
Communities in Action for Landscape Resilience and Sustainability The COMDEKS Programme

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**IPSI Side Event, Contribution to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets from the Ground Up,
CBD COP-12, Pyeongchang, October 2014**



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Working towards Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes



What is COMDEKS?

The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative Project

Goal →

To develop sound biodiversity management and sustainable livelihood activities to increase community resilience and to maintain, rebuild, and revitalize socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)

Implementing Agency → UNDP

Delivery mechanism → UNDP-implemented GEF-SGP

Countries →

First Phase: Brazil, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Fiji, India, Malawi, Nepal, Slovakia, and Turkey

Second Phase: Bhutan, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Kyrgyzstan, Indonesia, Mongolia, Namibia and Niger

Timeframe and Budget →

5-year partnership programme; Japan Biodiversity Fund contributing with 10 million USD (2011-2016).

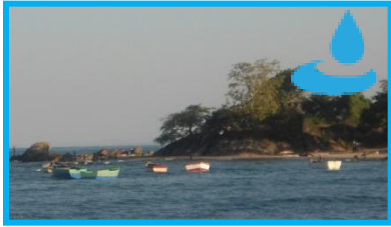
Status →

Currently under implementation in 20 countries (+ 100 projects)

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Where We Work: Diverse landscape challenges require locally adapted solutions



Inland water systems

Lakes

Watershed

Wetlands

Kyrgyzstan – Lake Issyk-Kul

Malawi – Tukombo-Kande, Lake Malawi

Niger – Tabalak Lake

Cambodia – Steung Siem Reap Watershed

Ecuador – Alto Napo River Watershed, Amazon

Costa Rica – Rio Jesus Maria Watershed

Slovakia - Východoslovenská nížina Lowland



Coastal seascapes

El Salvador – Jaltepeque-Naja Lempe

Fiji – Natewa-Tunuloa Peninsula

Indonesia – Semau Island

Turkey - Datça -Bozburun Peninsula



Mountain ecosystems

Bhutan – Gamri Watershed

Ghana – Weto Range

India – Kumaon Region, Uttarakhand

Nepal - Makawanpur



Agro-pastoral systems

Ethiopia – Gilbel Gibe Catchment

Cameroon – Bogo Region

Brazil – Jequitinhonha Valley



Grasslands

Mongolia – Central Selenge Region

Namibia – Ipumbu-ya Shilongo Conservancy



COMDEKS Strategic Framework:

Enhancing community resilience and sustainability at landscape level through adaptive management



Adaptive Management Cycle Enhancing Resilience of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes



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Resilience Indicators: A Tool for Landscape Assessment

- **Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS:** ongoing collaboration between UNDP, UNU-IAS, Bioversity International, and IGES.
 - The indicators are **being applied and tested** in COMDEKS project sites to help measure and understand **socio and ecological resilience** of target landscapes and seascapes
- **Resilience Indicator Toolkit (forthcoming launch during UNU-IAS Side Event)**



Landscape Resilience Outcomes:



Enhancing ecosystem services

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



Strengthening the sustainability of production systems

- Diversification of agricultural landscapes (agroforestry; multifunctionality)
- Diversification of production systems (cultivation of a higher diversity of crops and varieties and crop-livestock-trees integration)
- Low-input agriculture; agroecology
- Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources through sustainable use



Developing and diversifying livelihoods and income generation

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



Strengthening institutions and governance systems at the landscape level

- Activities that promote participatory governance systems for making and implementing decisions affecting target landscapes
- Strengthening NGO and COB capacities for landscape governance and management
- Promotion of networks for policy advocacy, learning, economies of scale

Learning from the COMDEKS Community-Based Landscape Approach:



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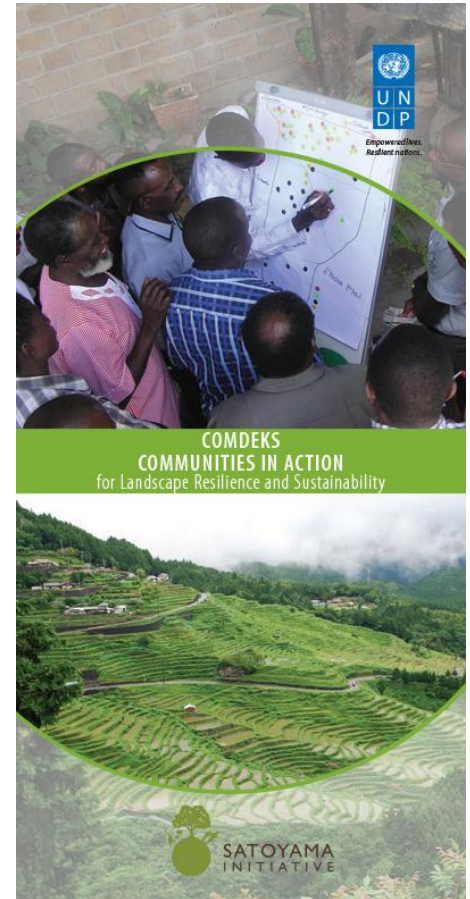


COMDEKS on the Ground: Phase 1 Country Case Studies

- ✓ **Brazil: Jequitinhonha Valley**
- ✓ **Cambodia: Steung Siem Reap Watershed**
- ✓ **Ethiopia: Gilbel Gibe Catchment**
- ✓ **Fiji: Natewa-Tunuloa Peninsula**
- ✓ **Ghana: The Weto Range**
- ✓ **India: Himalayan State of Uttarakhan**
- ✓ **Malawi: Takumbo-Kande Region**
- ✓ **Nepal: Makawanpun District**
- ✓ **Slovakia: Laborec-Uh Region**
- ✓ **Turkey: Turkey - Datça -Bozburun Peninsula**

Emerging Lessons:

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



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For more information, visit

www.comdeksproject.com

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THANK YOU!

A scenic view of a river valley with lush green hills and a small town in the distance, framed by trees in the foreground. The river flows through the center of the valley, and the hills are covered in dense green vegetation. The sky is blue with some white clouds. In the foreground, there are large green leaves and branches of trees, some of which are slightly out of focus.