharing, and provide access to knowledge resources that are relevant to their individual projects. The knowledge obtained from project experiences and lessons learned will be socialized through SGP's well-established national network of stakeholders and SGP's global platform, and it will be used in upscaling successful initiatives. The increased capacity of community-level stakeholders to generate, access and use information and knowledge is expected to increase the sustainability of project activities beyond the life of the grant funding. Knowledge sharing and replication will help ensure that the impacts of the project are sustained and expanded, generating additional environmental benefits over the longer-term. At the global level, the project will contribute to knowledge platforms, including the SGP website and Communities Connect (a platform to share knowledge from civil society organizations around the world).

A case study of the landscape planning and management experience in each of the selected landscapes will highlight the processes of stakeholder participation, as well as the progress toward the targets selected during landscape planning, using the Satoyama Resilience Indicators.^[1] A detailed analysis will be produced of the successes and failures in each landscape in regard to the generation of synergies between individual community projects around landscape level outcomes, lessons learned, and future efforts to strengthen the landscape planning and management processes. The results of these studies will be published and disseminated throughout the country through print and digital media and SGP's institutional partners, NGOs, SGP-supported CSO networks, universities and others.

SGP's strategic projects will produce a case study highlighting the process, obstacles to and opportunities for upscaling. Each case study will be produced at the end of implementation of the strategic project, with the costs of external experts and participatory analysis workshops incorporated into each strategic project's budget.

Each small grant project will have as a primary product a case study which will be further systematized and codified for dissemination at the landscape level through policy dialogue platforms, community landscape management networks and multi-stakeholder partnerships, and knowledge fairs and other exchanges; at the national level through the National Steering Committee, strategic partnerships and their networks, and national knowledge fairs where appropriate; and globally through the SGP global network of SGP Country Programmes and UNDP's knowledge management system.

[1] UNU-IAS, Bioversity International, IGES and UNDP. 2014. Toolkit for the Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS).

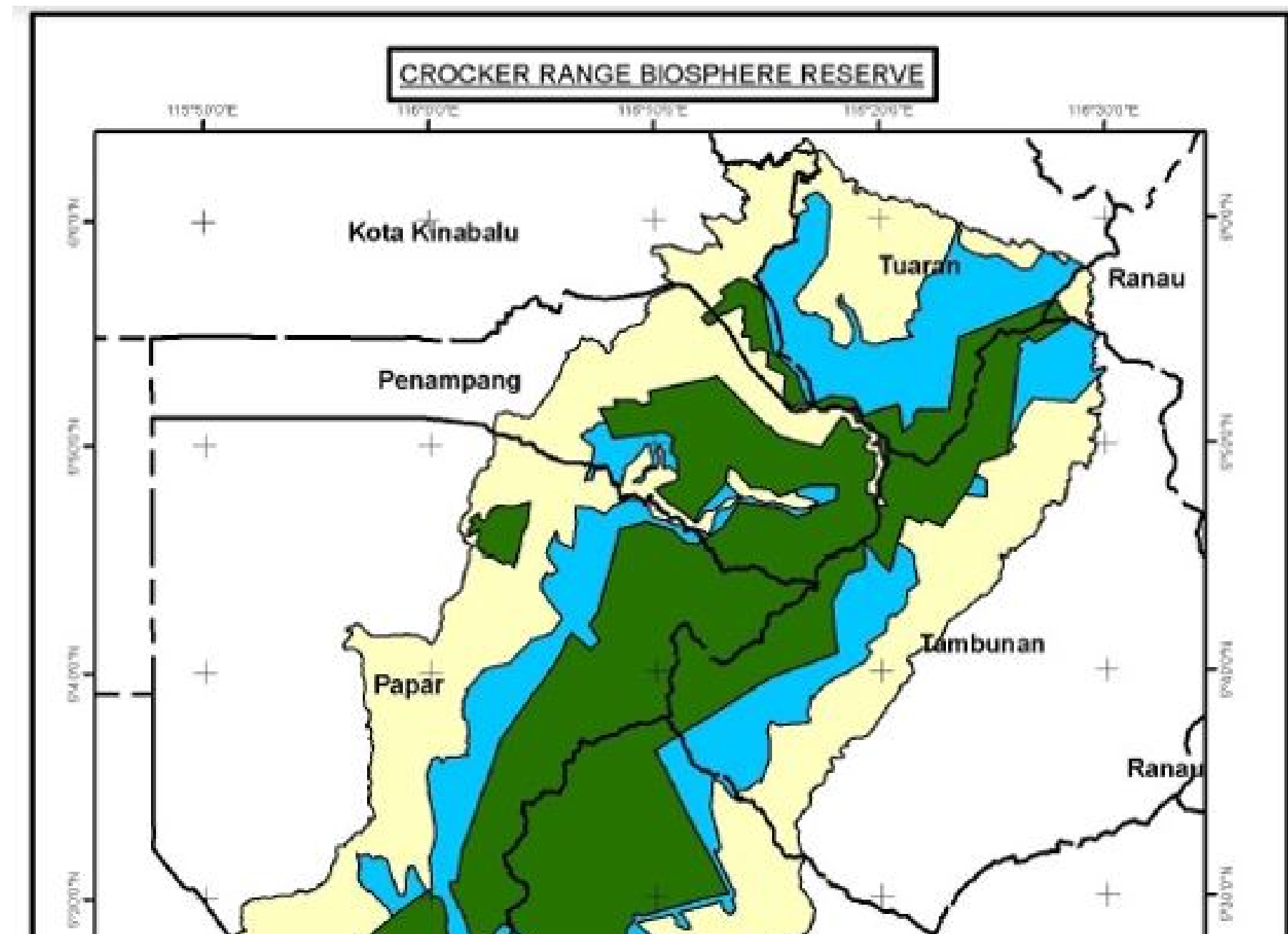
Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Dr. K. Nagulendran	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change	10/4/2019

ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place



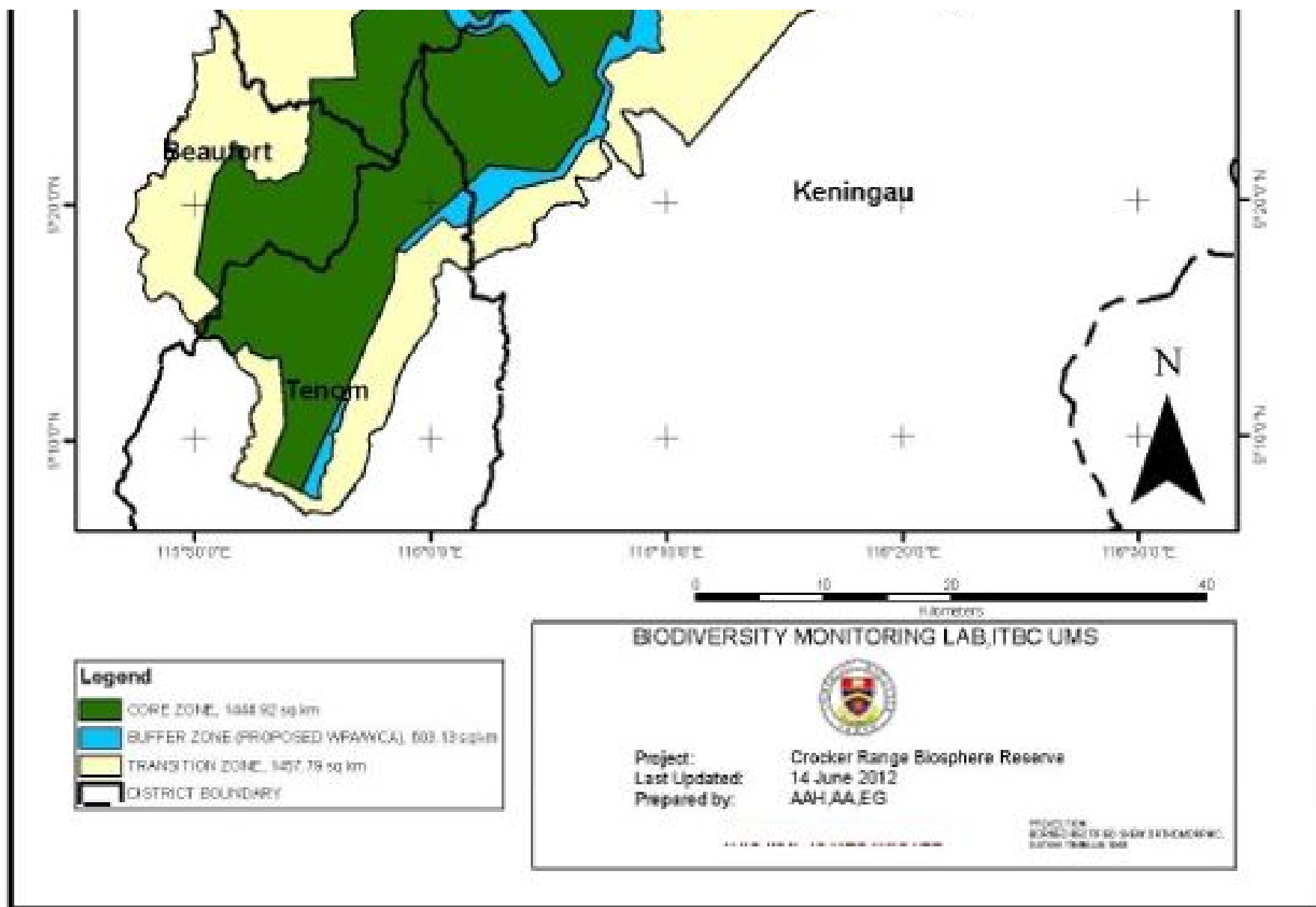
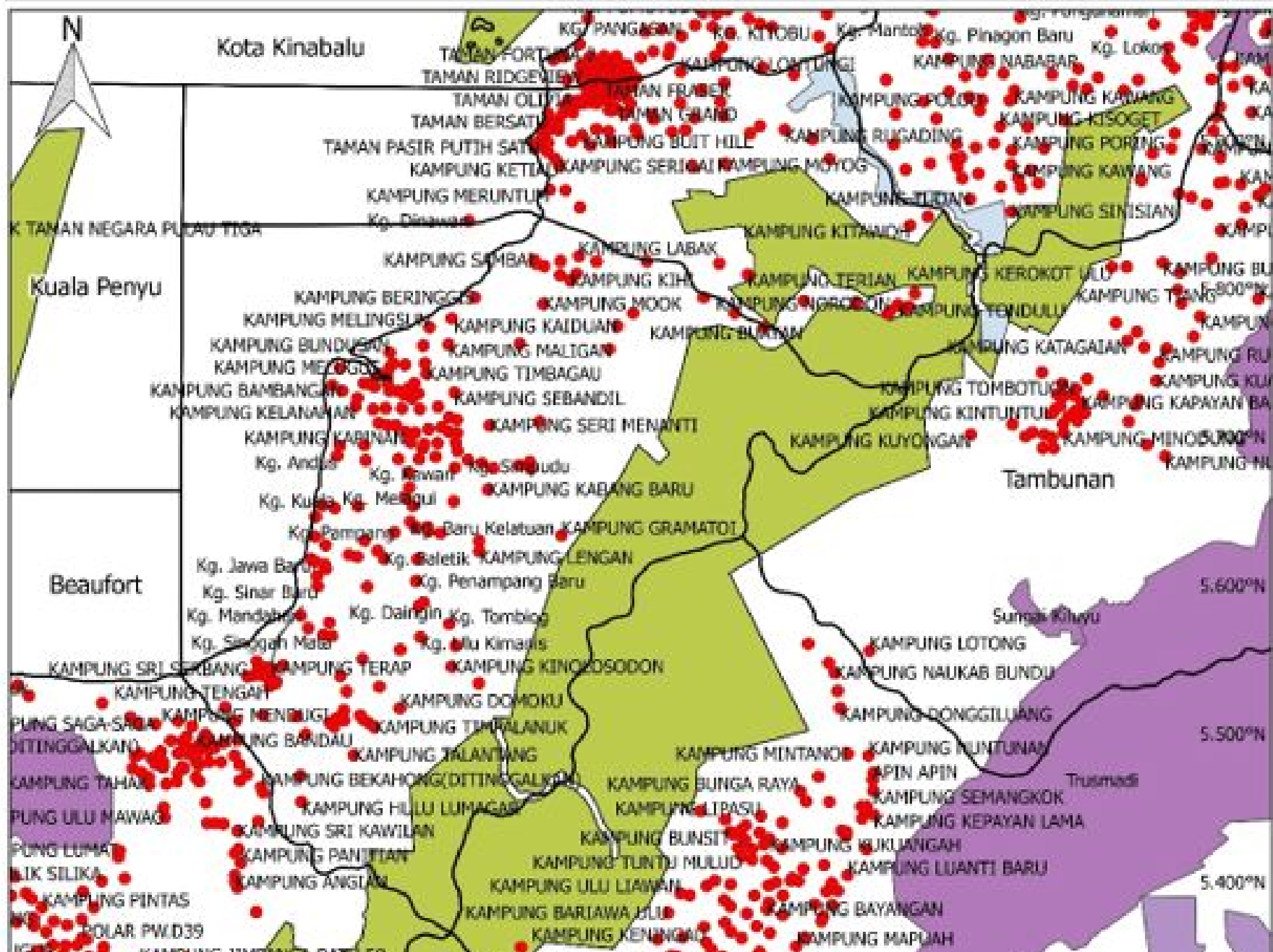


Figure 1: Crocker Range Biosphere Zonation Map

Villages around Crocker Range Park, Sabah, Malaysia



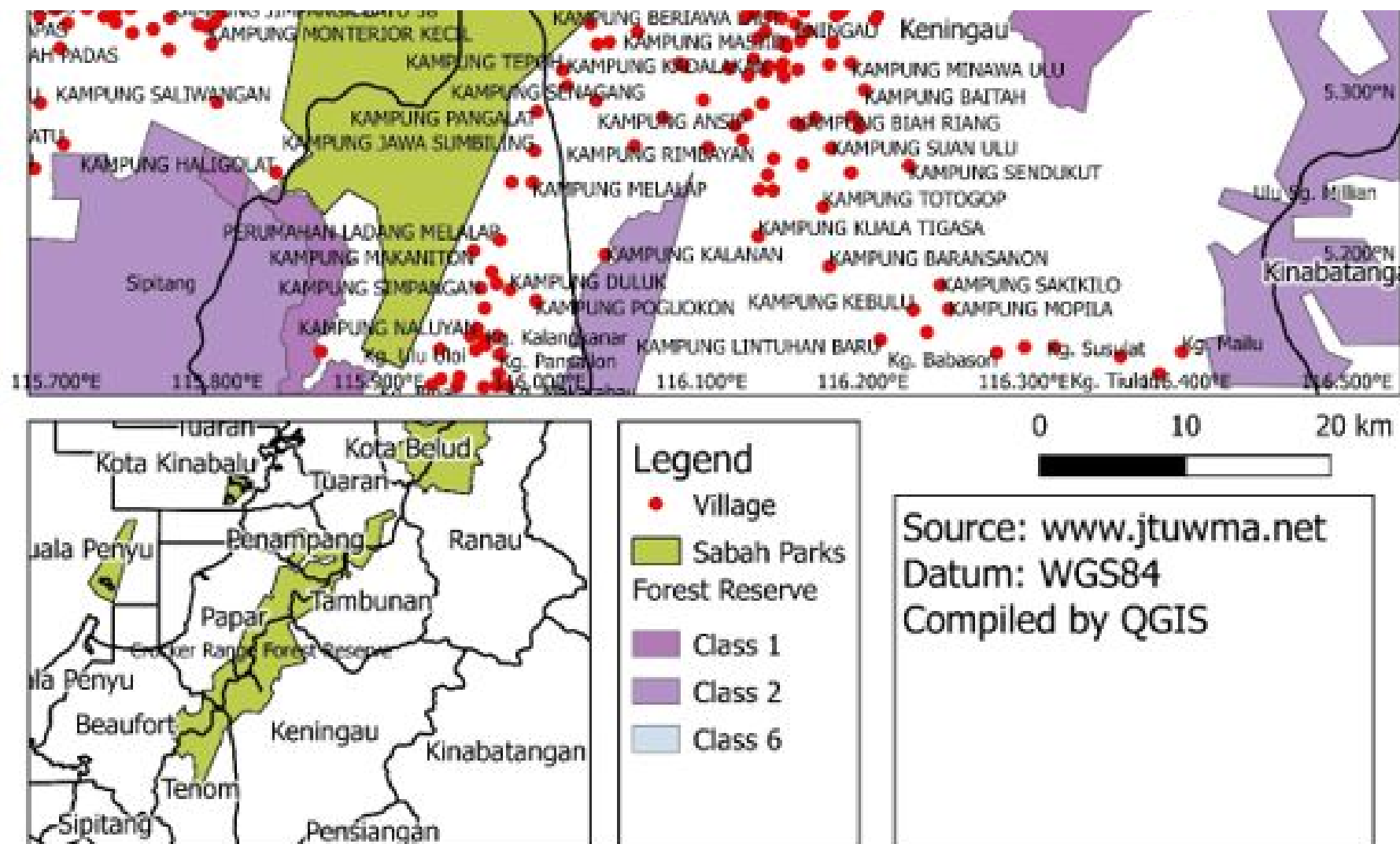
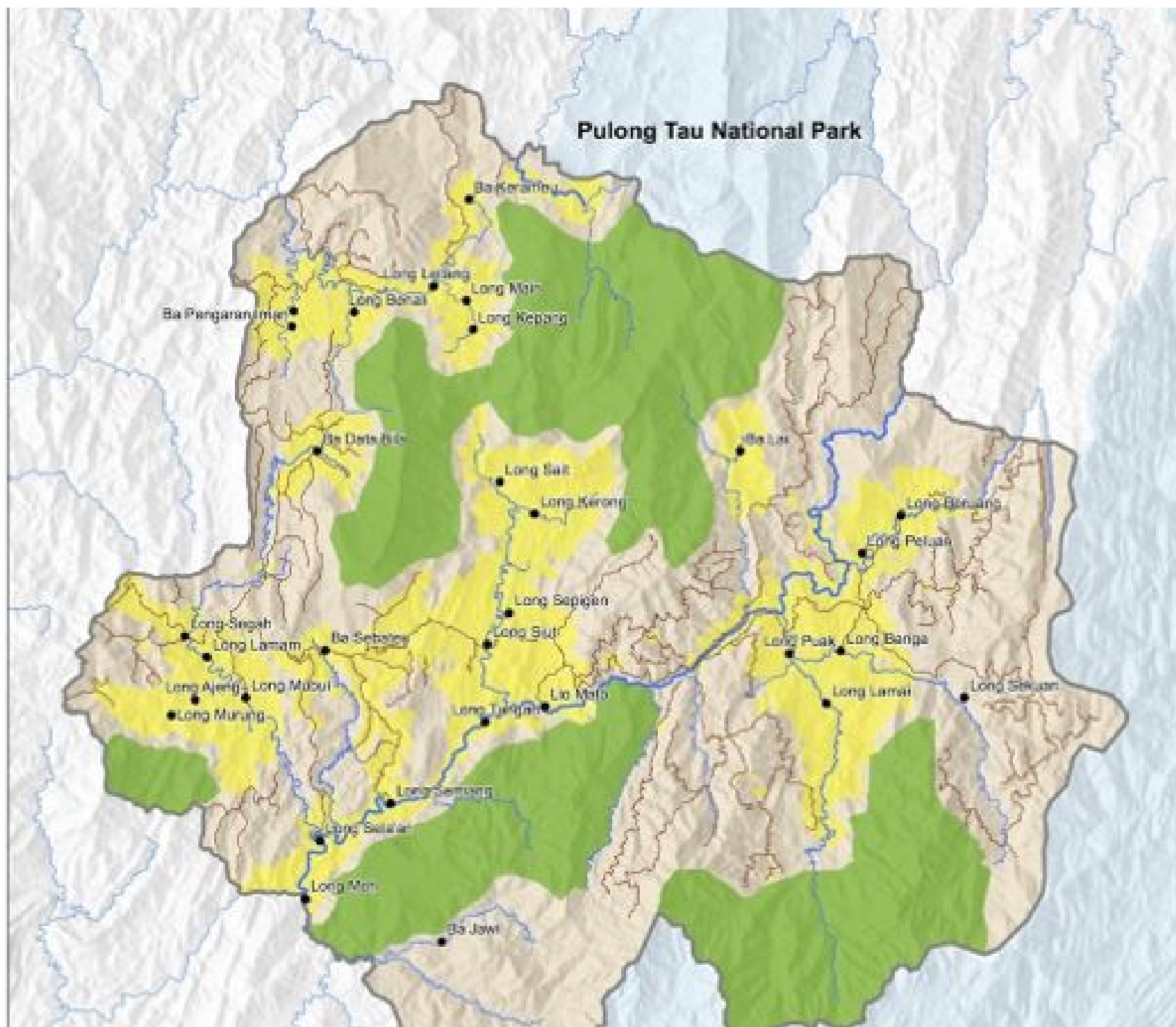


Figure 2: Crocker Range Biosphere Village Distribution Map

Taman Damai Baram / Eco Community Park





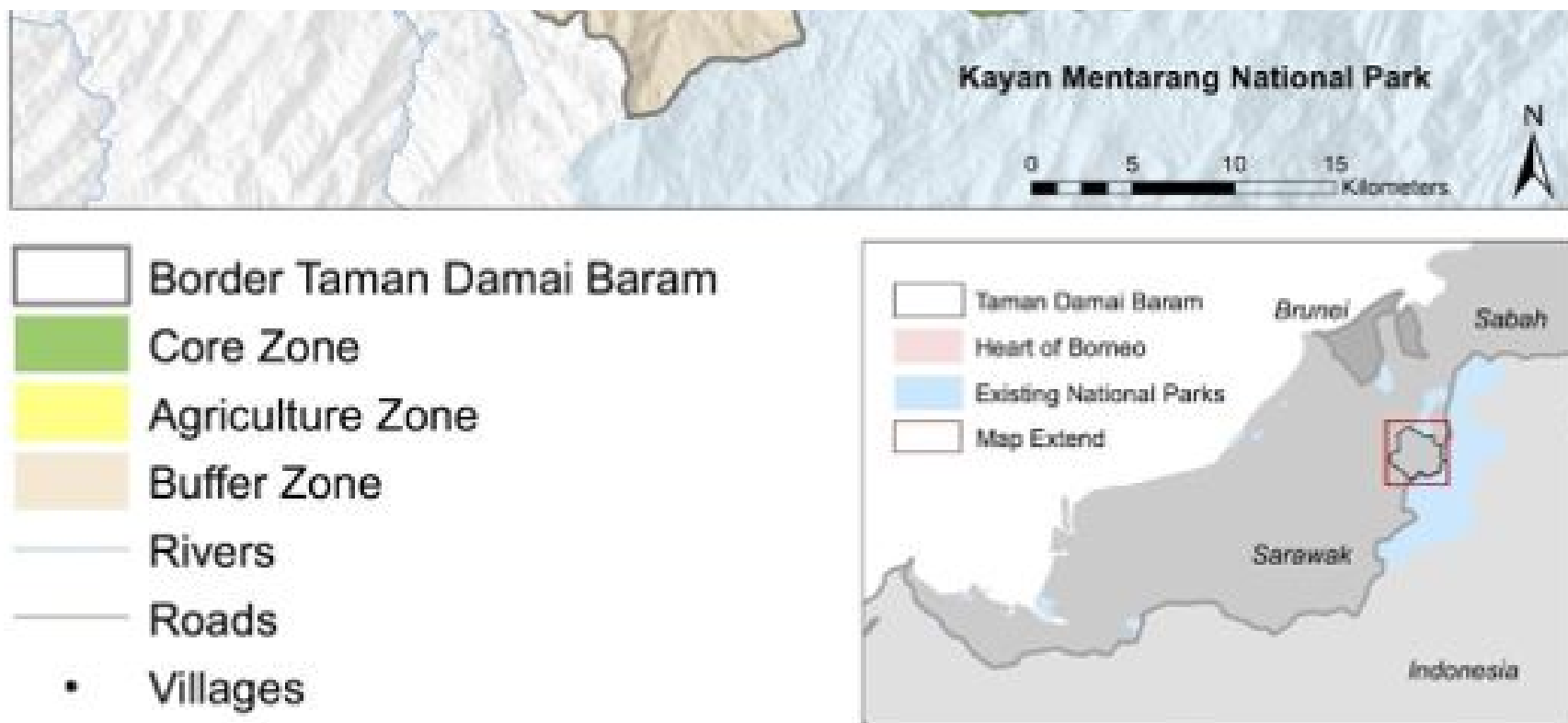


Figure 3: Proposed Baram Peace Park Map



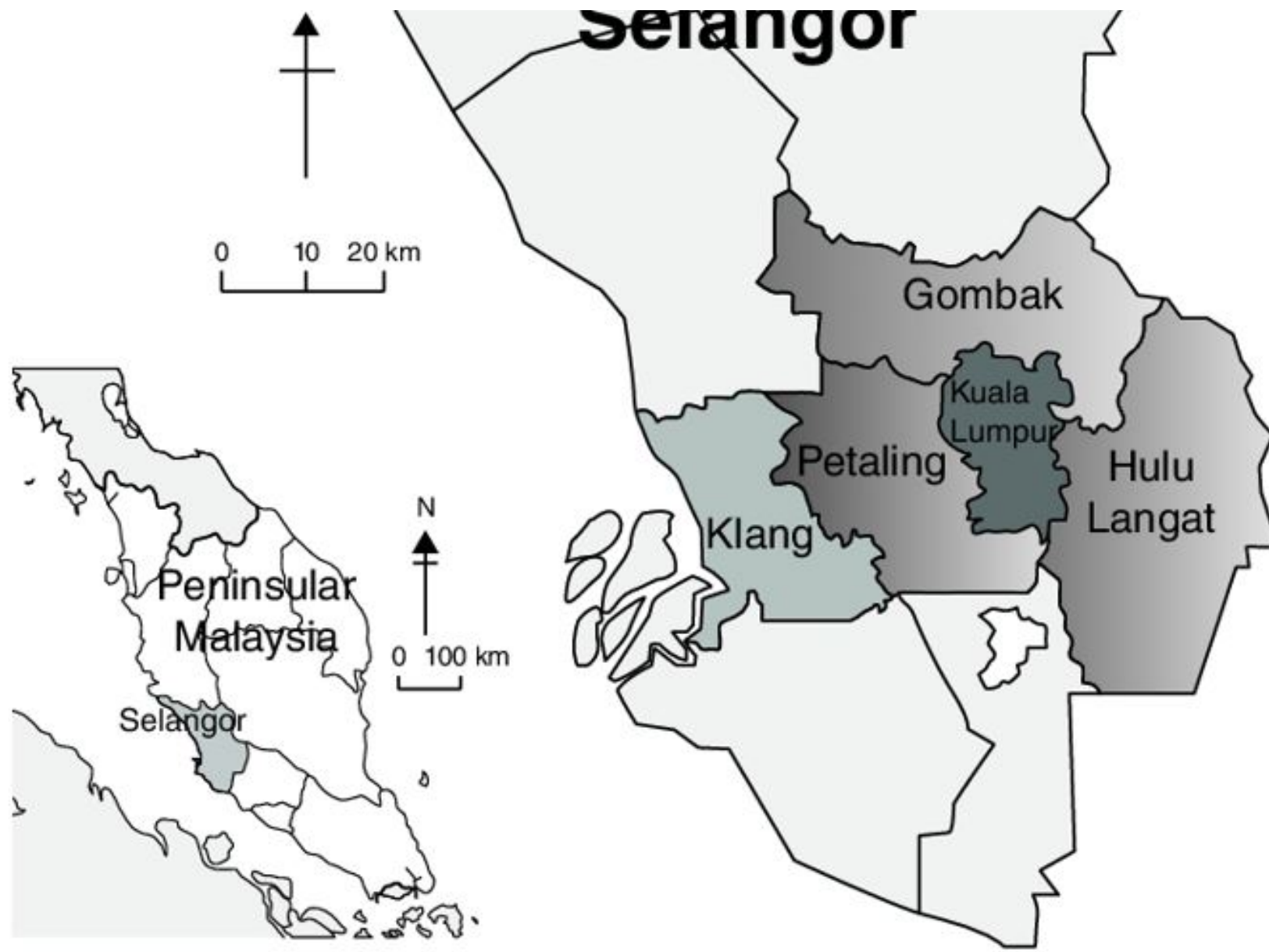


Figure 4: Klang Valley Map (District: Gombak, Petaling Jaya, Klang, Kuala Lumpur & Hulu Langat)

