



## **SGP Country Programme Strategy for utilization of OP5 grant funds**

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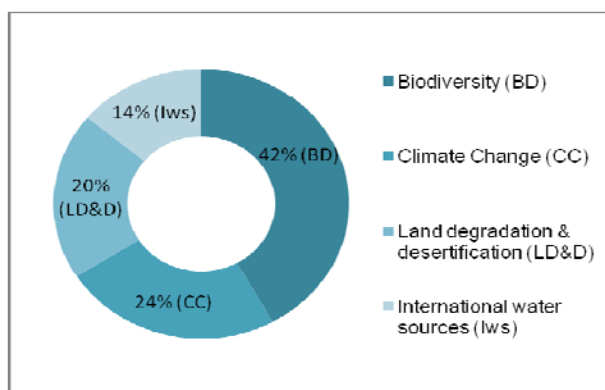
**Country:** VIET NAM  
**Resources to be invested:** STAR US\$ 800,000

The Country Programme Strategy of the SGP Viet Nam (CPS) is developed to clearly outline for SGP Viet Nam the approach and GEF criteria – focal areas strategy framework for GEF 5 and eligible SGP interventions – in addition to providing guidance about operations, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge management. The CPS adapts the SGP global project document for OP 5 and PIF for pure STAR country programmes to specific country conditions, taking into account existing national strategies and plans, as well as those relating to national sustainable development and poverty eradication. The CPS puts emphasis on certain thematic and geographic focus to ensure synergy and impact, as well as to facilitate programme administration. The strategic directions and priorities for SGP Viet Nam are determined through a consultative process involving the National Steering Committee (NSC) (Table 1) and non-governmental organizations (NGO) and community-based organizations (CBO) partners.

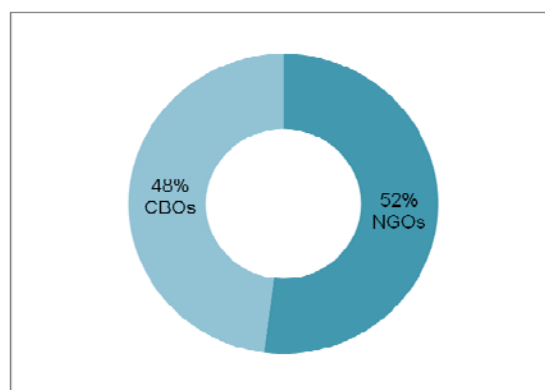
### **1. SGP Country Programme - Summary Background**

1.1 SGP Viet Nam was launched in 1999. Since then, it has developed into a fully operational programme and is now in its fifth operational phase. GEF status category for Viet Nam is 2b.

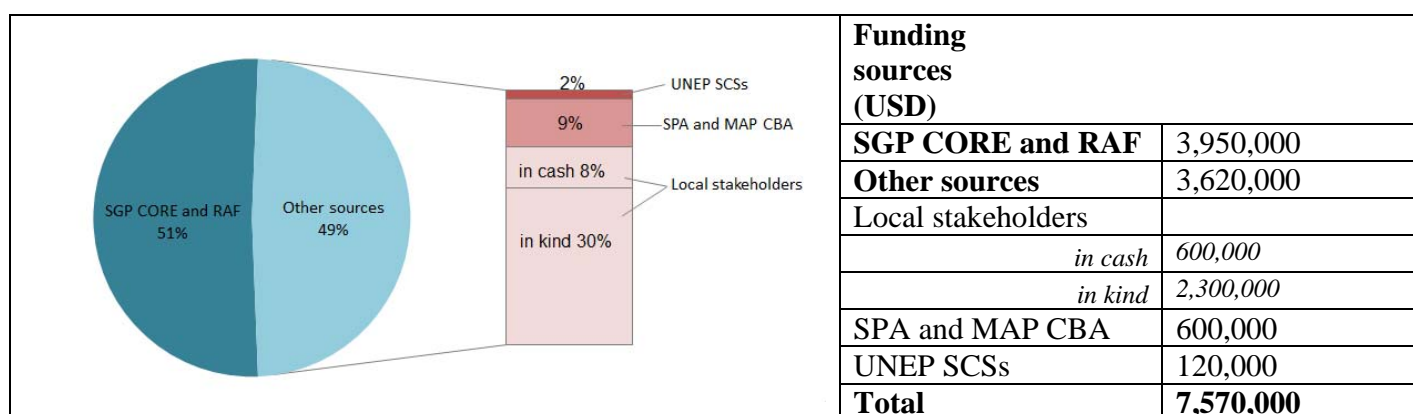
During 1999 - 2010, the country programme has funded 145 projects, amounting to US\$ 7,570,000USD (Table 1). In addition to the key sources of funding of SGP CORE and RAF, thanks to its fast and effective mechanism, SGP Viet Nam was used as a funding delivery mechanism for other global and regional projects, including UNDP GEF Community-based adaptation (SPA CBA), AusAID-funded Mekong Asia Pacific Community-based adaptation (MPA CBA), and UNEP South China Seas project (UNEP SCSs). Contribution from local stakeholders, including governments and NGOs/CBOs and communities, is a very strategic source of funding as it has significantly promoted local ownership, involvement and participation which ensure project success, sustainability and replication/upscaling of SGP projects.



**SGP Viet Nam – GEF focal areas**



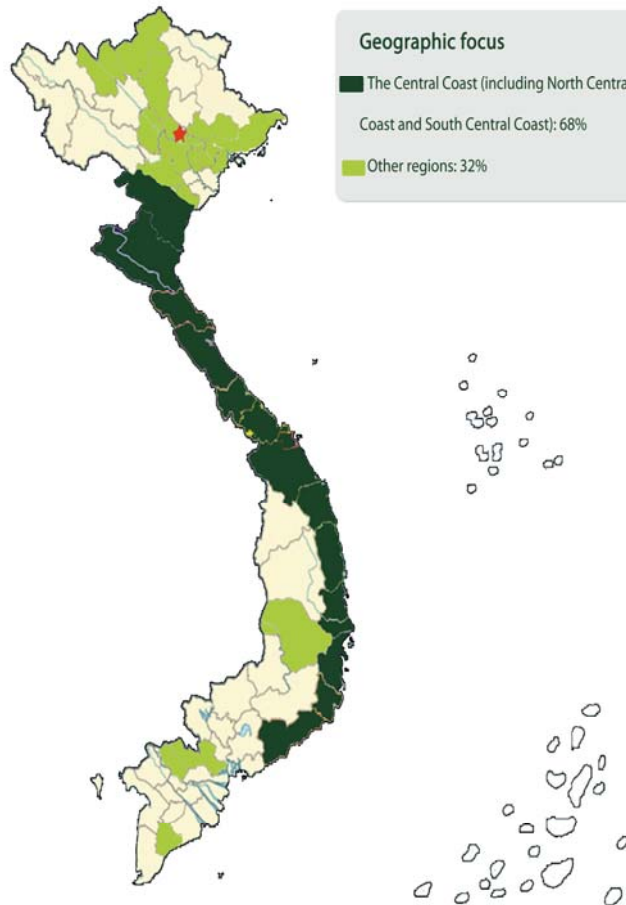
**SGP Viet Nam – Project grantees**



**SGP Viet Nam – Funding sources**

As described in Table 1, SGP Viet Nam focus has been in the focal areas of biodiversity conservation (BD), climate change (CC) mitigation, land degradation and desertification (LD&D), and international waters (IWs). Since 2009, thanks to the participation in the two (2) above-mentioned programmes of UNDP GEF CBA and MAP CBA, SGP Viet Nam has pioneered twelve (12) community-based adaptation (CBA) projects, aiming to strengthen resilience of communities and ecosystems to address adverse impact of climate change. During OP4, SGP Viet Nam was developed with a geographic focus of the North Central and Central Coastal area of Viet Nam (see Table 1). 68% of the projects are located in this area. The targeted communities of SGP Viet Nam programme and projects are poor and vulnerable coastal and island communities. SGP Viet Nam has given priority to civil society organizations (CSOs) at the local levels who have not had many funding opportunities to carry out their environmental projects and activities. SGP Viet Nam grantees are CSOs, including local NGOs and CBOs. Examples of local NGOs are socio professional organizations under administration of the Union of Science and Technology Associations at the provincial and national levels, such as Forestry Science and Technology Associations, and Associations of Nature and Conservation, Fisheries Associations, Gardeners' Associations. Community-based organisations (CBOs) include mass organizations, such as Women's Union, Youth Union, Farmer's Union and Veteran's Union.

They function at the commune level and form associations at higher levels, up to the national level. The local NGOs and CBOs can bring together activists, social and educational workers, scientists, technicians, and managers who are interested in and motivated to increase public awareness of environmental protection, improve community living standards and promote nature conservation and sustainable development at the grassroots level.



Most of the projects are community-based pilots and demonstrations, testing community strategies and technologies to sustainably use the natural resources (biodiversity, land and water) for sustainable livelihoods. There are 3 key components in SGP Viet Nam projects, including awareness raising, capacity development and pilot demonstration building. SGP programme and project evaluation shows that SGP Viet Nam has gained a high rate of project success (90%) with positive results and high funding delivery (90-95%). SGP Viet Nam has been among very few long reliable and effective funding program in Viet Nam for CSOs and highly appreciated by its stakeholders with its contribution in capacity development for CSOs and in sustainable management of environment and natural resources for community sustainable livelihoods.

## **1.2 Key baseline considerations for the SGP Country Programme Strategy, major partnerships, and existing sources of co-financing**

Viet Nam is a tropical country endowed with abundant natural resources and favorable environmental conditions. It has a high diversity of natural ecosystems, species, and genetic resources, which have very significant economic and environmental value. Viet Nam has undergone rapid economic growth and industrialization in the past decades. Population growth and economic development, however, are posing a serious threat to the country's environment and natural resources. Among the most serious environmental problems in Viet Nam are deforestation; degradation of land resources; inefficient use of fresh water; degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems; overexploitation of biological resources and significant loss of biodiversity; and increasing environmental pollution.

In response to the critical environmental issues and recognizing that the country's people and economy largely depend on natural resource-based activities, the Vietnamese Government, with considerable support and assistance from the international community, including the United Nations agencies, multilateral banks, bilateral donors, and international NGOs, has made significant efforts to better manage its environment and natural resource base. National strategies and plans have been developed and implemented within a revised and strengthened legal and institutional framework aimed at addressing environmental problems and support the country's commitment to the conventions which Viet Nam signed and ratified, such as Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); and POPs Convention.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) is an emerging issue in Viet Nam. Local NGOs and CBOs are joining the task of environmental management in Viet Nam and are beginning to play an important role. Recognizing the fact that local NGOs have an important role in supporting the implementation of the national programs, especially in mobilizing community participation in promoting sustainable development at the community level in Viet Nam, the Government has supported the operation of local NGOs over recent years. It now looks more favorably on NGOs than it had in the past. The Government is reviewing its policy and legislation on local NGOs in Viet Nam. The role and participation of CSOs, CBOs and local communities and people are fully addressed in the national environmental strategies and plans, including the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), National Target Program to respond to climate change (NTP-RCC), National Energy Efficiency Programme, National Action Plan to combat land degradation and desertification (NAP). Decentralisation programme structures and systems at the local development level have been developed and are being implemented to support environmental management and rural development. However, community participation in the task of environment management and protection is still limited. Raising environmental awareness and mobilizing the community to participate in environmental management and protection will significantly contribute to successfully implementing the national strategies and plans. However, the involvement and participation of CSOs and local communities has still remained limited due to the strong lack of human and financial resources. It is necessary, therefore, to strengthen capacity as well as to provide opportunities and resources to foster the involvement of CSOs and CBOs in the implementation of national policies and plans in environmental protection.

During the past years, SGP Viet Nam has gained knowledge and experience working in the focal areas of BD, CC and LD&D. In OP 4, SGP focused in the North Central and Central Coastal area of Viet Nam in order to promote SGP impact at the programme and project levels,

strengthen its partnerships with local NGOs and CBOs, creating policy links at the local level and facilitating knowledge sharing between projects. With a geographic focus in the North Central and Central Coastal area of Viet Nam, high priority was given to integrated management of natural resources in order to address the critical issues of land-based pollution, CC mitigation and adaptation, land degradation and desertification in coastal sandy areas, and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources of the arid/semi arid, forest, coastal and marine, and agricultural ecosystems of the region. An integrated approach in natural resource management was adopted to address these environmental issues in multi-focal areas. Since 2009, community-based adaptation became a strategic focus of SGP Viet Nam, responding actively to the critical needs of the vulnerable communities as well as addressing CC impact as a top priority in the local and national Government agenda.

SGP Viet Nam has established and maintained good working relationships with local governments and agencies and NGOs/CBOs in this geographic focus. Contribution from local stakeholders, mainly from local government (in cash) and NGOs/CBOs grantees and local communities (in kind) significantly contributed to SGP success and sustainability at both project and programme levels. At the programme level, SGP Viet Nam has kept a close contact with relevant national agency, including VUSTA, Government focal point agencies on UN Conventions (UN CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD) and academic institutions to advocate on CSO work as well SGP results and lessons learned. SGP Viet Nam has participated in NGO Networks and INGO projects by sharing on SGP operational mechanisms and results.

## 2. SGP Country Programme Niche

**Table 3. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes**

<b>Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks</b>	<b>Date of ratification / completion</b>
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	16/11/1994
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	31/5/2007
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	16 /11/ 1994
UNFCCC National Communications (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> )	1 <sup>st</sup> : 02/12/2003 2 <sup>nd</sup> : 07/12/2007 3 <sup>rd</sup> : NA
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	NA
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	23/11/1998
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	02/9/2006
Stockholm Convention (SC)	22/7/2002
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	10/8/2006
World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	April 2002 completed, May 2002 ratified
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	NA

GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	Nov 2010
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	NA

**2.2 How will the SGP country programme use OP5 resources to support implementation of national priorities in relation to GEF-5 Strategic Priorities. How will civil society and community-based projects be facilitated and coordinated to help the country achieve its priorities and achieve the objectives of the global conventions?**

SGP Viet Nam will receive US\$ 700,000 from the STAR funds to provide grants to CSOs to conduct their environmental projects and activities. The SGP Viet Nam Country programme Strategy (CPS) for OP5 will focus on the effective use of resources to gain maximum impact and results by implementing projects at community level which are in line with national priorities and covering GEF strategic priorities. The strategy will also ensure that the projects will continue to address the objectives of the relevant global conventions and address sustainable development concerns of the country while continuing to pursue achieving MDG goals, in particular MDG 7 on environmental sustainability. In OP 5, SGP Viet Nam will address the following key development issues:

- Environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources
- Poverty and sustainable livelihoods
- CSOs participation
- Voice and participation from local communities and people

In order to strategically use the funding in OP 5, SGP Viet Nam will further develop its project portfolio with a better focused on the following thematic issues in BD, CC, LD&D, IWs. As the country is particularly affected by CC impact, making use of lessons learned from CBA implementation in OP 4, SGP Viet Nam will mainstream CC adaptation in the project portfolio aiming to strengthen resilience of ecosystems and communities through better management of environment and natural resources. The target groups of SGP programme and projects are rural poor in coastal areas and islands. Among them, the marginalized and CC vulnerable groups, including ethnic minorities, women, youth and children, disabled individuals, are given high priority as project implementers and beneficiaries.

SGP Viet Nam will promote national and local impact of SGP projects through:

- Strategically focusing in certain focal areas and thematic issues in a geographic focus area
- Testing innovative ideas and replicating successful community strategies and approaches through policy influence and capacity development
- Knowledge management (documentation and dissemination of LLs) and policy advocacy at local and national levels - SGP projects must be community driven, and meet SGP criteria in terms of addressing BD, CC and LD&D issues in the context of CC through integrated management of natural resources. The projects also have to demonstrate the

project sustainability by mainstreaming in strategies and action plans on sustainable development at the national and local levels (provincial/district) through working in partnership with these programmes for policy advocacy and influence.

- Capacity development for CSOs and its networks and communities to be able to play a key role in the development process
- Consultations with CSOs and communities - bringing the voice of concerns to the law/policy making.
- Integration into big programme and projects.

### **Thematic and geographic focus in OP 5**

During the past years, SGP Viet Nam has gained knowledge and experience working in the focal areas of BD and LD&D in the context of North Central and the Central Coastal area. SGP Viet Nam has established good working relationships with local governments and agencies and NGOs/CBOs in this geographic focus.

In OP 5, SGP Viet Nam will support projects and activities which contribute to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources of coral reef, mangrove, coastal lagoons, forests and agro ecosystems in North Central and the Central Coastal area, taking into consideration of climate change pressures on these ecosystems and communities. SGP projects and activities will contribute to preventing and controlling LD&D, minimizing the drought impact on water and agriculture development, addressing the issues of declining water availability, soil and groundwater salinisation. By doing this, SGP Viet Nam will contribute to protection of international waters and promote sustainable community livelihoods. SGP Viet Nam will contribute to promoting energy savings and efficiency and the use of solar and biomass energy at the community and household levels.

The larger portion of funding (about 80%) will be given to projects in the focal areas of BD and CC. With the 20% flexibility, projects in the focal areas of LD&D will also be funded. SGP will target to providing eligible projects in the geographic focus of North Central and the Central Coastal area (about 80%) while the remaining funding (about 20%) will be given to innovative projects in other parts of the country. Aiming to maximize the impact of SGP programme and projects, SGP in Viet Nam will give priority to projects which demonstrate/replicate/upscale community-based cost effective measures to promote BD conservation, CC mitigation and prevention of LD&D, for sustainable agriculture development through an integrated management of biodiversity, land and water resources. Each SGP project will have key components on (1) building/piloting/demonstration of innovative models or replication/upscaling of successful approaches, (2) capacity development, awareness raising and community empowerment, and (3) knowledge management and policy advocacy.

Table 2 gives the details on the consistency of project objectives with national priorities.

### **2.3 OP 5 Geographical Focus**

In OP 5, SGP Viet Nam will target North Central and the Central Coastal area as its geographic focus (see Table 1). This region stretches over 15 provinces from Thanh Hoa in the north to Binh Thuan in the south, accounting for 23 % (19,173,600 people) of the total population and 29% of

the total area of the country (95,935.8 km<sup>2</sup>) (GSO 2012). SGP Viet Nam aims to fund 12 – 14 projects with an allocation of about 80% of funding in OP5 in North Central and the Central Coastal area.

North Central and the Central Coastal area contain large parts of the key biodiversity areas and conservation corridors in Viet Nam (WB et al., 2005). This region has four out of five world heritage sites, 6 national parks, 17 nature reserves, 12 protected landscapes and 12 international bird areas. The southernmost of this region is the only place with a semi-arid climate in Viet Nam and is home to unique semi-arid ecosystems. Given this very long coastline, North Central and the Central Coastal area is home to many diverse ecosystems such as estuaries, swamps, bays, mangroves and coral reefs. There are 12 lagoons, with a total area of 100,000 ha, located between Thua Thien-Hue and Binh Thuan Provinces. This region is also home to six of the ten largest sea grass beds with a total area of 2,650 ha (WB et al., 2003). These coastal and marine ecosystems have a high biological diversity and productivity and are home to many rare and endemic species. Biodiversity degradation is a big issue in the area due to population growth and poverty and unsustainable management of biodiversity resources. This trend will be increasing in the face of CC. The national action plan (NAP) for combating LD&D identified four priority areas, among which North Central and the Central Coastal area, especially those from the South Central Coast, suffer from LD and desertification processes, such as prolonged drought periods, salt intrusion and sand encroachment. Land-based pollution in the coastal and marine environment is getting severe due to chemicals and pesticides used in shrimp farming and agriculture and wastewater releases from industries and urban areas.

Climate change in Viet Nam is expected to have multiple impacts to the North Central and Central Coast which is very prone to natural disasters, including flooding, droughts and storms. Biodiversity loss, water scarcity and LD&D will be critical issues in the face of climate change. The North Central and Central Coast is among the priority areas in the National Target Programme to respond to climate change (2008).

In Viet Nam, the North Central has after the North West the largest proportion of people living below the poverty line (26% vs. 14% nation-wide in 2009) (GSO, 2009). With the new standard for poor people, by the end of 2012, the rate of poverty in Viet Nam is 10%. However, in poor districts, this rate is 45%. Most of the poor are the rural and ethnic minorities. In the context of climate change, recurrence of disasters, temperature rise and sea level rise will significantly affect socio economic development and exacerbate poverty in the region.

#### **2.4 OP5 global project objectives of the GEF CEO endorsement documents and the SGP niche for grant-making in relation to the national priorities and OP5 project objectives for focal areas.**

SGP Viet Nam aims to fund 14 – 18 projects meeting its strategic niche which is developed in consistency with national priorities and SGP OP 5 objectives. Table 4 details the strategic niche and thematic issues of SGP Viet Nam in OP 5.

**Table 4. Consistency with national priorities**

<b>OP5 project objectives</b>	<b>National priorities</b>	<b>SGP niche</b>
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve</u>	- Enhancing awareness and participation of communities in	- Sustainable use of BD resources (target coastal ecosystems)



<p>sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions</p>	<p>biodiversity protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conserving non-timber forest products (NTFPs)</li> <li>- Restoring and developing coral reefs, sea grass grounds and mangrove forests in coastal and inland areas,</li> <li>- Conservation and sustainable use of wetland ecosystems</li> <li>- Conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity</li> <li>- Exploiting and developing traditional knowledge (TK),</li> <li>- Developing eco-biological tourism,</li> <li>- Community-based access and benefit sharing (ABS) from the protection of biodiversity resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promoting community-based approaches within protected area management and establishment of community-based protected areas</li> <li>- Benefit sharing in conservation and sustainable use of BD</li> <li>- Conservation of agro biodiversity, focusing on droughts/flooding/salinity tolerant varieties</li> <li>- Enhancing exploitation, use and development of traditional knowledge (TK)</li> <li>- Awareness and understanding of SGP local stakeholders on</li> </ul>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2:</u> Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forming management mechanism of sea and wetlands conservation areas</li> <li>- Promoting management capacity for inland conservation sites</li> <li>- Building community integrated models for sustainable use of biodiversity resources and economic development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promoting off farm income opportunities to address overexploitation of BD resources (community ecotourism)</li> <li>- BD conservation outside the protected areas (productive landscape)</li> </ul>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3:</u> Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Efficiently utilizing wind, solar energy and micro hydroelectric plants remote areas community</li> <li>- Developing biogas technologies to provide electricity to rural areas</li> <li>- Developing community self-management models for renewable energy efficiency</li> <li>- Demonstrating and disseminating low-GHG-emitting technologies</li> </ul>	<p>Reduced emission of GHG and addressing CC issues through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supporting community initiatives in using renewable energy (biomass, solar) and energy efficiency and savings</li> <li>- Raising awareness and understanding about climate change issues and sustainable energy</li> <li>- Mainstreaming climate change adaptation issues in SGP projects of other GEF focal areas</li> </ul>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5:</u> Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reducing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions from forestry and agriculture sector, which includes protection of natural forest, water management in rice paddy fields, development of biogas energy, other renewable</li> </ul>	<p>Community-Based REDD+ (CBR+) pilot projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protecting the existing forests and promoting reforestation and afforestation in degraded and waste lands.</li> <li>- Promoting scattered tree planting</li> </ul>

climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry	energy and energy efficiency Climate change adaptation measures including protection and effective use of water resource and forests.	programmes and activities. - Maintaining and developing green belts in urban areas
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6:</u> Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities	- Enhanced conservation and sustainable use of indigenous/local plants/crops and animals - Payment for ecological services (PES)	- Promoting agro biodiversity conservation (indigenous crop varieties, domesticated animal genetic resources, NTFPs and farmers rights). - Promoting collective management, sustainable use and maintenance of forest ecosystem services
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7:</u> Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)	Sustainable management of land, forest and water resources to prevent land degradation - Integrated management of BD, land and water resources  Rehabilitation of degraded and barren land Combating desertification due to climate change and drought	- Promoting and strengthening the role and participation of local communities in land use planning and management.  - Promoting and strengthening the working partnership between communities and government organizations dealing with land and water management activities
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8:</u> Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives	- Preventing coastal pollution - Restoring and developing coral reefs, sea grass grounds and mangrove forests in coastal and inland areas, - Conservation and sustainable use of wetland ecosystems - Developing eco-biological tourism Forming management mechanism of sea and wetlands Community solid waste management	- Addressing land-based pollution caused by unsustainable agriculture development and community solid waste
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10:</u> Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge	Promoting the role and participation of CSOs and local communities in environmental programmes  Enhancing awareness of public on environmental and climate change issues.	Enhanced capacity for CSO and local communities to actively involve to oversee and contribute to SD work and in: - Project design, management and M&E - Technical knowledge in GEF focal areas - critical review and social audits - social and environmental safeguard activities and monitoring environmental trends  Enhanced

<p>management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends</p>		<p>cooperation/collaboration/communications between the CSO and the Government and strengthened networking of CSOs to promote policy advocacy and voice community concerns, and promoting participation of CSO in policy discussion at all levels</p> <p>Providing SGP projects to be used as case studies for studies/researches on law and policy development and revision in environmental area</p>
<p><u>Cross-Cutting Results:</u> Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender</p>	<p>Management of environment and natural resources to reduce poverty and promote sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>- Building community integrated models for sustainable use of biodiversity resources and economic development</p> <p>Developing alternative livelihoods and off farm income to reduce pressures on exploitation of natural resources</p>	<p>Providing models in sustainable use of natural resources for poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods</p> <p>Contributing to national &amp; global efforts of poverty alleviation, increasing income, participatory approach in sustainable development goals through gender balance and social equity</p>

### 3. Capacity development, poverty reduction and gender results for SGP

#### 3.1. How will the SGP Viet Nam in the preparation, review and implementation of projects, produce positive results in the development of capacity of civil society organizations; improving livelihoods and local benefits; as well as addressing gender and indigenous peoples' considerations so as to achieve global environmental benefits.<sup>1</sup> How will the developed capacity be retained within different organizations and communities?

Lessons learned from SGP programme and projects implementation show that capacity development for SGP stakeholders is key for SGP project success in particular and for contributing to the implementation of national and local strategies and action plans in sustainable development area. Over the years of operations in Viet Nam, SGP Viet Nam has always identified limited capacity of local NGOs/CBOs as one of the biggest challenges and therefore focused on capacity development. Awareness raising and capacity building of SGP stakeholders on global environmental issues such as climate change are key activities in SGP Viet Nam at both programme and project levels. Results show that with a strategic priority given to limited and small NGOs/CBOs at the local

levels (province/district/commune), capacity development for SGP stakeholders is a key achievement of SGP Viet Nam.

The OP5 programme will build on the experience gained in the past and continue the capacity development of SGP stakeholders and their participation for achieving global environment benefits through project implementation. SGP Viet Nam will continue with the strategic goal of capacity development for SGP stakeholders in OP 5. At the programme level, training workshops on project development and management with a focus on result-based management, M&E, reporting, and financial management, will be organized, targeting limited and small NGOs/CBOs and problematic projects. In addition to capacity on project development and management, technical capacity in GEF focal areas, SGP Viet Nam will give priority to strengthening capacity of SGP stakeholders on partnership management, policy advocacy, critical review and social audits. In the context of having explicit capacity development objectives in SGP OP5, SGP Viet Nam will provide grants for “stakeholders workshops” as well as for “Best Practice and Knowledge Management Fairs” which supports awareness and knowledge of GEF focal areas and to expand the impact of projects through communication and knowledge sharing, partnership development and networking.

On-the-job trainings are also very effective in capacity development through the supervision of the SGP staff in project management and technical assistance provided by the expert team during the project implementation. Exchange workshops on thematic topics will be also given priority to provide learning opportunities as well as sharing lessons learned among SGP projects. At the project level, capacity development as a key project component will be one of the eligibility criteria in project selection. Project training workshops will be encouraged to be very practically targeted for local communities and priority will be given to training of trainers (TOT).

Integrated management of natural resources, including biodiversity, land and water, is the appropriate approach for community sustainable livelihoods in successful SGP projects. Sustainable livelihoods is always a critical need and key expectation from local stakeholders, especially in poor areas which SGP targets. Sustainable livelihoods contributes to the SGP project sustainability and replication. Most of contribution, both in kind and in cash from local stakeholders, to the project is for sustainable livelihoods activities. In OP 5, SGP Viet Nam will continue to support sustainable livelihoods activities through the promotion of sustainable use of natural resources, using traditional knowledge and advanced technology, and promotion of agro biodiversity conservation. SGP Viet Nam will support projects aiming to diversify income generation and off farm income so as to reduce overexploitation of natural resources and the climatic risks. Contribution from local stakeholders in sustainable livelihoods activities will be a key requirement in project selection. Revolving loan programme for income generating and sustainable livelihoods activities are encouraged for project sustainability and replication and with the strong participation and ownership of local communities, especially women and women union at local levels who are very experienced with revolving loan programmes. Poor women and indigenous peoples are among the target groups of beneficiaries of SGP projects. All projects have taken the gender dimension into consideration. Many SGP projects managed by women groups are very successful in mobilizing women participation in environmental activities. SGP programme and projects have also attracted many female experts who provide technical assistance.

Indigenous peoples are among the poorest and most vulnerable communities in Viet Nam, living in remote areas where biodiversity exists. They have very limited income opportunities and heavily rely on natural resources for livelihoods. They have very interesting cultures and own a very rich traditional knowledge and in many areas still live in their customary traditions, especially in living with the nature and exploiting the natural resources. Over the past years, there are a number of SGP successful projects which bring benefit to indigenous peoples by helping them to reduce poverty and preserve their cultural traditions through sustainable management of biodiversity resources, focusing on traditional herbs, non timber forest products and agro biodiversity. SGP Viet Nam will continue to give priority to projects targeting indigenous peoples as the key beneficiaries by promoting community-based protected areas, testing ABS and documentation and utilization of traditional knowledge in natural resource management.

#### 4. OP5 country outcomes, indicators and activities

As mentioned above, SGP Viet Nam aims to fund 14 – 18 projects which meet SGP OP5 objectives and contribute to achieving its outcomes. Table 5 presents the result framework of SGP Viet Nam in OP 5.

**Table 5. Results Framework**

<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Activities</b>
Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas.	<p>Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced</p> <p>Hectares of protected areas influenced</p> <p>Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Monitoring visit reports</p> <p>Reports from the relevant local agencies</p> <p>Independent project final evaluation report</p> <p>GPS data, aerial photos, maps</p>	A minimum of 2 projects
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions</b>			
Increase in sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation.	<p>Hectares of production landscapes/seascapes applying sustainable use practices</p> <p>Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status</p> <p>Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystems services produced (US dollar equivalent)</p>	<p>Project reports,</p> <p>Reports from the relevant local agencies</p> <p>Monitoring visit reports, dated photos</p>	A minimum of 3 projects

<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level</b>			
Technologies successfully demonstrated, deployed, and transferred  GHG emissions avoided	Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies  Renewable energy measures/ energy efficiency measures/ Other  Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low - GHG technologies  Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)	Project reports Reports from the relevant local agencies Monitoring visit reports, dated photos	A minimum of 2 projects
Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and non-forest lands, including peatland  GHG emissions avoided and carbon sequestered	Hectares restored under improved land use and climate proofing practices  Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices	Project reports, Reports from the relevant local agencies Monitoring visit reports, dated photos	A minimum of 2 projects
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities</b>			
Improved agricultural management	Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices  Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices	Project reports, Reports from the relevant local agencies Monitoring visit reports, dated photos	A minimum of 2 projects
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7: Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)</b>			
Enhanced enabling environments between sectors in support of SLM.	Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	An independent survey of the no of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	A minimum of 2 projects

<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8: Support trans-boundary water body management with community-based initiatives</b>			
Innovative solutions implemented for reduced pollution, improved water use efficiency, sustainable fisheries with rights-based management, IWRM, water supply protection in SIDS, and aquifer and catchment protection	<p>Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs</p> <p>Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably</p> <p>Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided</p>	Project reports, Reports from the relevant local agencies Monitoring visit reports, dated photos	A minimum of 2 projects
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends</b>			
Consultative mechanism established for proactive and constructive engagement of all interested stakeholders	<p>Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks (UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD)</p> <p>Number of local or regional policies influenced (level of influence 0-1-2-3-4-5)</p>	Project reports, Reports from the relevant local agencies Monitoring visit reports, dated photos	A minimum of 2 projects
Institutions and stakeholders have skills and knowledge to research, acquire and apply information collective actions	<p>Number of national policies influenced (level of influence 0-1-2-3-4-5)</p> <p>Number of new technologies developed/applied (specify)</p> <p>Number of community based monitoring systems demonstrated (specify)</p>	<p>Independent survey reports on national policies influenced</p> <p>Project reports on number of new technologies developed/applied and on number of people trained</p> <p>Community survey reports on number of</p>	A minimum of 1 projects

	Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation etc.	community based monitoring systems demonstrated	
<b>Cross-Cutting Results: Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender</b>			
Increased focus on, livelihoods, sustainable development and empowerment	<p><b>Livelihoods and Sustainable Development</b></p> <p>Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated)</p> <p>Number of days of food shortage reduced</p> <p>Number of increased student days participating in schools</p> <p>Number of households who get access to clean drinking water</p> <p>Increase in purchasing power by reducing spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent)</p> <p>Total value of investments (e.g. infrastructure, equipment, supplies) in US Dollars (Note: estimated economic impact of investment to be determined by multiplying infrastructure investments by 5, all others by 3)</p> <p><b>Empowerment</b></p> <p>Number of indigenous peoples directly supported</p> <p>Number of women-led projects supported</p> <p>Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in</p>	<p>Project survey reports</p> <p>Analysis and evaluation of Results</p> <p>Independent evaluation of total value of investments</p> <p>Quarterly Progress Reports</p> <p>Quarterly Progress Reports</p> <p>Quarterly Progress Reports</p> <p>Independent technical reports</p> <p>Monitoring visits. Data from progress reports</p> <p>Data from progress reports</p> <p>Data collected for country programme reports</p> <p>Data collected for</p>	



		country reports	programme	
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## 5. Monitoring & Evaluation plan

### 5.1 Description of the M & E plan for the portfolio of individual SGP projects working with civil society organizations and the frequency of monitoring visits and evaluations of projects.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is ensured as a key activity in SGP operation at programme and project levels. Result-based management is adopted in SGP M&E activities. M&E plans are developed to keep track on progress and results, to make decision and revision in a timely manner. Documenting and sharing lessons learned is a key result of M&E. Effective M&E promotes SGP programme and project success and effective use of SGP resources.

Project M&E plan is required in SGP approved project proposals with detailed activities, timeframe and criteria for assessment. Participatory and multi stakeholder approaches are adopted in project M&E. Genuine participation of local communities and people is ensured and their voice and concerns need to be heard and taken into consideration for project management in general and for policy link in particular. Project site visits are regularly scheduled on a quarterly basis during project life. Project midterm and final evaluation to be conducted by independent team/experts are required for grant disbursement and result assessment, lessons learned documentation and project revision in case needed. Results from project M&E are to be shared among all project stakeholders, especially to local authorities for policy advocacy as well as mainstreaming into local programmes for sustainability and replication/upscaling. Project technical guidelines, a key project product, will be developed based on the results of the project demonstrations/pilots and this required a thorough and comprehensive monitoring on technical aspects of the project. Project midterm and final reports are shared at the project workshops as well as to be sent to local authorities with recommendations/suggestions on project sustainability and replication/upscaling.

M&E and result-based management is among the key agenda item in SGP trainings on project management and M&E. M&E is ensured to have adequate funding in project budget to ensure an effective M&E. Due to limited staff of SGP Viet Nam, project M&E is implemented with NSC contribution as well as independent evaluation teams and experts. There is a need for training on M&E for independent evaluation teams and experts to ensure a good understanding on GEF and SGP strategic priorities and approaches.

### 5.2 Methodologies adopted for stakeholder participation in setting project objectives and outputs and in monitoring, the periodicity, progress documentation and reporting.

**Table 6. M&E Plan at the Project Level**

SGP Individual Project Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
<i>Project concept/proposal stage</i>		

Baseline Data Collection, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)	Project proponents, NC/PA	At project concept planning and proposal stage
Project Proposal Verification	NC/NSC members	Before project approval, as appropriate
<i>Project implementation stage</i>		
Quarterly Project Workplans, Progress and Financial Reports Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees, NC, PA	At the end of each quarter
Project M&E Site Visits	NC/NSC members	On average once per year or as appropriate
Project Mid Term and Final Reports	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Mid Term and Final Evaluation Reports	Evaluation experts	Following completion of project activities

### **5.3 The strategy for the results of SGP individual projects to be aggregated at the country programme portfolio level and description of the target indicators for focal area and multi-focal area outcomes.**

In OP 5, SGP Viet Nam will follow the SGP mechanism in programme and project development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. SGP Viet Nam is in charge of coordinating, selecting projects, providing guidance and support to local NGOs/CBOs in developing and implementing projects, monitoring and evaluation, and documenting and sharing lessons learned from SGP projects. SGP Viet Nam is responsible for synthesizing and reporting to CPMT/UNOPS, NSC, UNDP Viet Nam and the GEF Viet Nam on the implementation of projects at the NSC meetings where the GEF OFP attend and submitting the annual report to the GEF Viet Nam. SGP Viet Nam will organize a country programme review by the end of OP 5.

SGP M&E plan is implemented in a participatory manner, but mainly with the work done by NSC members and NC/PA. Key activities include to review the implementation of the country programme strategy based on the success criteria and indicators developed according to the SGP OP 5 objectives and outcomes (see Table 5) and to participate and contribute to SGP independent evaluation, and GEF Viet Nam review and/or evaluation of performance in GEF 5. One of the key activities of M&E is to closely monitor the progress and evaluate project results during project supervision so as to seek additional needed information to complement the limited quality project progress reports SGP Viet Nam often obtain from the projects. As a result, SGP Viet Nam can provide substantive assistance and advice to project decision making and revision in case needed. By doing this, SGP Viet Nam can assist projects to seize strategic opportunities for project success and resource mobilization, and identify the risks which might cause project failure and address them accordingly. More importantly, during project M&E, SGP Viet Nam collect information and distill lessons learned for documentation and dissemination. These information and lessons learned will be key inputs of SGP training workshops and knowledge fairs as well as for advocating CSOs work and policy changes/revision. Voice of concerns from local communities and people are also paid special attention during project M&E so that SGP Viet Nam can gather and raise their concerns at national/local workshops when appropriate.

SGP results and lessons learned will then be shared with SGP stakeholders at the national and local levels, and used for advocacy on CSO work and policy. SGP Viet Nam reports to GEF Viet Nam, NSC, UNDP Viet Nam and SGP New York on these results and contributes to SGP knowledge from its results and lessons learned through SGP workshops and publications and uploading into SGP database.

### **SGP indicators**

The achievement of the objectives in OP 5 will be measured by the following impact indicators. These indicators will be measured at the level of the SGP programme with each project making a contribution towards an impact at the national/provincial levels.

- Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) and protected areas influenced
- Hectares of production landscapes / seascapes applying sustainable use practices
- Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status
- Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)
- Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies (renewable energy measures and energy efficiency measures)
- Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies
- Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)
- Number of communities/people demonstrating sustainable land, water and forest management practices
- Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably
- Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices
- Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated
- Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks
- Number of community-based monitoring systems demonstrated
- Number of new technologies developed /applied
- Number of local/regional/national policies influenced
- Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation, technical issues of GEF focal areas
- Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated)
- Number of indigenous peoples directly supported
- Number of women-led projects supported
- Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in place
- Number of lessons learned/best practices from the SGP Viet Nam to contribute to national/provincial environmental programmes.

**Table 7. M&E Plan at the Programme Level**

<b>SGP Country Programme Level</b>			
<b>M&amp;E Activity</b>		<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
Country Review	Programme Strategy	NSC, NC, GEF Viet Nam, CPMT	Start of OP5

NSC Meetings	NSC, NC	Quarterly
Country Programme Review	NC, NSC, GEF Viet Nam	End of OP 5
Annual Country Programme Report	NC, NSC, GEF Viet Nam, CPMT	Once per year
Financial 4-in-1 Report	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly
Participating in SGP independent evaluation and GEF Viet Nam review	NC, NSC, GEF Viet Nam, CPMT	Once in OP 5
Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance	NC, NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS	Once per year

## 6. Knowledge Management Plan

Knowledge management (KM) is strategically needed and will be substantially focused in OP 5 implementation under SGP Viet Nam. Awareness raising and capacity development for SGP stakeholders, strengthening working partnership with academic institutions and technical experts, and close project M&E of SGP team are key for effective KM. Training workshops on KM, stakeholders workshops and peer to peer exchanges and knowledge fairs are organized for the strategic purpose of KM. SGP Viet Nam will target integrated management of natural resources and community-based adaptation as key topics for KM. Best practices and projects will be paid special attention for documentation and promoting the use as case studies/researches under big projects for law and policy development and revision. Post evaluation of SGP selected closed projects will be conducted for the assessment on project sustainability and replication/upscaling. The results of the M&E at the project and programme levels will be documented in SGP KM and communication products, such as publications, project technical guidelines, newsletters, leaflets and posters, and video clips. Funding will be budgeted for effective KM at the project level.

### 6.2 How will the SGP country programme use this knowledge to inform and influence policy at the local, regional and national levels (i.e. identify key policy processes and relevant networks).

SGP Viet Nam information and knowledge will be shared with partners through the implementation of SGP activities at the project and programme levels, and its broad working partnership and networks at the local and national levels. Local involvement and participation in the project will ensure the dialogue and exchange of information and knowledge, and strengthening working partnership between local NGOs and government agencies during the project implementation. Voice of concerns from local communities will be raised and discussed at the project workshops by local community and people. Project final results and technical guidelines will be assessed by a technical board consisting of experts and local representatives. They will be then shared with local programmes for mainstreaming, promoting the replication and upscaling of the successfully tested models as well as recommendations on policy change. KM products will be developed for the purpose of policy advocacy, replication and upscaling and visibility of SGP projects and programme.

At the national level, SGP Viet Nam promotes the sharing of community experience by using NGO networks and NSC/NC networks, at relevant national workshops and fora. SGP Viet Nam will facilitate effective operations of NGO networks to advocate for CSO work and strengthen working partnership between CSOs with government agencies. SGP Viet Nam will provide good projects and best practices for big programmes and projects through working in partnership with UN/DP projects, targeting GEF MSPs and FSPs. SGP Viet Nam will distill lessons learned and aggregate results for the SGP development of publications to promote the replication, upscaling through integrating into big programmes and projects.

## **7. Resource Mobilization Plan**

Resource mobilization is key for SGP programme and project sustainability, replication and upscaling. In the context of Viet Nam as a middle income country, facing challenges in raising funding from foreign donors, SGP Viet Nam will target national and local governments in its efforts on resource mobilisation. The strategic approach is working in partnership and mainstreaming and integrating into local and national programmes. SGP Viet Nam will require co-financing as an eligibility criterion for project selection from local stakeholders, including from project grantee for project management cost, local communities and people for sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction, and local authorities for replication and upscaling. More importantly, lessons learned from the past years show that co-financing, both in cash and in kind, from local authorities contributes not only to the project funding but also project success and local ownership for sustainability and policy link. Local authorities also give funding to its local NGOs rather than national NGOs based in Ha Noi or other areas. Therefore, SGP Viet Nam will give priority to projects which address local critical issues and secure cofinancing. The sources of co-financing at the local level come from local budget for science and technology development administered by the provincial department of science and technology (DOST), agriculture and rural programmes administered by the provincial department of agriculture and rural development (DARD), and environmental programmes administered by the provincial department of natural resources and environment (DONRE). These agencies also provide advisory services to the local government on related policies and programmes. Maintaining and strengthening working partnership with these local relevant agencies is really needed and strategic in maximizing impact of SGP projects at the local levels.

With the same community-based approaches, SGP will cooperate with national environmental NGOs to mobilize funding from donors to support NGOs/CBOs environmental work at the local levels, promoting replication and upscaling of successful models. This is targeted to climate change adaptation as a priority under donor funding programmes. When working with the ethnic minorities in the remote areas where there are donors working on development issues, SGP will establish working relationship and explore the co-financing so as to obtain funding for sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction activities.

SGP Viet Nam strategy will be to build the trust of donors and governments, by demonstrating the efficiency and cost effectiveness of the SGP delivery mechanism for the financial sustainability at the programme level.

**7.2. Outline of possibilities to develop strategic partnerships (identifying their objectives and possible synergies with SGP) with potential partners i.e. (i) national government agencies; (ii) multilateral agencies or financial institutions (such as the World Bank,**

**regional development banks, and/or other international organizations); (iii) bilateral agencies; (iv) non-governmental organizations and foundations; and (v) private sector.**

Strategic partnerships will be maintained and strengthened with both SGP partners at the local and national levels. The SGP Viet Nam strategic partners include the followings.

- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)/GEF Viet Nam, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). These 2 ministries are Government focal point agencies of UN Conventions, including UNCBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD.
- VUSTA, national NGOs and NGO networks (local initiatives and CSOs under REDD+ and Viet Nam NGOs and Climate Change Network (VNGOs and CC), and Viet Nam Environment Network (VEN).
- Local stakeholders, including local authorities, NGOs/CBOs, and communities and people.
- UN/DP Viet Nam projects (GEF MSPs and FSPs, UN REDD+).

SGP Viet Nam will strengthen working partnership and networking with its strategic partners at local and national levels, for effective programme and project implementation. They include CSOs, NGO networks, community groups, and local authorities, VUSTA, academic institutions, UN Convention Secretariats and national government focal point agencies, and UN/DP projects.

Establishing and strengthening working partnerships with local authorities and stakeholders in the project areas is a strategy of SGP Viet Nam to mobilize their support and assistance in project implementation to ensure the project's success, sustainability and replication. Given priority to NGOs/CBOs at the local levels in grant making, lessons learned show that SGP has gained appreciation and recognition from local authorities in capacity development for local NGOs/CBOs and successful testing of community strategies and technologies addressing critical issues for local sustainable development. SGP successful projects have influenced policy thanks to this strategic working partnership. Mobilization of co-financing from local authorities and stakeholders enhance not only the participation and commitment of the local authorities for the project success but also local ownership and mainstreaming into the local programs which ensure project sustainability and replication and upscaling. The sources of co-financing at the local level come from local budget for science and technology development administered by the provincial department of science and technology (DOST), agriculture and rural programmes administered by the provincial department of agriculture and rural development (DARD), and environmental programmes administered by the provincial department of natural resources and environment (DONRE).

The grantee organizations, especially limited CBOs, do not have much experience on technical issues in the thematic focal areas of GEF. Therefore, technical assistance from the academic institutions is needed for project implementation, especially for knowledge management (KM). Establishing partnerships with organizations and individuals who can provide technical assistance is very necessary.

At the program level, SGP Viet Nam maintains a working relationship with Government focal point agencies of UN Conventions, including Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (for CBD and FCCC) and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (for UNCCD). Through these working partnership, SGP Viet Nam make opportunities to share information and lessons learned from grassroots experience for policy making, and advocate for CSO work in environment and poverty reduction. KM will be given a high priority to contribute to this

strategic purpose. SGP Viet Nam will demonstrate SGP as an effective funding mechanism for CSOs work in SD areas so as to convince donors and government at local and national levels for resource mobilization for CSOs. Other areas where partnerships will be sought are MFF managed by IUCN, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Programme (CEPF) managed by Birdlife International, and MAB network.

SGP Viet Nam will keep close contacts with Viet Nam Union of Science and Technology Associations (VUSTA) who is an umbrella organization of local NGOs in Viet Nam. SGP Viet Nam will strengthen partnerships with national environmental NGOs to mobilize their human resources for assistance to limited CBOs in project management. With the same community-based approaches, SGP will cooperate with national environmental NGOs to mobilize funding from donors to support NGOs/CBOs environmental work at the local levels, promoting replication and upscaling of successful models. SGP Viet Nam will provide support and assistance to strengthen networks among SGP grantees and of local NGOs, focusing on local initiatives and CSOs under REDD+ and Viet Nam NGOs and Climate Change Network (VNGOs and CC), and Viet Nam Environment Network (VEN), RE (renewable energy) Viet Nam Group. These networks will serve better as a forum for CSOs to share information and lessons learned, to raise the voice of community concerns on relevant policies, and to advocate CSOs work in environmental areas. By doing this, SGP Viet Nam will mobilize and enhance CSOs contribution to policy advocacy.

SGP Viet Nam will enhance integration with big programmes and projects, targeting UN/DP Viet Nam projects, including GEF MSPs and FSPs. SGP Viet Nam projects and best practices can be serves as case studies for researches and policy work as a key objective of UN/DP projects. With a focus on forest ecosystems, SGP has relevant experience in REDD issues of FPIC, BDS, participatory governance assessment. Therefore, it is potential for collaboration with UN REDD+ through capacity development for CSOs to mobilize and strengthen the role and participation of CSOs in REDD+ implementation and to pilot community-based REDD+.

## ANNEX 1: GEF/SGP OP5 PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS

<b>SGP OP5 results indicators</b>	
<b>Biodiversity (BD)</b>	
<b>BD1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced</li> <li>○ Hectares of protected areas influenced</li> <li>○ Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status</li> </ul>
<b>BD2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hectares of production landscapes / seascapes applying sustainable use practices</li> <li>○ Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status</li> <li>○ Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change (CC)</b>	
<b>CCM1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Renewable energy measures (please specify)</li> <li>▪ Energy efficiency measures (please specify)</li> <li>▪ Other (please specify)</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies</li> <li>○ Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)</li> </ul>
<b>CCM4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Low carbon transport practices (please specify)</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Total value of transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)</li> </ul>
<b>CCM5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices</li> <li>○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices</li> </ul>
<b>Land degradation (LD) &amp; Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)</b>	
<b>LD1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices</li> <li>○ Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated</li> </ul>
<b>LD3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices</li> </ul>
<b>International Waters (IW)</b>	
<b>IW</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs</li> <li>○ Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably</li> <li>○ Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided</li> </ul>



<b>SGP OP5 results indicators</b>	
<b>Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)</b>	
<b>POPS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Tons of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal</li> <li>○ Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately</li> <li>○ Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity Development, Policy and Innovation (all focal areas)</b>	
<b>CD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks (please specify)</li> <li>○ Number of community-based monitoring systems demonstrated (please specify)</li> <li>○ Number of new technologies developed /applied (please specify)</li> <li>○ Number of local or regional policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5)</li> <li>○ Number of national policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5)</li> <li>○ Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation etc. (to be specified according to type of training)</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods, Sustainable Development, and Empowerment (all focal areas)</b>	
<b>Cross-cutting</b>	<p><b>Livelihoods &amp; Sustainable Development:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) (Note: mandatory for all projects)</li> <li>○ Number of days of food shortage reduced</li> <li>○ Number of increased student days participating in schools</li> <li>○ Number of households who get access to clean drinking water</li> <li>○ Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent)</li> <li>○ Total value of investments (e.g. infrastructure, equipment, supplies) in US Dollars (Note: estimated economic impact of investments to be determined by multiplying infrastructure investments by 5, all others by 3).</li> </ul> <p><b>Empowerment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered</li> <li>○ Number of indigenous peoples directly supported</li> <li>○ Number of women-led projects supported</li> <li>○ Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in place</li> </ul>