



Country Programme Strategy For utilization of OP5 grant funds

**Global Environment Facility
Small Grants Programme**

Syria -2011



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

GEF	Global Environment Facility
SGP	Small Grants Programme
NGO	None Government Organization
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
FYP	Five-Year Plan
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
MDGRs	Millennium Development Goals Reports
SPC	State Planning Commission
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
NC	National Coordinator
NSC	National Steering Committee
WTO	World Trade Organization
EU	European Union
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
WB	World Bank
ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
MLAE	Ministry of Local Administration and Environment
MSAL	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor
GCEA	General Commission for Environmental Affairs
GED	General Environmental Directorate
LEC	Local Environmental Committees
CEP	Council for Environmental Protection
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNCBD	UN Convention on Biological Diversity
NBU	National Biodiversity Unit
AEWA	African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement
UNCCD	UN Convention on Combating Desertification
NCCD	National Coordination Committee of Desertification
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abbreviations and Acronyms	2
Table of Contents.....	3
List of tables and figures.....	3
1. SGP country programme - summary background	4
2. SGP country programme niche.....	5
<i>Figure: Thematic and Geographic focus</i>	7
3. Capacity development, poverty reduction and gender results for SGP	10
4. OP5 Country outcomes, indicators and activities	10
5. Monitoring & Evaluation plan	15
6. Knowledge Management Plan	17
7. Resource Mobilization Plan.....	18
Annex 1: GEF SGP OP 5 PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS.....	19

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1: List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes	6
Table 2: Consistency with national priorities	8
Table 3: Results Framework	10
Table 4: M&E Plan at the Project Level.....	16
Table 5: M&E Plan at the Programme Level.....	17

Country: SYRIA
Resources to be invested: US\$3,000,000¹

1. SGP country programme - summary background

SGP Syria started its operation in 2004-2005. So far the programme managed to support local Non Governmental organizations and community based organizations to address the environmental problems at national levels but with global environmental benefits in the 5 GEF focal areas. After 6 years of operation Syria now is category IIa.

Syria was one of the first countries to produce National Millennium Development Goals Report (MDGR). The report was an expression of Syria's interest in the themes of the United Nations Millennium Declaration and a manifestation of how MDGs are in line with Syria's development priorities. The Syrian State Planning Commission's (SPC) commitment to aligning the MDGs with the national policies and strategies is yet another reflection of ?????. In the process of preparing the 10th Five Year Plan (FYP) and currently in its 11 FYP, the SPC exerted collective efforts to propose a set of goals and intermediate indicators, which represent both the core developmental vision of Syria as well as the Government's efforts to meet international goals such as the MDG's and their commitments towards the UN conventions.

SGP Syria will be seeking to exploit maximum synergies with government, UN agencies, donors and CBOs/NGOs. SGP's activities will involve working closely with other stakeholders to build the capacities of CBOs/NGOs and to share knowledge in key areas of emphasis. In collaboration with the UNDP and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MoSAL), SGP is sponsoring a Capacity Needs Assessment for CSOs with the aim of identifying capacities needed in order for CSOs to support the national efforts in achieving development goals as stipulated in the 11th Plan, UN conventions and GEF priorities. The analysis will also assess the feasibility of establishing a CSOs capacity development enhancement center.

¹ The level of SGP OP5 resources is an estimated total of the GEF core grant allocation, anticipated STAR resources, as well as other sources of third party co-financing.

2. SGP country programme niche

- SGP's program strategy corresponds with the national development priorities identified in the Government's 10th Five-Year Plan (2006-2010) & pending Draft 11th Five Year Plan (2011-2015).
- The SGP's Country Program Strategy was designed using the results-based approach. Consultations with partners, including government, private sector, CSOs, local communities, and donors, have stretched over the past two years.
- Consultative workshop that was organized by the SGP Team with the participation of representatives of the local government, convention focal points, experts and CSOs
- Gender equality has been mainstreamed in the formulation of this strategy. The impact of SGP projects on women and men will be analyzed to ensure equal benefits.
- SGP Syria will be seeking to exploit maximum synergies with government, UN agencies, donors and CBOs/NGOs.
- SGP's activities will involve working closely with other stakeholders to build the capacities of CBOs/NGOs and share knowledge in key areas of emphasis. In collaboration with CSOs, the UNDP and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MoSAL), .
- As the danger of neglecting indigenous knowledge and cultural capital is becoming a global problem that is impacting the environment, SGP Syria will support initiatives that go beyond safeguarding the physical resources to include reviving indigenous knowledge (for example, traditional organic farming). Traditional value systems typically contain a high degree of respect for community resources, and the decline of these value systems leads to a neglect of the commons. The development of good governance will be crucial for the preservation and the successful use of common resources. The holistic understanding and management of this complex set of issues will be crucial for preserving the national commons, in both material and non-material forms.

2.1 Country ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks:

Table 1: List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	05/12/1995 Decree 364
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	February 2000
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	10/12/1995 Decree 363
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	1 st only 20/04/2011
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	NA
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	03/06/1997 Decree 64
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2002
Stockholm Convention (SC)	05/08/2005 Decree 50
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	23/03/2009
World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	NA
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	October 2007
GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	NA
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	NA

The SGP's Country Program Strategy was designed using the results-based approach. Consultations with partners, including government, private sector, CSOs, local communities, and donors, have stretched over the past two years. Annex A consists of the findings of the national campaign, including problem trees as identified by communities and photos of the 13 consultative workshops that were organized by the SGP Team with the participation of representatives of the local government and CSOs. Annex B consists of a summary of the consultative stakeholders workshop that was held in Damascus with the participation of donors, government agencies and CSOs.

SGP country programme will use OP5 resources to support the implementation of national priorities in relation to GEF-5 Strategic Priorities through supporting CSOs both NGOs and CBOs. SGP country programme will provide support in different ways:

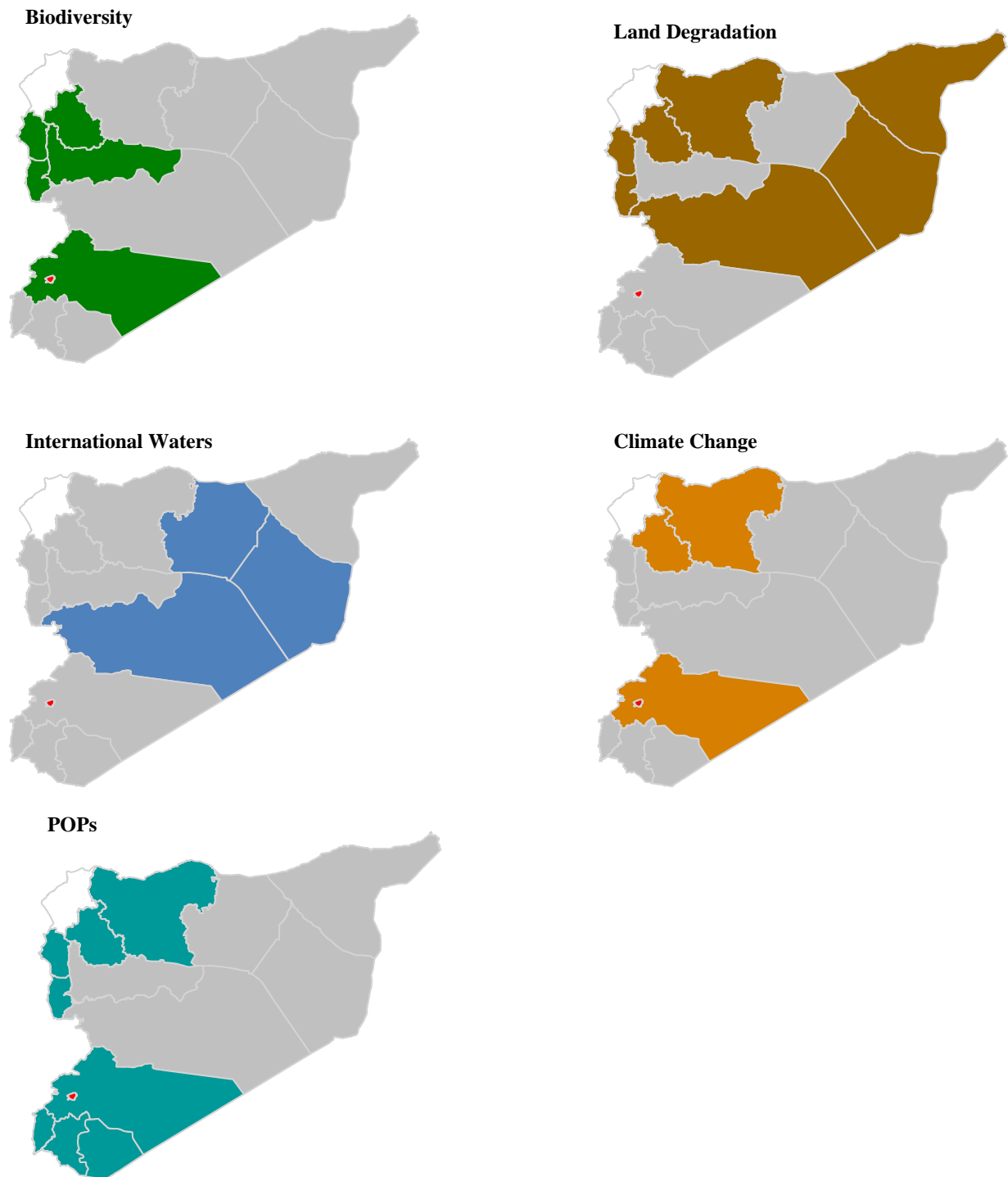
- Provide support in project development and formulation;
- Financial Support;
- Technical support if needed;
- Replication and up-scaling;
- Partnership;
- Monitoring and Evaluation;

NGOs and CBOs with the support of the GEF small grants programme will pilot and set models for replication and up-scaling.

2.3 Map of the region (Thematic and Geographic focus)

One of the most important lessons learned in the second & third Operational Phase has been the value of a geographic and/or thematic focus. In order to enhance the impact of SGP grant making, SGP Syria will be using a strategic geographic and/or thematic focus. This focus was identified based the consultations meeting with all stakeholders:

Figure: Thematic and Geographic focus



2.4 . SGP niche for grant-making in relation to the national priorities:

Table 2: Consistency with national priorities

OP5 project objectives	National priorities	SGP niche
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1:</u> Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions	Protection and conservation of biodiversity through the formation of protected areas	Build on FS GEF projects; Local protection of PAs from threats such as overgrazing, fires deforestation ...etc
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2:</u> Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions	Support rural communities technically and financially to better utilize and protect their natural resources	Medicinal and Aromatic plants “endangered & threatened species of local, national and global importance”; Biodiversity conservation through use; Neglected & underutilized Species; Complementary conservation, in situ-ex situ and on farm conservation
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3:</u> Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level	promote the use of low carbon technologies through a better enabling environment	Replicate and upscale the use of low carbon technologies
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4:</u> Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level	na	Replicate existing project on low carbon transport to create significant critical mass
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5:</u> Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry	Forest management	Replicate and upscale existing projects on increasing carbon sinks capacities
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6:</u> Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities	Forest management	Promote non timber products
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7:</u> Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)	Legislations and enforcement mechanisms to reduce pressure	Support alternative income generating activities to reduce pressure on the ecosystem
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8:</u> Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives	NA	Protect & reduce ground water pollution & Increase accessibility to drinkable water in margin areas.
	FAO/GEF projects	Awareness on the 21 pops

<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9:</u> Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level</p>		<p>compounds</p>
<p><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 management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends</p>	<p>Involvement of CSO in the decision making process</p>	<p>NGO Capacity Development</p>
<p><u>Cross-Cutting Results:</u> Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender</p>	<p>Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender</p>	<p>Gender empowerment and income generation through production and marketing approaches</p>

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

1.1 SGP country Programme developed tools that will assist CSOs to build and develop more their capacities in project development, formulation, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation. Both NC and PA together with NSC members are available to support CSOs technically and managerially if needed. Capacity development projects will aim to create a CSO capacity development training center to sustainably provide services to CSOs on demand. Poverty reduction and gender empowerment are important consideration at project evaluation level. At least one gender and one poverty reduction related expert is present in the NSC. The use of livelihood and gender indicators is extremely important to be able to monitor and evaluate results. The ability for the NGOs & CBOs to access other funds will be used as one of the indicators taking into consideration poverty and gender indicators as well.

1.2 One to two projects will be supported for capacity Development for CSOs. The projects should increasing NGOs & CBOs capacities and capabilities at different levels to be identified based on their needs.

4. **OP5 Country outcomes, indicators and activities**

Table 3: Results Framework

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<p>Outcome 1.2: Benefits generated at the community level from conservation of biodiversity in and around protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas <i>Category II Step - up:</i> Sustainable financial mechanisms for benefit generation identified and piloted, as appropriate</p> <p>Outcome 1.4: Increased understanding and awareness at the community-level of the importance and value of biodiversity <i>Category II Step - up:</i> Environmental</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hectares of production landscapes/seascapes applying sustainable use practices • Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status 	<p><i>M&E (Reports)</i></p>	<p><i>3projects</i></p>

education programs formally integrated in school curricula, as appropriate			
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<p>Outcome 2.1: Improved community-level sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes / seascapes through community-based initiatives, frameworks and market mechanisms, including recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations <i>Category II Step - up:</i> Market mechanisms and standards replicated and scaled-up, as appropriate</p> <p>SGP BD Outcome 2.2: Increased understanding and awareness of sustainable use of biodiversity <i>Category II Step - up:</i> Environmental education programs formally integrated in school curricula, as appropriate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent) 	<i>M&E (Reports)</i>	<i>3 projects</i>
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<p>Outcome 3.1: Innovative low-GHG technologies deployed and successfully demonstrated at the community level <i>Category II Step - up:</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies 	<i>M&E (Reports)</i>	<i>4 project</i>

Up-scaling and replication of good practices and lessons, as appropriate SGP CC Outcome 3.2: GHG emissions avoided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies 		
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
Outcome 4.1: Low-GHG transport options demonstrated at the community level <i>Category II Step - up:</i> Up-scaling and replication of good practices and lessons, as appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies <i>1.</i> 	<i>M&E (Reports)</i>	<i>2 project</i>
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
Outcome 5.1: Sustainable land use, land use change, and forestry management and climate proofing practices adopted at the community level for forest and non-forest land-use types <i>Category II Step - up:</i> Up-scaling and replication of good practices and lessons, as appropriate Outcome 5.2: Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and non-forest lands, including peatland <i>Category II Step - up:</i> Up-scaling and replication of good practices and lessons, as appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices 	<i>M&E (Reports)</i>	<i>6 Projects</i>

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<p>Outcome 6.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on agro-, and forest ecosystems and ecosystem services demonstrated to sustain ecosystem functionality <i>Category II Step - up:</i> Analysis of economic value of ecosystem services in target areas, as appropriate</p> <p>Outcome 6.2: Community-based models of sustainable forestry management developed, and tested, linked to carbon sequestration for possible upscaling and replication where appropriate, to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhance carbon sinks from land use, land use change, and forestry activities <i>Category II Step - up:</i> Up-scaling and replication of good practices and lessons, as appropriate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices • Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated • Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices • Tonnes of CO2 avoided (carbon sequestration) 	<p><i>M&E (Reports)</i></p>	<p><i>6 projects</i></p>

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8: Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<p>Outcome 8.1: Effective and climate resilient community-based actions and practices supporting implementation of SAP regional priority actions demonstrated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing 	<p><i>M&E (Reports)</i></p>	<p><i>4 projects</i></p>

Category II Step - up: Scaling-up and replication of good practices and lessons learned, as appropriate	to implementation of SAPs		
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9: Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
Outcome 9.1: Improved community-level initiatives and actions to prevent, reduce and phase out POPs, harmful chemicals and other pollutants, manage contaminated sites in an environmentally sound manner, and mitigate environmental contamination <i>Category II Step - up:</i> Scaling-up and replication of good practices and lessons learned, as appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonnes of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal 	<i>M&E (Reports)</i>	<i>2 project</i>
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			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
Outcome 10.1: Active participation of NSCs and NFGs in GEF focal areas at the national level Outcome 10.3: Increased public awareness and education at the community-level regarding global environmental issues Outcome 10.4: Capacity of CBOs and CSOs strengthened to support implementation of global conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered • Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in place 	<i>M&E (Reports)</i>	<i>3 projects</i>

Outcome 10.5: Increased application of community-based environmental monitoring			
Outcome 10.6: Evaluation of SGP projects and programs against expected results strengthened, including increased capacity of CBOs and CSOs to apply relevant evaluation methodologies			

5. **Monitoring & Evaluation plan**

Monitoring & Evaluation are integral part of SGP project cycle and in some cases it goes beyond the project timeframe specially for projects that have and provide sustainable services or those projects that have special financial mechanisms in place.

Systematic monitoring, evaluation and reporting plan is recognized as critical to the SGP Syria success at the country level. SGP is required to report annually to the Global Management on certain Key Results Areas in order to assess the progress of the program. Monitoring and evaluation will be a participatory process, which enables capacity building and development for CBOs and emerging NGOs.

M&E is the responsibility of the National Coordinator (NC) with possible support by SGP country team including the Programme Assistant (PA) and the National steering committee members (NSC). As for monitoring, at least one field visit is recommended per project per year. In some cases more than one field visit will be conducted especially when combined with more than 2 projects. It is important to set the correct indicators at the project development stage which could facilitate the M&E process.

As for the evaluation, which is the provision of answers to the questions “what has worked, what has not worked, and why”. Evaluation will be done through different mechanisms including thematic, programme and project evaluations. Evaluation will be done using a participatory approach and through community-based methods. Therefore, annual joint evaluations with stakeholders will be organized. These are mainly divided in two: 1 reports (both Financial and progress) and validation field visits. The evaluation is done against project objectives and outcomes and rely mostly on impact indicators rather than progress indicators.

SGP’s monitoring and evaluation strategy establishes an approach for continuous improvement in the planning and implementation as well as regular review of the CPS. Monitoring and evaluation processes will ensure that the CPS is adapted or modified in light of experience and new knowledge so that it continues to meet the needs of the national priorities and local communities in Syria. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting activities are specifically designed to help:

- Decide if the CPS and its priorities, targets and actions need to be changed, and where attention should be focused;

- Ensure continuous improvement based on new knowledge and experiences;
- Determine who will be accountable for achieving, monitoring, evaluating and reporting outcomes; and
- Establish regular reporting systems for accountability.
- The monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework is driven by the objectives and priorities of the needs of an adaptive management approach and accountability requirements. There are four core components of the monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework for SGP CPS:
 - CPS monitoring - assessment of progress of program allocations and other related activity outputs against significant milestones and management action targets.
 - Outcomes monitoring - assessment of progress towards achieving intermediate management action outcomes (including progress in expanding social/community, operational, financial and physical capital) which contribute toward effecting change in the region's resource conditions at the regional or landscape scale.
 - Adaptive management evaluation – comprehensive evaluation and review of progress and effectiveness of the CPS and its implementation towards improving management processes and decision-making (including community capacity expansion) that provides feedback for modifying and improving CPS priorities, allocations and actions.
 - Accountability evaluation – assessment of the overall achievements of the CPS towards set goals (that is, in terms of progress towards improving natural resource condition and expanding social/community, operational, financial and physical capital in the longer term) for the allocations received.

Depending on the type of CSO, the local stakeholder bear the responsibility to adhere to the project agreement and work plan approved. As an NGO the board and the NGO and the designated head is responsible to set clear project objective, outcomes ,outputs and activities. The NC assistance to consolidate the NGO ideas is important. And to guide the NGO towards achieving maximum impact at both local & international levels

Table 4: M&E Plan at the Project Level

SGP Individual Project Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project
Baseline Data Collection ²	Grantees, NC	At project concept planning and proposal stage
Two or Three Project Progress and Financial Reports (<i>depending on agreed disbursement schedule</i>)	Grantees, NC, PA	At each disbursement request
Project Workplans	Grantees, NC, PA	Duration of project

² Capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings may be organized in relation to innovative techniques for community monitoring, including new technologies (i.e. GPS-enabled cameras, aerial photos, participatory GIS, etc.); as well as in response to guidelines for “climate proofing” of GEF focal area interventions; REDD+ standards; and/or other specific donor/co-financing requirements.

NC Project Proposal Site Visit (as necessary / cost effective ³)	NC	Before project approval, as appropriate
NC Project Monitoring Site Visit (as necessary / cost effective)	NC	On average once per year, as appropriate
NC Project Evaluation Site Visit (as necessary / cost effective)	NC	At end of project, as appropriate
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Evaluation Report (as necessary / cost effective)	NC, NSC, External party	Following completion of project activities
Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database	PA, NC	At start of project, and ongoing as appropriate

Table 5: M&E Plan at the Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Country Programme Strategy Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	Start of OP5
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	Once during OP5
NSC Meetings	NSC, NC, UNDP CO	Minimum twice per year
Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance	NC, NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS	Once per year
Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report ⁴	NC presenting to NSC and CPMT	Once per year
Financial 4-in-1 Report	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly

6. Knowledge Management Plan

Capturing, sharing, and disseminating the lessons learned and good practices identified through the country portfolio of SGP projects with civil society, government, and other relevant ??? will be carried out through:

- Exchange visits between projects with similar nature;
- Production & dissemination of toolkits where technical information is needed (Technical Advisory Notes *TANs*);
- Documentation, production & dissemination of public awareness publications;
- Production & dissemination of project Factsheet;
- SGP global website;

³ To ensure cost-effectiveness, project level M&E activities, including project site visits, will be conducted on a discretionary basis, based on internally assessed criteria including (but not limited to) project size and complexity, potential and realized risks, and security parameters.

⁴ The annual Country Programme Review exercise should be carried out in consultation with the national Rio Convention focal points and the associated reporting requirements.

- SGP local website (Local Language);
- National media during project closing or inauguration;
- Annual fairs;
- Short videos.

These Knowledge products produced will be used to inform and influence policy at the local, regional and national levels which include: Ministry of State for the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform and Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs are the main National partners and supporters to the SGP country Programme. Including also the state planning commission

7. Resource Mobilization Plan:

Resource mobilization is crucial to enhance the sustainability of the SGP country programme

- (i) At project level a minimum of 1:1 ratio is required both In-kind and cash co-financing
- (ii) The cost recovery policy to co-finance a share of the SGP country programme management costs will be based on 10% management fee if SGP will be the delivery mechanism

Potential partners:

- (i) national government agencies (specifically ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and ministry of labor and social affairs) ;
- (ii) non-governmental organizations and foundations; (collaboration, joint projects and synergies)
- (iii) private sector (Through Global Compact and other private sectors)

Annex 1: GEF SGP OP 5 PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS

The following represent the core set of project level indicators for OP5:

SGP OP5 results indicators	
Biodiversity (BD)	
BD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced ○ Hectares of protected areas influenced ○ Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status
BD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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)
Climate Change (CC)	
CCM1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Renewable energy measures (please specify) ▪ Energy efficiency measures (please specify) ▪ Other (please specify) ○ Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies ○ Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low carbon transport practices (please specify) ○ Total value of transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices
Land degradation (LD) & Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)	
LD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices ○ Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated
LD3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices
International Waters (IW)	
IW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs ○ Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably ○ Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	
POPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tons of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal ○ Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately ○ Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release
Capacity Development, Policy and Innovation (all focal areas)	
CD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks (please specify) ○ Number of community-based monitoring systems demonstrated (please specify) ○ Number of new technologies developed /applied (please specify) ○ Number of local or regional policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) ○ Number of national policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) ○ Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation etc. (to be specified according to type of training)
Livelihoods, Sustainable Development, and Empowerment	

SGP OP5 results indicators	
Cross-cutting	<p>Livelihoods & Sustainable Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) (Note: mandatory for all projects) ○ Number of days of food shortage reduced ○ Number of increased student days participating in schools ○ Number of households who get access to clean drinking water ○ Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent) ○ 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). <p>Empowerment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered ○ 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