

1. OPERATIONAL PHASE 8 (OP8)

SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY (CPS)

VANUATU



Photo Credit to Further Arts: Female Home lighting Solar engineer

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OP8 Financial Resources - SGP Country Programme (estimated US\$)¹

Total SGP Grants to date since Country Programme start date 2009	USD
OP8 GEF Core Funds	USD 500,000
OP8 GEF STAR Funds	USD 300,000
Other funds (secured)	USD
Other funds (expected/to be mobilized)	USD

1. INTRODUCTION

The Eighth Operational Phase of the Small Grants Programme (SGP OP8) builds on 30 years of successful experience in empowering local civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) in designing and leading community driven initiatives that have enhanced household wellbeing, increased awareness and resilience regarding environmental threats, and generated global environmental benefits. With economic development pressures intensifying in many parts of the developing world and the associated rising inequalities, local communities, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are becoming more and more marginalized, unable to cope with threats associated with ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss and climate change negative impacts. Lessons learned and experience gained in previous SGP Operational Phases have demonstrated that integrated, landscape-seascape approaches are effective in mobilizing multiple stakeholder collaboration, linking local CSOs/CBOs with enabling partners and achieving mutually supportive livelihood and environmental outcomes at scale.

The objectives of the SGP OP8 is to engage local CSOs/CBOs in landscape-seascape approaches across the world, providing them access to knowledge and information, capacitating them through learning-by-doing, skills development, and delivering technical and grant assistance for interventions that enhance wellbeing and socioeconomic conditions and generate global environmental benefits.

The OP8 objectives reflect the key features of GEF Small Grants Programme 2.0, including new approaches to support youth, women and Indigenous Peoples, linking up with complementary mechanisms, such as the Microfinance Initiative and CSO Challenge Programme, cooperating with other GEF Agencies, and leveraging opportunities with GEF strategies, including the delivery of the GEF-8 Integrated Programs. In addition, OP8 will facilitate opportunities for innovation and scaling up, catalyze multi-stakeholder alliances to test new approaches through CSOs, and leverage its dialogue platforms towards greater impact. OP8 will also align and contribute to the UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025).

¹ The level of SGP OP8 resources is an estimated total of: (a) the GEF8 core grant allocation; (b) approved STAR resources; as well as (c) other sources of cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). SGP countries with remaining OP7 balances that have not been pipelined will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP8 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.

2. COUNTRY PROGRAMME SUMMARY: Key results and achievements

Vanuatu Joined the GEF Small Grants in 2008 when provide grants funding and technical support to Civil Society organizations to address the global environment protection. SGP Vanuatu gives priority to community-based initiatives that strengthened local capacity to protect and sustainable manage biological resources, restoration of marine and forest ecosystems, build community resilience to natural disasters impacts on the local livelihoods, and combat poverty.

Table 1: Summary GEF Small Grants Programme -Vanuatu

Number of Projects	Grant Amount committed	Project level Cofinancing in cash	Project level cofinancing in kind	Total cofinancing
128	4,427,190 USD	1,377,878 USD	2,640,413 USD	4,602,799 USD

Source: SGP database as of 2023

* Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + non-GEF grant amount committed

Climate change

SGP empowered youth and women to participate in implementation of the Vanuatu National Energy Road Map 2016-2030 in promote rural electrification that improve local livelihood with critical ecosystems areas. The SGP projects brought in capacities in skills and knowledge in local indigenous communities in the use of solar power electricity for local community access to clean drinking water, and improve home lighting for women and disabilities. A project led by local youth group of solar engineers that introduced home solar lightings that improved lightings in 85 households for women pandanus handicraft makers. Additional 18 households on Aniwa Island belonging to people with disabilities also benefitted from the home solar light improvement project.

SGP improved Nesumetu Village water supply using solar water pump technology to pump water from lower creeks into 6 tank storages supplying clean drinking water for 180 women, 260 men and 285 children and improved local sanitation in the villages. The project not only improved local sanitation but also reinforced the local indigenous commitment to the protection of the natural forest within the watershed through their ICCA for sustainable clean water supply.

Biodiversity

The SGP funded project supported the CSOs advocacy activities to reducing human activities causing the decline of stock of the critical endangered bird species, the White collared Petrel. Local farmers within surrounding 7 villages have removed gardening activities within bird nesting sites. And 300 men, women and youth farmers were trained in small livestock farming to alternate protein food sources and improved livelihoods.

The SGP also grant a Live and Learn Vanuatu for partnership with the Vanuatu Government Department of Environment in the development of local indigenous Ranger's toolkit for monitoring of threatened species population and changes in their habitats. The bird area becomes a key National critical biodiversity area for monitoring the species stock, in partnership with Birdlife International. In 2023, the local reported an increase in number in the bird nesting.

Sustainable forest Management

The modification of Vanuatu Natural Forest is from unsustainable logging, agriculture and human settlements development, spreading of invasive species and widespread destruction from regular cyclones. SGP supported CSO, Williams Memorial Missionary Training Institute, to restock degraded forest areas within buffer zone of a Kauri Forest Reserve, on Erromango Island. The project established a community forestry nursery whereby the community raised native forest trees seedlings to restock the depleting forest trees resources. The project built local capacity in nursery management to rear valuable trees. Over 20,000-forest trees seedling were raised in the community nursery and local youths were trained in rearing trees seedling within nursery management. The seedlings rehabilitated 25 hectares of woodlots of degraded forested areas. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

The ILiL UAS Community Associations advocated for forest restoration and forest conservation to reduce loss of natural vegetation to clearance for subsistence agricultural activities leading to soil erosion and degraded water sources. A five-hectare tract of indigenous land with a natural forest, known as the Namatang community Forest Conservancy, was also proclaimed as no take and no enter zone to allow for revegetation within high eroded areas. And the local indigenous villages were able to celebrate the “World Environment Day in 2024” by distributing 4,000 plant seedlings from their community nursery to 10 other indigenous tribes in local communities to replant in their areas for land and forest restoration in the area of central Tanna.

The Erromango Women I Toktok Tugeta is an indigenous women led group in agroforestry and food security, when they promoted wild yam as a native climate resilient root crop that provided staple diet during and post cyclones disasters. The vine grows in dense natural forest, resistible to cyclone destruction. The roots are cultivated in garden under forest canopy. The project acquired yams from local farmers and prepared propagated planting materials for distribution and replanting. The project supported the training of local women with local indigenous farmers on how to cultivate the yam. And the yams seeds were distributed to women in other villages on the island and planted in backyard gardens. The women also continue to outreach amongst women in agroforestry and food security, in Tafea province.

Integrated watershed Management through waste management and disaster recovery

SGP strengthened the capacity of Port Vila Municipality and Shefa Provincial Government to sustainably managed the 2020 Twin cyclones (Judy and Kevin) disaster mass debris waste as part of cyclone disaster recovery of Port Vila City. The funding supported the coordination of the local waste authorities into the establishment of Waste Management committee that coordinated the networking and mobilise partnerships with the private sectors, civil societies and the local communities to sort, reduce and recycle waste. The project helped minimize the massive waste going into the limited Port Vila Town Municipal Council Waste landfill space to avoid spillage into the local environment, nearby waterways and coastal marine areas.

The SGP also grants the CSO, Tariwa Taro Association to reaching remote communities to sustainably manage cyclone disaster management. In Futuna the SGP funding supported the local youth marine resources monitors in their training to turn fallen trees logs from 2020 cyclones destructs into rebuilding local fishers canoes that were damaged during cyclone. The recovery of the traditional knowledge of canoe making using fallen cyclone debris promoted the use of canoes as sustainable sea transportation. And additional 30 canoe fishers who are now able to go out fishing and securing household food and cash income earning through selling fish when building community resilience in disasters.

Within the Luganville town SGP funded outreach by the grantee CSO, Sanma Environment Networking Organisation, on community waste reduction, recycling and reuse through the training of 30 youths and women in composting household domestic waste to help reduce sources of pollution into the river and

the watershed. The Sarakata watershed provided the basin for clean water supply and hydroelectricity power for over 18,000 urban residents.

3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

The objectives of SGP OP8 is to engage local CSO/CBOs in the landscape and Seascope approach across the world, providing them access to knowledge information, capacitating them through learning by doing and skills development, and delivering technical and grant assistance for interventions that enhance wellbeing and socio-economic conditions and generate global environment Protection. SGP Vanuatu OP8 will continue to invest resources to support of critical conservation needs over selected land scape for protection of critical ecosystems and improving local livelihoods within indigenous local communities. The SGP OP8 in Vanuatu will continue to support community driven projects which are innovative, inclusive, have potential to be upscale and replicated, effective linkages and networks between SGP projects/CSO/CBOs, local authorities and government agencies, improved capacities of grantee CSO in project management, financial and technical reporting, and that they contribute to the Vanuatu National sustainable Development goals that linked to Vanuatu international obligations.

These projects will address four thematic strategic initiatives and the three grant-maker plus strategic initiatives. The four thematic strategic initiatives are:

(1) Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries; (2) Low-Carbon Energy Access Benefits; (3) Community-Based Threatened Ecosystems and Species Conservation: Land and Water; (4) Catalyzing sustainable Urban Solutions and Community-based adaptation to reduce vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of communities and disaster risk reduction will be a crosscutting theme that should be addressed in all initiatives

SGP Vanuatu CPS responds to national priorities and gaps identified through desk review,

3.1 Alignment with national priorities

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

Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
GEF-8 National Dialogues	
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) .	Vanuatu signed 9 June 1992. Ratified 25 March 1993.
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	Completed 2000.Currently under review for update.
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	Vanuatu signed 18 November 2011. Ratified 1 July 2014.
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Vanuatu signed 9 June 1992. Ratified 25 March 1993.
UNFCCC National Communications	1st UNFCC National Communication completed 2002. 2 nd National Communication Completed in 2014 3 rd National Communications Completed in December 2020

UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	NAMA workshop held 2013. NAMAs currently in progress.
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	Completed in 2007 and currently under review
Vanuatu Revised and enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for the Paris Accord	Completed in October 2022
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Vanuatu signed 10 August 1999. Ratified September 28 1999
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	Completed 2010
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Vanuatu signed 22 May 2001. Ratified 16 September 2001.
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	Drafted 2007. Transmission pending
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	Not applicable. Vanuatu not a signatory.
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	VNSDP 2016
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	1 st Vanuatu Voluntary National Review 2021
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international waterbodies (IW)	2019
National Policies and Strategic Plans	Date endorsed
Vanuatu National Sustainable Development Plan [VNSDP]	2016
Vanuatu Voluntary Report for UN Sustainable Development Plan	2019
Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan (NEPIP)	2016
Vanuatu National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP)	2018
Vanuatu National Road Map for Coastal Fisheries Management	2019
Vanuatu National Invasive Species Strategy (NISSAP)	2020
Vanuatu National Waste Management Strategy	2020
Vanuatu National Productive Sector Policy	2025
Vanuatu National Energy Road MAP	2030
National Determine Contributions	2025

The current national environmental-related policies and strategies served as the basis for the VNSDP environmental pillars' goals;

1. The Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan (NEPIP) 2016 - 2030 is a policy that outlines how Vanuatu will sustainably manage its environment. It forms a roadmap for Vanuatu's long term environmental actions under the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation and the corporate planning instruments and existing policies such as the NBSAP, National Invasive species strategy (NISSAP) and National Waste Management Strategy and Action plan (NWMS). The NEPIP outlines the collective responsibilities of each Vanuatu citizen in helping Vanuatu move towards a sustainable future.
2. To effectively manage biodiversity and natural resources, the Vanuatu NBSAP 2018–2030 focuses on bolstering local conservation efforts and integrating traditional knowledge. The focus of the landscape and seascape wide conservation approach is to support the development of local skills, technology transfer, knowledge flow, and grassroots project

networking while bolstering local indigenous communities' efforts to protect critical ecosystems and find creative ways to manage them sustainably.

3. Innovative strategies to coordinate the management of inland and coastal shallow water ecosystems and species, as well as community coastal fishing activities within the coastal zone, are presented in the Vanuatu National Road Map for Coastal Fisheries Management 2019–2030. The Road Map describes how the government, CSO, local village fishermen, and CSO local networks—like the Vanua Tai Resource Monitors, a nationwide network of men and women who monitor vital ecosystems and endangered species like turtles—coordinate.
4. The 2020 revision of the Vanuatu National Productive Sector Policy aimed to maintain a strong local economy and promote food security through climate-smart and sustainable agriculture. The National Forest Policy provides guidelines for managing and using forests sustainably in order to balance environmental functions and boost local economies. In order to reduce the risk of importing weeds, pests, and diseases that pose a threat to Vanuatu's agriculture and biodiversity, the National Biosecurity Policy 2016–2030 tended to manage the importation of pesticides to control the spread of invasive species, maintain border control, and create an interisland biosecurity program, the National Invasive Species strategy and Action Plan 2014 keeps the border under control, creates an interisland biosecurity program to eradicate species where possible, and stops or reduce the spread of species that cannot be eliminated.

Local communities frequently experienced food shortages, which affected children's nutritional needs. Farmers and landowners are familiar with the local environment and how it has changed in relation to their livestock rearing, food production, and cash crop cultivation. And that in order to shape national policies toward increasing local communities' resilience to the negative effects of climate change, local knowledge must be inclusive and supported.

5. The Vanuatu National Energy Road Map 2013-2020 aims to provide all citizens with access to safe, dependable, and reasonably priced electricity by 2030. Many rural communities in Vanuatu, including schools and health facilities and households, still lack access to power electricity. Investment is required for women's and youth's upskilling in rural electrification to improve transportation and lighting, as well as local business owners' operations, and to provide the lessons learned for that national policy.
6. In order to guarantee equitable and sustainable access to clean water and sanitation, as well as to encourage collective management of transboundary water systems in Vanuatu, the National Water Strategy 2008 (NWS) is still in effect and is periodically reviewed. The strategy outlines the water-related actions that all Vanuatu government departments must take. CSOs with offices throughout Vanuatu can facilitate local discussions for the cooperative management of watershed areas that fall under traditional land holdings, ensuring that local communities including marginalize groups such as disabilities and women have access to enough clean water and better sanitation. Policies for safe water, sanitation, and watershed management within the nation's traditional land holdings can be guided by local decisions.

7. The 2020–2030 Vanuatu National Plastic strategy focuses on plastic collection, recycling, and exporting. However, the expense of shipping between islands and long distances present a barrier to plastic exportation. Local communities can be encouraged to reduce, reuse, and recycle waste by CSOs situated throughout the island, as well as by advocating for the government's ban on plastic use. SGP can facilitate discussions to promote sustainable waste management between the public, private, and CSO sectors.
8. The National CCDRR Policy 2022-2030 is a framework for mainstreaming climate change, disaster risk reduction, and Vanuatu's sustainable development processes through program planning and coordination, including projects carried out by private sector, academic, and civil society partners.
9. The National Geospatial Data Policy 2020-2030 is the National overarching coordinating framework policy to manage and coordinate Geospatial Data in the country. Information on local communities and the threats to their local environment requires considerable amount of time and resources to be obtained, that such information is not always available within the national databank for development planning. The use of geospatial technology to obtain information on the local setting can be useful in planning for community-based project to address threats to the local environment.

3.2 Gaps and opportunities

Vanuatu's national planning frameworks and international conventions have influenced the SGP. There is an urgency need to continue strengthening local community resilience to reducing poverty and hunger. There is a need for continued investment for local communities in Vanuatu to identify local environmental issues within the changes, and demonstrate innovative solutions at the grass roots that reduce threats and improve productivity for improved local wellbeing. And SGP considered the relevance vehicle to addressing global environmental protection and reaching those most vulnerable communities

The subsistence livelihood of Vanuatu depended much on the local environment, the land, freshwater and marine ecosystems. With the majority of the population living in rural communities in the islands and peri urban areas and a population growth rate of 2.3%, puts increasing pressure on the local environment results in unsustainable extracting of species leading to loss of biodiversity. The impacts of climate changes such as the increasing sea level rise, increase temperature and extreme weather events year after year, earthquakes and volcanic disasters accelerate the modification of natural ecosystems and species habitats, degradation of land and productivity, and waste accumulations and pollutions of coastal waters, widespread of invasive species that has huge impacts on the food security, health and portable drinking water, sanitation and the country economy that threaten the local communities security.

The localized sustainable development goals and policy objectives is the Vanuatu National Sustainable Development Plan [VNSDP] 2016–2030.

The social, economic, and environmental pillars formed the policy framework for sustainable development in Vanuatu. Additionally, the Environment Pillar aims to meet the needs of present and future generations by ensuring that the nation's natural environment is sustainably managed to support and serve ecological needs, provide local food and nutrition, and support Vanuatu's culture

and economy, and bring advisory to national policies so to meeting the Vanuatu National Sustainable Development Plans targets at grass roots, island, national and global level.

Local communities are fore front to changes in the local environment that they depended on, and the emerging challenges to their livelihoods. And often the communities are unaware of the national policies establish that has bearing on their utilization of environmental resources. They engagement in policy planning can play vital critical roles and can be effective agents of change in society. The national environmental management planning needs a strong foundation of local knowledge and connections to communities, in order to be relevant and effective through engagement through the participation of national policies planning by local indigenous groups, women, youth and disability groups.

Community base conservation initiatives in Vanuatu are small and are managed by local traditional system have been effective conservation stewards of biodiversity. The local community are so diverse in culture with over 100 different languages, represent a vast knowledge and of the local species and ecosystem including those that their livelihoods depended on. The effectiveness of local traditional governance for the conservation of biodiversity is often not well realized by provincial and national development planning. The Vanuatu government Disaster Recovery Plan 2020 tended towards improving the productive sector to accelerate improve the country economy that was considerably impacted by the recent natural disasters, 3 category 5 cyclones in 2020 (TC Harold and the Twin cyclones) and COVID 19 and the 17 December 2025 7.4 magnitude earthquakes destruction to the local economy. That there is urgency to facilitate support for appropriate engagement of local indigenous governance, youth, women, at the national, provincial government authority planning for implementation of the recovery plan so to balance economic development and protection of Vanuatu critical ecosystem and threatened endangered species, within the 6 provincial government areas.

Limited local community capacities and restrictions for adopting sustainable agriculture for secure forest and watershed ecosystem restoration, fisheries and food security strategies and practices. While focusing on towards climate smart innovative agroecology practices and upholding sustainable land management at the local level, this is often constrained by limited technical capacities and incentives (appropriate tools and finance) to adopt them. Local communities lack of exposure to appropriate suitable land management technologies and knowledge to smart agriculture, fisheries and food and nutrition security. In order that the strategies and approaches well ensure enhancement of community and ecosystem resilience, design and implementation of agriculture, fisheries and food strategies are well accompanied by appropriate capacity building measures including farmers, fisher folks, pastoralist training and simple clear extension messages related.

There are limitations of local communities to wider adoption of low carbon technologies and improved land and forest management practices that reduced GHF emissions. Local communities are unaware of low carbon technologies and best land use practices, health, nutrition, economic and environmental co-benefit. The limited knowledge of know how to operate and maintain the low carbon technologies and the cost to purchase the technologies are the challenges to the poor remote villages. Further investment required to developing local expertise including women and entrepreneurship involve energy service business to ensure affordable and sustainability. Also the local adopting climate friendly land use and forestry practices requires knowledge, skills, technologies and tools development, time and resources.

There is still limited local communities' knowledge and experience in dealing and handling with sound management of chemicals and waste throughout the islands in Vanuatu, and that the surrounding environment, the coastal waters, waterways, mangroves and nearby bushes are common waste dumpsites due to the lack of proper waste disposal frameworks at all level. And open fire burning of

rubbish are common in local communities causing air pollution and hazardous to people's health and properties. Further investment required to support dialogues between CSOs, local communities and Local Authorities, government, private sectors, town municipalities for collaboration in their activities towards effective implementation of the National Waste Strategy to improve waste management in both rural and urban areas in Vanuatu

3.3 OP8 strategic priorities of the SGP Country Programme

Table 2. SGP Country Programme's alignment with SGP OP8 Strategic Initiatives and country priorities/projects/programmes

SGP OP8 Strategic Initiatives - Global	SGP Country Programme's OP8 Priorities (choose priorities among the SGP OP8 Strategic Initiatives on the left column. Some are mandatory and already included.)	SGP Country Programme's complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes (identify related projects/programmes for cooperation)
Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species 1) Improve the effectiveness of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and management through equitable governance systems by recognizing and respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. 2) Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches, including promoting blue economy approaches (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, infrastructure, etc.). 3) Enhance community led actions for protection of threatened species.	➤ Improve the effectiveness of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and management through equitable governance systems by recognizing and respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. <i>(Establishment of CCA plan, communications promoting the participation indigenous people in biodiversity and ecosystem conservation through capacity building for the local Rangers for effective management of CCA)</i> ➤ Improve community led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches, promoting blue economy, in Tourism, Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry and infrastructure ➤ Enhance community led actions in education and advocacy for protection of threatened species <i>(bird, marine mammals and turtles, triton, Palm sp.) and invasive species management</i>	Linked with GEF 8 STAR allocation on with FAO and the Ministry of climate change in Vanuatu Restoring and Protecting Biodiversity coastal landscape and climate change Resilience through nature Base solution-women and Youth Entrepreneurship in Vanuatu. Linked with GEF funded through IUCN ECARE to improve systems and capacity at all levels (community, provincial, national) to achieve a representative, effective and expanded protected areas network in Vanuatu with a focus on 3 provinces (Sanma, Malampa, Shefa) to ensure healthy ecosystems and viable livelihoods for local communities. Linked with UNDP VCAP II project The "Vanuatu Coastal Adaptation Project" (VCAP) is a five-year, community-based project with the objective to improve the resilience of the coastal zone in Vanuatu to the impacts of climate change in order to sustain livelihoods, food production and preserve/improve the quality of life in targeted vulnerable areas.

Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security 1) Increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including in vulnerable ecosystems (mountains, island ecosystems, etc.). 2) Increase diversification and livelihood improvement. 3) Remove deforestation from supply chain and expand restoration of degraded lands.		UNDP VCAP II project The "Vanuatu Coastal Adaptation Project" (VCAP) is a five-year, community-based project with the objective to improve the resilience of the coastal zone in Vanuatu to the impacts of climate change in order to sustain livelihoods, food production and preserve/improve the quality of life in targeted vulnerable areas.
Low-carbon energy access co-benefits Support implementation of Paris Agreement and the NDCs 1) Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods. 2) Promote off-grid energy service needs in rural and urban areas.	<i>Promote the renewable and energy efficient technology providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods</i>	UNDP Vanuatu Green Energy Transformation in Vanuatu with focus on Pentecost, Penama Province with establishment of hydropower plant supplying electricity in the rural communities to improve local livelihood and social inclusion.
Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management 1) Reduce and promote alternative to mercury use in artisanal and small-scale gold mining. 2) Promote plastics/solid waste management and circular economy. 3) Reduce/remove use of chemicals in agriculture. 4) Enhance local to global coalitions on chemicals, waste and mercury management.	• Promote plastics/solid waste management and circular economy. • Reduce/remove use of chemicals in agriculture. • Enhance local to global coalitions on chemicals, waste and mercury management.	Linked to GEF Country allocation under the STAR with implementing with the Ministry of Climate change Linked to UNDP FIJI MCO country programme (2023 -2027) outcome 2 PROSPERITY, in partnership with UNEP, UNCDF and UNDP to finding solutions for fisheries, aquaculture, renewable energy, shipping, waste management, tourism and marine protection.
Catalyzing sustainable urban solutions 1) Improve capacities to promote community-driven, socially inclusive and integrated solutions to	• Improve capacities to promote community-driven, socially inclusive and integrated solutions to address low-emission	UNDP Vanuatu Green Energy Transformation funded by the Japanese Government, in Vanuatu with focus on Pentecost, Penama Province with establishment of hydropower plant supplying

address low-emission and resilient urban development. 2) Demonstrate innovative socially inclusive urban solutions/ approaches (including waste and chemical management, energy, transport, watershed protection, ecosystem services and biodiversity). 3) Implement public-private partnership approach for low carbon energy access for marginalized urban communities.	and resilient urban development. • Implement public-private partnership approach for low carbon energy access for marginalized urban communities. • Demonstrate innovative socially inclusive urban solutions/ approaches (including waste and chemical management, energy, transport, watershed protection, ecosystem services and biodiversity).	electricity in the rural communities to improve local livelihood UNDP VCAP II project The "Vanuatu Coastal Adaptation Project" (VCAP) is a five-year, community-based project with the objective to improve the resilience of the coastal zone in Vanuatu to the impacts of climate change in order to sustain livelihoods, food production and preserve/improve the quality of life in targeted vulnerable areas.
Community-Based Adaptation (CBA Phase 3) (with DFAT funding) 1) Reduce vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of communities. 2) Provide countries with concrete ground-level experience on Climate Change Adaptation and CBA. 3) Provide clear policy lessons and mainstream CBA within national processes.	4) Reduce vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of communities to climate change negative impacts 5) Provide countries with concrete ground-level experience on Climate Change Adaptation on water and food security and coastal Management	AUSAID CBA III UNDP VCAP II project The "Vanuatu Coastal Adaptation Project" (VCAP) is a five-year, community-based project with the objective to improve the resilience of the coastal zone in Vanuatu to the impacts of climate change in order to sustain livelihoods, food production and preserve/improve the quality of life in targeted vulnerable areas.
Global ICCA Support Initiative (ICCA GSI Phase 2SGP Vanuatu implemented this programme) (with BMUV IKI funding) 1) Work Package 1: Provide national level ICCA small grants. 2) Work Package 2: Provide legal and governance assistance to ICCAs. 3) Work Package 3: Network exchange and knowledge management for ICCAs.	1) Network exchange and knowledge management for ICCAs effective management for sustainable management and protection of critical ecosystems. 2) Provide national level ICCA small grants.	Linked to GEF funded through IUCN ECARE to improve systems and capacity in country to achieve a representative, effective and expanded protected areas network in Vanuatu with a focus on 3 provinces (Sanma, Malampa, Shefa) to ensure healthy ecosystems and viable livelihoods for local communities. UNDP VCAP II project The "Vanuatu Coastal Adaptation Project" (VCAP) is a five-year, community-based project with the objective to improve the resilience of the coastal zone in Vanuatu to the impacts of climate change in order to sustain livelihoods, food production and

		preserve/improve the quality of life in targeted vulnerable areas.
CSO-government-private sector policy and planning dialogue platforms 1) Promote/enhance community voices and participation in global and national policy, strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues.	<i>CSO dialogues on protection of tranboundary watershed management, sustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and Tourism for strengthening ICCA for protection of critical ecosystems in Vanuatu</i>	Link to UNDP Multi Country programme (2023-2027) Outcome 2: Prosperity.
Enhancing social inclusion (mandatory) 1) Promote inclusive targeted initiatives. 2) Mainstream social inclusion in all projects. (e.g. women/girls, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities).	Enhancing social inclusion 1) Promote targeted inclusive (youth, women, girls and persons with disabilities) initiatives. 2) Mainstream social inclusion in all projects.	UNDP Vanuatu Green Energy Transformation in Vanuatu with focus on Pentecost, Penama Province with establishment of hydropower plants and supplying electricity in the rural communities to improve local livelihood and social inclusion.
Knowledge Management (KM) (mandatory) 1) Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities. 2) Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs. 3) Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices.	Knowledge Management 1) Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities. 2) Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs. 3) Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices.	
Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) 1) Administer new M&E strategy in Country Programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms.	Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation 1) Administer new M&E strategy in Country Programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms.	

4. OP8 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

4.1 Grantmaking within the priority landscape/seascapes

In previous SGP operational phases, the mainstreaming of landscape and seascapes approach within SGP was designed to achieve greater impacts and lead to synergies and opportunities for scaling up.

The Vanuatu CPS for OP8 will promote and support innovative and scalable initiatives and foster multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes. SGP will develop a coherent global strategic initiative on biodiversity and ecosystems. The OP8 biodiversity initiative will also be in line with the cross-cutting landscape/seascape approach involving projects which contribute to a suite of the relevant GEF focal areas (i.e. climate change mitigation, reducing land degradation, eliminating POPs, protecting international waters, conserving and maintaining biodiversity and disaster risk reduction. As part of the continued adoption of the landscape/seascape approach during OP8, SGP will build upon and deepen its experience with landscape/seascape initiatives tested and refined in diverse regions and settings, including terrestrial and marine biomes. As a contribution to the GEF7 strategic priorities, the OP8 landscape/seascape approach will be closely aligned with the relevant GEF priorities namely: integrating results across the portfolio of GEF focal areas, linking the priorities VNSDP..

a) Process for selecting priority landscapes and seascapes

The NBSAP recognizes that because of Vanuatu's traditional customary governance and land structure, biodiversity conservation and resource management are carried out by the island and village level resource owners and users. Only through community-level conservation initiatives will it be feasible to conserve the wider landscape and seascape.

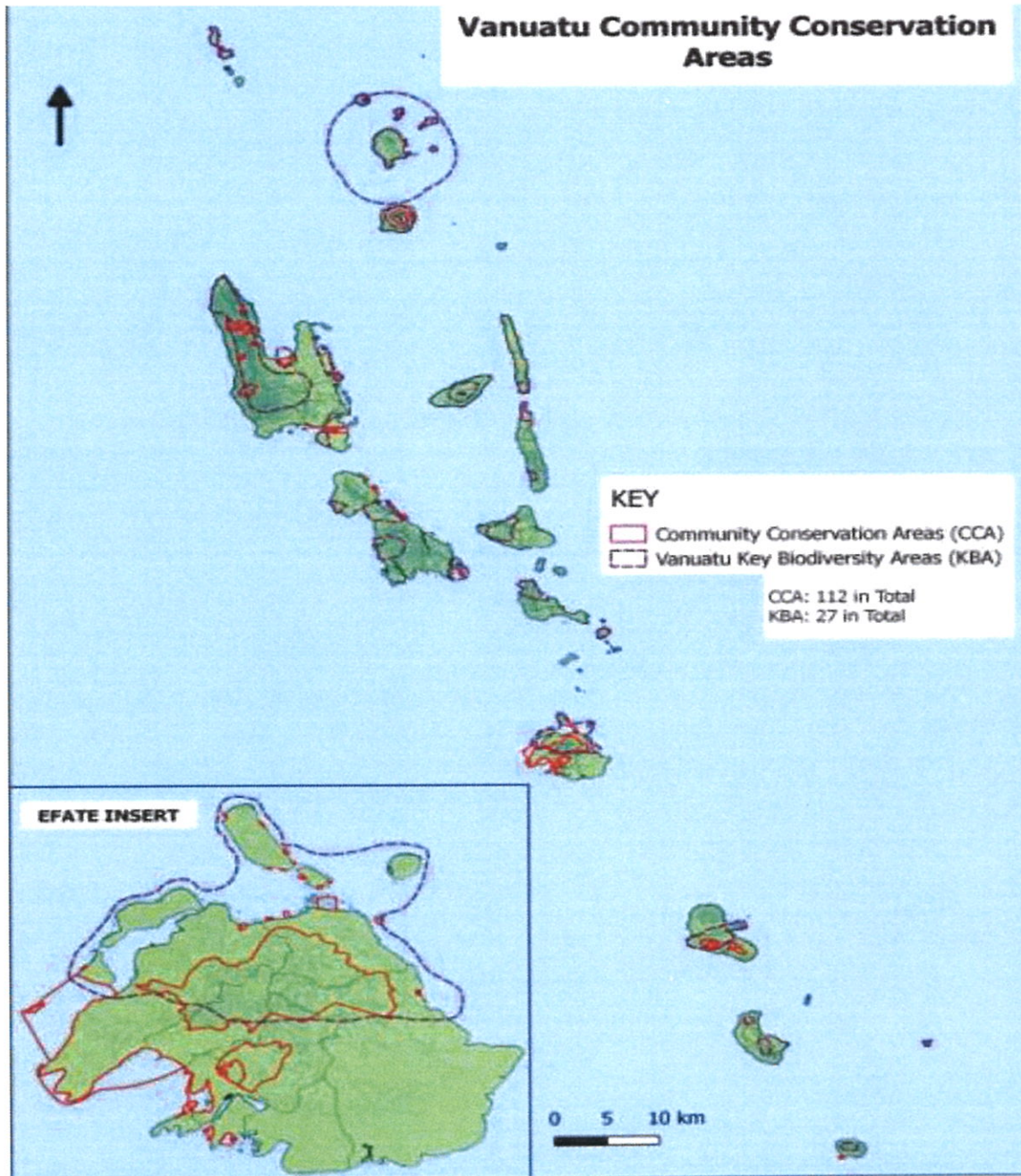
In order to enhance the advantages and effects of SGP projects on bolstering community conservation for the protection of vital ecosystems and threatened endangered species while enhancing community resilience to disasters, the SGP Vanuatu OP8 will continue to prioritize SGP strategies initiatives in the targeted landscapes and seascape regions identified in OP7.

The OP8 priority landscapes/seascape regions were approved by the National Steering Committee (NSC) following a rigorous process involving a desktop review, stakeholder consultations and Technical expertise and NSC consultations and a baseline assessment with stakeholders in the selected islands in the 3 provinces. Analysis of geographical scope of SGP projects indicate that SGP projects have focused in Shefa, Tafea and Sanma Provinces, and continued support to upscale or replicate some of these projects will expand the legacy of the SGP in Vanuatu and strengthen the Provincial government in supporting community conservation initiatives in these regions towards protection critical ecosystems of threatened endangered species.

SGP will be an important platform to assist the implementation of local actions contained within the NBSAP. The selected landscapes/seascapes are of critical conservation and biodiversity significance as priority important bird areas, critical forest and watershed areas and coastal marine areas in Vanuatu.

The land scape and seascape selected in OP8 for supporting strengthening the management of the ICCA within KBAs (Key Biodiversity Areas) and Endemic Bird Areas) were hit by 2 twin cyclones in 2020 and 7.4 earthquake in 2024. The disaster impacts on the local environment and the local livelihood that depended on the natural forest and marine areas is still unknown. IN OP8 project initiatives will support local capacities to build knowledge on the impacts of the disasters and make and implement plan for effective management of the ICCA supporting the critical ecosystem.

b) Selected landscapes/seascapes for OP8



c) OP8 Strategic Initiatives in the landscapes/seascapes

Ebate Island (Including offshore islands)	-Biodiversity/Conservation importances, (turtles site, Community conservation initiatives -Rural and Peri urban of Port Vila City - Poor land use to leading land degradation and sources of pollution into water sources and coastal ecosystem including coral reef, mangroves and seagrass beds. -Destructive fishing (inshore coastal fisheries, coconut crab, Green snails` -High population density and overharvesting of marine resources - Habitat modification to agriculture use, subdivision and urban development development, invasive species and impacts of climate change (regular cyclones) -High number of CSO within province
Tanna Island and Tafea Provincial government	-Biodiversity/Conservation importance (high endemcity). Endemic Bird areas and high number of community conservation initiatives -High Population density and high degradation of water sources and water contamination at Provincial centres -Unsustainable land use -Destructive fishing -Forest habitat modification to subsistence agriculture and Poor livestock management, Impact of climate change -High number of CSO Tafea province
Santo and Sanma Provincial Government	-Biodiversity/Conservation Importance (Endemic Bird areas) -Rural and Peri Urban of Luganville town poor waste management -Natural forest habitat modification to Agriculture - Poor livestock management, subdivision development and Impact of climate change -Decline in marine resources to destructive extractive fishing, (coconut crabs etc..) -Existence of environmental CSOs networks, Sunset Environment network -National registered Protected areas over endemic birds habitat

d) Grantmaking outside the priority landscapes/seascapes

With potential partnerships to be formed to support SGP grantees in their initiatives during OP7 and continued into OP8 to expand the best practices for areas outside the landscape to support strengthening for the sustainable management of Key biodiversity areas and endemic bird conservation initiatives, the SGP program in Vanuatu will have a solid foundation to build upon—the pre-existing focus on strengthening the ICCA for protection of globally threatened and endangered species, Key biodiversity areas outlined in NBSAP and the and provincial level priorities.

4.2 CSO-government-private sector dialogue platforms

In addition to promoting grantees' and implementing agencies' representation and participation in current national and international dialogue forums, the SGP will deepen its partnership and engagement with the national GEF Operational and political Focal Point, the municipalities of Port Vila and Luganville, six provincial governments, the National Advisory Board for Climate Change (government), and partners. Through regular and meaningful communication and dialogue with stakeholders in local networks, the SGP for OP8 will continue to advocate for the involvement and participation of CSOs in various engagements and consultations that link the public and private sectors to grassroots initiatives, building on the recommendations in the OP6 and OP7 CPS.

Project initiatives will be matched with national priorities in the NSDP, and the OP8 CPS will connect grantees and projects to cooperating partners including provincial and government programs. Three CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue Forums will be held by the SGP under OP8:

In a changing world, creating a local-to-global coalition on waste and coming up with grassroots solutions for sustainable community conservation initiatives that are scalable for wider impacts within seascape and landscape will require meaningful communications and dialogues with stakeholders and partners.

4.3 Promoting social Inclusion, including gender equality and women's empowerment

SGP project designs will reflect the consultation process undertaken by the grantees and the participation of women, men, youth, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples in the development of the project proposal. SGP projects will include in the project design how women, girls, men, and boys are affected differently by the problems their project is aiming to address, ensuring that the projects do not cause harm. To further promote gender and women's empowerment the SGP will identify two opportunities for projects led by women's CBOs/CSOs and will focus on women's empowerment for OP8.

SGP Vanuatu will ensure that women and men are represented and have equal access to capacity-building opportunities.

Indigenous peoples play a critical role in protected areas and community conserved territories. To empower indigenous peoples and youth and to promote the participation of persons with disabilities.

SGP Vanuatu will provide technical support/training to grantees/potential implementing agencies to mainstream gender and disability into project design, and ensure that indigenous and vulnerable

groups, persons with disabilities and youth groups participate in capacity building/knowledge sharing initiatives and are assisted in designing project proposals to apply for SGP funding.

SGP Vanuatu will support two thematic projects to be youth-led or include models for youth engagements and two thematic projects led by indigenous community groups. Additionally, one project will be specifically designed and implemented by persons with disabilities.

4.4 Knowledge Management

To capture, share, and disseminate the lessons learned and best practices identified through the country portfolio of SGP projects with civil society, government, private sector, and other relevant stakeholders, the SGP will promote dialogues and knowledge fairs with grantees, government, the private sector, academia, media, other CSOs and development partners to showcase SGP initiatives and results. The SGP Vanuatu, with the support of a third party such as communications and development specialists, will conduct research with targeted communities and document the results of SGP initiatives and grantees' actions and produce articles, fact sheets, reports, exhibition materials and videos. Collaborative work through research will also be supported in OP8 in partnership with established Vanuatu National University and the University of the South Pacific and other academic institutions. The SGP Vanuatu will compile a daily media monitoring file with a collection of relevant news, interviews, and articles mentioning national SGP grantees and topics related to the strategic initiatives. An SGP OP8 database will be established to enter the results of all projects against GEF-8 global indicators and generate monitoring reports using a standardised data collection and reporting system.

5. COMMUNICATION PLAN

SGP Vanuatu will establish a communication strategy that promotes better understanding of global environment protection, sustainable development, poverty reduction and gender equality. Promote partnership and mobilise resources and actions to support the implementation of the communication strategy. To achieve the objectives of the Communication strategy will need to

1. Engage key stakeholders and civil society organizations (CSOs) in Vanuatu to promote participation, build relationships, and foster partnerships.
2. **UNDP Communications Services:** Closely work with the UNDP communications team, identifying specific actions to collaborate on promoting SGP through the existing communications platforms.
3. **Targeted Stakeholder Engagement:** Develop a comprehensive stakeholder map to identify and prioritize key stakeholders, including NGOs, CSOs, government agencies, private sector partners, media, and the public.
4. **Integrated Communication Channels:** Utilize a mix of digital, traditional, and direct communication channels to reach a wide audience.
5. **Storytelling and Visual Media:** Develop compelling narratives that highlight the benefits of SGP projects and their contribution to sustainable development. Use high-quality visuals, such as photos, videos, and infographics, to enhance storytelling and engagement.
6. **Partnership and Advocacy Campaigns:** Explore opportunities for collaboration with other organizations to amplify the reach and impact of SGP advocacy campaigns. Develop advocacy tools, such as fact sheets, talking points, and op-eds, to support advocacy efforts.
7. **Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing:** Enhance the capacity of stakeholders and promote knowledge sharing to support sustainable development initiatives. Tailor training programs that address the specific needs and interests of different stakeholders, establish platforms (online etc.) or communities for knowledge sharing and collaboration.
8. The SGP team will be responsible for implementing the communications strategy. Given the limited team size of the Secretariat and the absence of a dedicated communications specialist, it's essential to assign roles and leverage external resources efficiently

6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN

The objective of the resource mobilisation and partnership plan is to enhance the impact and sustainability of SGP Vanuatu by securing additional resources and strategic partnerships. So this involves leveraging both cash and in-kind financing at the project level, landscape and seascape level and country levels as well as pursuing co finance opportunities at the programme level.

At the project level, seascape and land scape area and country levels all projects proposal development has the requirement to map out the co financing support opportunities in kind and Cash. And that is criteria for the project to be selected.

At the programme level the SGP Vanuatu will continue to share project results and impacts through communication with global SGP communication team for leveraging for resources within current partnerships programme implemented by SGP such as the AusAID CBA and the German Government ICCA support.

SGP Vanuatu also provided support to other larger UNDP projects such as VCAP II in technical advisory for small Grants initiatives. And that sets opportunities for linkage in kind or cash cofinancing opportunities at the project level and country level.

SGP Vanuatu to liase and partner with government departments and Ministries and programme implemented by other UN and NGO agencies to strengthen cash and in kind contributions of relevant to OP8 Strategic initiatives within national priorities.

7. Partnership Opportunities

The SGP Vanuatu including the NSC and Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs) can be leveraged to assist communities and CSOs develop proposals to access other donors and funding facilities. While the funds may not go directly to SGP, this activity can be considered part of resource mobilization as there is increased flow of resources to SGP stakeholders through its support.

As part of resource mobilization efforts, the SGP Vanuatu will:

Seek collaboration opportunities to develop joint proposals with potential partners, emphasizing complementary strengths and shared outcomes.

Organize capacity building workshops for CBOs and CSOs on proposal writing, project design, and donor requirements, whilst experts from the NSC can provide the technical guidance and mentorship.

Utilize the SGP cohort with relevant expertise to assist CSOs in developing high-quality proposals.

Conduct training sessions on resource mobilization strategies, including identifying funding opportunities, networking, and building partnerships.

Develop and maintain a database of potential donors and funding facilities, including their priorities, funding cycles, and application processes. Share this database with communities and CSOs to facilitate access to relevant funding opportunities.

Document and disseminate case studies of successful projects funded through SGP support. Use these success stories to demonstrate the potential for impactful projects to prospective donors.

Arrange field visits for donors and partners to see firsthand the impact of SGP-funded projects. Use these visits to build trust and demonstrate the value of investing in SGP initiatives.

Provide regular updates and reports to donors and partners on the outcomes and impacts of funded projects. Highlight key achievements and lessons learned to maintain donor interest and support.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

By maintaining a dynamic risk management plan with continuous tracking and regular reviews, the SGP Vanuatu team can effectively manage and mitigate potential risks, ensuring successful project implementation and contribution to the Vanuatu National Sustainable development goals and the SDGs.

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Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Social and Environmental			
Projects have adverse impacts on critical habitats, protected areas, forests, water resources, natural resources, and cultural and heritage values	High	Low	All projects should comply with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. National Secretariat should include this in the call for proposals, selection criteria and training of grantees Advocate for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for all projects and implement necessary safeguards. Engage in thorough community consultations and participatory planning, utilizing available partner/s on site
Community resistance to projects	Medium	Medium	

SGP projects are not inclusive	High	Medium	The grantees include some form of gender assessment in the design of their projects and consider GEDSI training within the implementation of their projects.
Projects do not include safeguards for child protection, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment	Medium	Medium	All projects should comply with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.
Climate			
Projects do not include community-based climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction as cross cutting themes	Low	Low	All projects should comply with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, particularly standard 2 on climate change adaptation and mitigation. The SGP Vanuatu should include this in the call for proposals, selection criteria and training of grantees. Advocate the design of projects with climate resilience in mind, incorporating adaptive measures such as flood defenses.
Sea level rise affecting coastal projects	High	Medium	
Political			
GEF SGP funds are not mobilized in time resulting in delayed funding allocations to grantees and	High	High	The SGP Vanuatu should address the causes of delayed funding and disbursements, and delayed approval of projects through capacity

coordination of SGP activities			building of grantees on project design, monitoring and evaluation, financial and technical reporting
Political instability affecting project implementation	Medium	Medium	Establish strong relationships with local governments and stakeholders to ensure support across political changes.
Changes in government policies	High	Medium	There should be flexibility in project design to adapt to policy changes and engage in policy advocacy when possible.
SGP grant being absorbed into the budgets of partner organizations/ grantees	High	Low	The grantee should have a separate bank account for SGP projects funds.
Natural Disasters cyclones, floodings and earthquakes the risks are high			
Cyclones, Flooding and Earthquakes, volcanism	High	Low	Grantees development of project should have well risk informed and planned for contingencies.

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

9.1 Monitoring approaches at project and country levels

I. Project Level

At the project level, grantees will identify at least one (but not c than three) of the GEF-8 global environmental indicators and two socioeconomic benefit indicators which their project will contribute

towards. The grantees will set a quantitative target for the selected indicators which will be included in their project design and monitoring & evaluation plan, and form part of the Memorandum of Agreement. Preference should be given to selecting projects with high degree of alignment on both CPS indicators and targets. Project designs should elaborate how the beneficiary communities will be involved in monitoring the project results and include 5% of its budget for community M&E activities such as community storytelling sessions, community learning circles, and visual monitoring/reporting.

SGP Vanuatu will monitor grantees progress towards meeting the indicators through site visits, mid-term/progress and final reports and update the country database accordingly. Site visits should be made to each project at least once during project implementation. To minimize travel costs, the National Secretariat should visit all project sites in one geographical area as part of one mission. Therefore, the site visits should be scheduled in advance through efficient planning and coordination. To address high costs and irregular shipping and airline services especially to remote island, the SGP Vanuatu team should liaise closely with national and provincial government partners and capitalize on government-led visits to outer-islands. During site visits, consultations should be held with project beneficiaries, local stakeholders and community groups to identify and discuss project results.

Grantees should also be monitored by communication over phone, email, and other mediums (including social media). Projects should be red-flagged if the SGP Vanuatu team is unable to communicate with grantees, project reports are late or there are concerns regarding project implementation. Third-party monitoring entities may also be contracted to conduct site visits and build the capacity of grantees.

II. Country Level

A database will be used to enter the results of all projects against GEF-8 global indicators and generate monitoring reports using a standardized data collection and reporting system developed by the SGP (for example, Kobo Toolbox). The GEF SGP CMPT will aggregate the country programme results and impacts and report on the progress by monitoring targets and indicators in the results framework. The SGP Vanuatu Team will provide the NSC members with monitoring reports, project progress reports, final technical and financial reports and results of completed projects at NSC meetings and on request. An Annual Monitoring Report that illustrates the results of SGP projects against GEF-8 global indicators and national priorities targets.

NSC members will be engaged to undertake monitoring activities in particular where project needed advisory support.

III Capacity Building

The SGP will include training and mentoring grantees to effectively report against the target indicators. other agencies and experts can be engaged when necessary for specialized capacity building and training.

IV Mandatory Indicators for SGP Projects

The GEF SGP Country Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines aims to Strengthen results management, monitoring and evaluation. The M &E system for OP8 is guided by the following Objectives;

- Integration of M&E activities across project, country and global levels
- Address accountability, adaptive management, informed decision-making and learning from success and failure;
- Enable a deeper understanding of what works and Why in the communities served;
- support s and generate evidential base for broader adoption of SG gains and tracks impact

For OP8, all SGP projects should include mandatory indicators from the list below;

1 . Number of direct beneficiaries with improved livelihoods and well being; SGP projects should define improved livelihoods and wellbeing as improvement in at least one of the listed dimensions below;

- increase and/or diversification of income activities, sources and security;
- increased in food security in terms of food availability, access and utilization
- Increase nutritional value of food
- Increase access to infrastructure (physical economic infrastructure along with household productive and other assets that enable the household to pursue it's livelihood)
- Increase in access to education and training; or increase in access to health facilities and sanitation;
- increase in access to markets;
- increase in access to financial assets (savings, credit, insurance remittance, cash transfers from social welfare programs and assets held in store value, such as livestock);
- increase access to technology;
- increase in confidence, life skills capacity, social and political capital

2. Number of direct beneficiaries benefitting from SGP intervention: All SGP projects should include gender – disaggregated benefitting from SGP intervention as a mandatory requirement; All SGP project should also attempt to track data on Indigenous people, youth and persons with disability.

- Number of women (mandatory)
- Number of indigenous People
- Number of youths
- Number of persons with disability (as relevant)

3. Gender indicators (as relevant) in addition to the percentage of beneficiaries that are females, SGP projects should identify linkages to the GEF8 results framework on gender equality and women empowerment (GEWE) These are projects that are promoting GEWE in one or more of the following categories;

- equal access to and control of natural resources of women and men
- improving participations and decision making of women in natural resources governance
- targeting socio -economic benefit and services for women

Table 4. M&E Plan at the Country Programme level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for action including identification of community projects	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantees	A SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to update OP8 CPS	At start of OP8
As part of NSC meetings, ongoing review of project results and analysis. This includes an Annual CPS Review	Assess effectiveness of projects, country portfolio; learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, UNDP Country Office. Final deliberations shared/ analysed with CPMT colleagues	Staff time, Country Operating Budget	At least one annual CPS review to ensure OP8 CPS is on track to achieve its results and make timely and evidence-based modifications to CPS as may be needed ²
Annual Monitoring Report Survey ³	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF. It serves as the primary tools to record and analytically present results to donors	NC/PA in close collaboration with NSC. CPMT provides technical guidance support and receives final country submission for further action	Staff time	Once per year in June- July
Country Portfolio Review	Methodological results capture of the portfolio at a given point to note impact level change as well as broader adoption. The goal is to support reporting to stakeholders,	NC, NSC	SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to undertake previous operational cycles impact review and utilize lessons for both OP8 CPS	Once per operational phase

² It is recommended that the Annual CPS review is done close to AMR submissions for both processes to benefit from each other (suggested timeframe is May- July). Note that OP8 CPS will be regarded as a dynamic document and can be updated by the SGP country team and NSC on a periodic basis to reflect any necessary adjustments to ensure maximum impact.

³ Timely and quality country level submissions to Annual Monitoring Process are mandatory. As a Global Programme, it enables aggregated reporting by CPMT to GEF, UNDP and other stakeholders.

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
	learning, and support to strategic development/ implementation of CPS		development and its implementation Global technical M&E support can be expected	
SGP Database	Ensure recording of all Project and Country Programme inputs in SGP database	NCs, PAs,	Staff time	Throughout the operational phase. Ensure quality assurance and completion of data prior to annual monitoring cycle (May- June of every year)
Audit	Ensure compliance with project implementation/ management standards and norms	External/independent auditors. NC/ PA to provide requisite support.	Global Operating Budget	Annually for selected countries on risk-assessment basis

9.2 CPS Results Framework

In the table below, delete strategic initiatives that are not the priority in your country, except the mandatory ones.

Table 5: Results Framework of SGP OP8 Country Programme Strategy

Alignment with SDG:

- **SDG 14, life below water**
- **SDG 15, life on land**
- **SDG 1, no poverty**
- **SDG 5, gender equality**
- **SDG 7, clean and affordable energy**
- **SDG 6, Access to water and Sanitation**
- **SDG 12 responsible consumption and production**
- **SDG Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries; Target 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnership that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology**

Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security	10 small holders farmers/fishers to advance sustainable agriculture and fisheries and/or food security (such as diversification, sustainable intensification, sustainable fisheries management, agroecological farming practices, climate-smart agriculture, certification programmes, local sourcing initiatives, waste reduction and circular economy, etc.) At least 1,000 people benefit from training and awareness	part of midterm and final Progress reports) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)
<u>Strategic Initiative 3:</u> Low-carbon energy access co-benefits	3 locally adapted solutions promoting low carbon technologies such as new/ modified biogas technology, locally developed energy efficient stoves, innovative solar and wind energy etc.. At least 2 community driven innovative projects implemented At least 1,000 people benefit from training and awareness Total 5 projects.	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)
<u>Strategic Initiative 4:</u> Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management	2 policy recommendations or advocacy initiatives related to land-based pollution as a result of SGP project 2 local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management strengthened and/or established At least 1 community innovative project implemented At least 1000 people benefit from training and awareness Total 5 projects	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Strategic partnership with IPEN and Mercury GOLD country partners Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database Country Programme Review

<u>Strategic Initiative 5:</u> Catalyzing sustainable urban solutions	Community-based sustainable solutions in urban landscapes (e.g., transport, chemical and waste management, energy efficiency, watershed protection, etc.) 3 projects with targeted urban solutions focus At least 3 community driven innovation project implemented At least 1000 people benefit from training and awareness. At least 5 projects	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review
<u>Strategic Initiative 6:</u> CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms	2 high-level policy changes associated with increased community participation in multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms 20 representatives from social inclusion group (Indigenous Peoples, women, youth, persons with disability, farmers, other marginalized groups) meaningfully engaged in multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database Country Programme Review
<u>Strategic Initiative 7:</u> Enhancing social inclusion	2,000 people benefitting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (GEF core indicator 11) 2 projects with focused interventions promoting gender equality and women's empowerment 2 projects that demonstrate models of engaging (a) Indigenous Peoples, (b) youth, and (c) persons with disabilities. 4 grants with targeted support for 1) women or women groups; 2) youth or youth-led groups; 3)	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review

	Indigenous Peoples' groups 4) people with disability Total of 4 projects	
Strategic Initiative 8: Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management	5 projects with meetings involving local CSOs/CBOs or communities to monitor project results, assess impacts, and identify lessons learned 4 knowledge exchange/sharing events with participation of local communities 2 online knowledge repositories developed as a result of SGP project At least 10 country/cross-country impact reviews conducted with evidence of SGP impact and lessons learned. At least a South-South exchanges between communities, NGOs/CSOs, or other partners within or across countries to transfer knowledge, replicate technology, tools or approaches on global environmental issues	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review



10. NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT

Note: The signatures of NSC members are required as endorsement of the complete final CPS duly reviewed and agreed at the National Steering Committee meeting.

NSC members involved in OP8 CPS development, review and endorsement	Signatures
Rolena Tave B	
Camillia Garae	
Sherryll Mahina	
Johnson Simon	
Anna Bale	

ANNEXES (optional)

Annex 5: Country strategy description for participation in the global co-financing partnership with Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) programme Phase 3 funded by the Government of Australia DFAT (2022-2027).