



SGP Country Programme Strategy for utilization of OP5 grant funds

Country: MACEDONIA

Grant period: 01.07.2011 – 30.06.2014

**Skopje, Macedonia
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Acronyms:

AC	Association of Citizens (aka NGO or CBO or CSO)
ADA	Austrian Development Agency
BD	Biological Diversity (the GEF Focal Area)
BSAP	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CC	Climate Change (the GEF Focal Area)
CPS	Country Programme Strategy (for a GEF SGP Country)
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EE	Energy Efficiency
EU	European Union
FA	Focal Area (of The GEF)
FSP	Full Sized Project (above \$1M – funded by the GEF)
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
IW	International Waters (the GEF Focal Area)
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau Bank
KM	Knowledge Management
LD/SLM	Land Degradation/ Sustainable Land Management (the GEF Focal Area)
LDPE	Low Density Polyethylene
LSG	Local Self Government
MEPP	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (of Macedonia)
MFA	Multi Focal Area (of the GEF)
MSP	Medium Sized Project (up to \$1M – funded by the GEF)
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	National Action Programmes
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NC	National Coordinator
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NPFE	GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise
NSC	National Steering Committee (of the GEF SGP)
OFP	(Country)Operational Focal Point (for the GEF)
PA	Programme Assistant
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants (the GEF Focal Area)
PRSP	World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
RE	Renewable Energy
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
SAP	Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies
SC	Stockholm Convention
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
STAR	Sustem for Transparent Allocation of Resources
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WB	World Bank

SGP Country Programme Strategy for utilization of OP5 grant funds

Country: MACEDONIA
Resources to be invested: US\$ 2,200,000¹

1. SGP country programme - summary background

The **purpose** of this document is to provide a programmatic guidance for implementation of the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) in the Republic of Macedonia in a 4-year period (2011–2014). Within GEF SGP Fifth Operational Phase (OP5), its attempt is to connect the GEF 5 Focal Area Strategies with the national strategies linked to the environment and sustainable development. The document is based on the **principle** that local people can and should perform activities resulting in global environmental benefits, while also obtaining local benefits leading to their empowerment and contributing to poverty reduction. The **target audiences** addressed in this document are the project proponents, national and local government agencies, educational institutions, donors, the GEF SGP National Steering Committee and the GEF SGP Macedonia itself. GEF SGP adopts the **human rights based approach**, promotes **gender equality** and ensures pro-active participation of the vulnerable groups throughout its implementation.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF), established in 1991, is an independent financial mechanism that provides grants to developing and eligible countries for projects that benefit the global environment. The GEF supports projects in biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer and persistent organic pollutants. These projects link local, national, and global environmental challenges while promoting sustainable livelihoods.

The GEF serves as the designated financial mechanism for the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), as well as a financial mechanism for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

By uniting 182 member countries, the GEF works closely with governments, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the Convention Secretariats, and various international Agencies. Cooperation with CSOs is particularly valuable to the GEF, since its projects and policies have greatly benefited from a diversity of views, experiences and perspectives. It has evolved into an effective and transparent entity with a solid, outcomes-driven track record.

The GEF SGP Macedonia is active since May 2005 when the National Coordinator was appointed. SGP Macedonia operates in a decentralized and country-driven manner through voluntary National Steering Committee (NSC), National Coordinator (NC) and Programme Assistant (PA) with administrative and financial support from UNDP and UNOPS. The voluntary NSC in Macedonia is consisted of 12 members: six (6) representatives of Associations of Citizens, four (4) national environmental experts (CC, BD, IW, LD/SLM), one (1) is UNDP-GEF representative/ UNDP Resident Representative's delegate and one (1) GEF OFP from the

¹ Amount equal to: SGP CORE funds + STAR funds + CO-FINANCING (in-cash + in-kind) in GEF-5 SGP Macedonia Country Programme Strategy for GEF 5 period

Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning. Starting from 2005 SGP Macedonian NSC had 11 Meetings. Members of the NSC **serve on a voluntary basis** and without financial compensation.

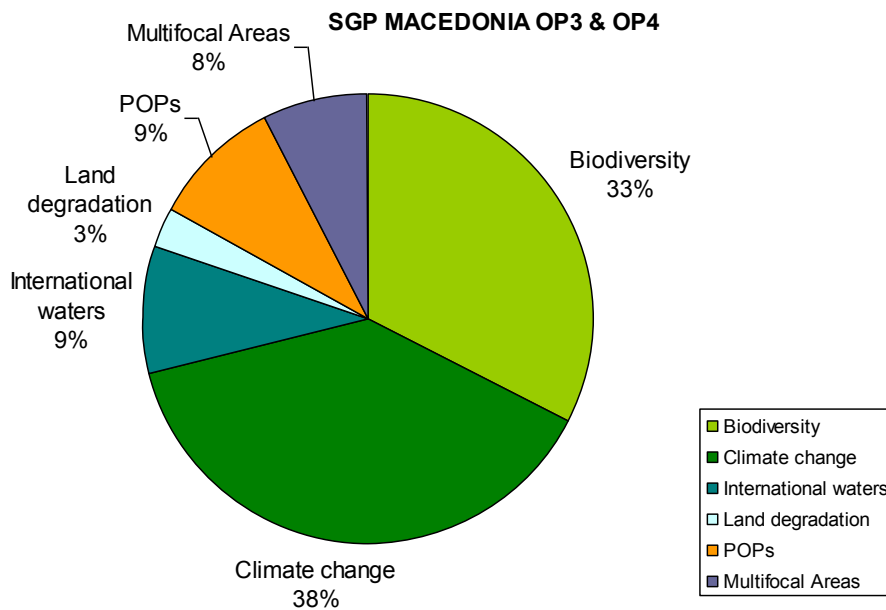
The GEF SGP primal beneficiaries are Associations of Citizens –AC (a.k.a. NGOs) active in environmental field, with strong emphasis on cooperation and involvement of local government and vulnerable groups (isolated communities, rural population, young generation, unemployed). Projects addressed local population concerns by tackling these issues:

- Protecting globally significant species (bats, local variety of bees, local variety of apples and pears),
- Protecting and managing globally significant biodiversity area (Matka canyon, Vevcani water springs site, Smolare waterfalls),
- Applying environmentally sustainable transport practice (bicycle transport in capital Skopje),
- Promoting energy efficient and renewable energy technologies (enlightening the town park of Delcevo with EE bulbs, EE street lights in Gevgelija and Radovis)
- Promoting sustainable tourism and management in protected areas (Matka canyon, Vevcani water springs site, Smolare waterfalls),
- Enhancing international waters management
- Reducing or eliminating POPs (reducing PET and LDPE/ HDPE waste in Skopje and region of Polog),

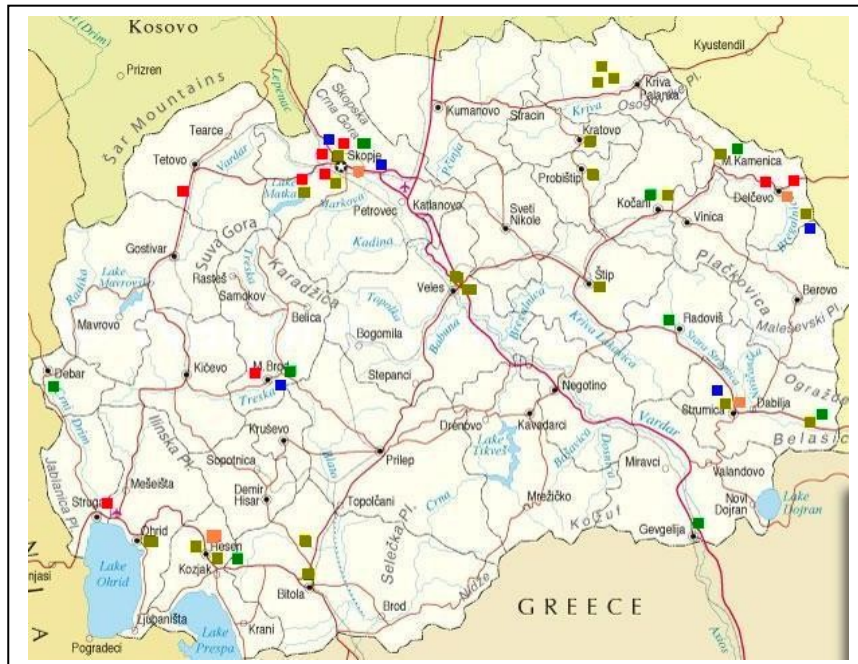
The project portfolio numbers 48 projects (45 full projects and 3 planning grants projects): 38% CC, 33% BD, 9% POPs, 9% IW, 8% MFA (BD and IW) and 3% LD. As per number project per focal area, Biodiversity and Climate change area are leading with 19 and 14 projects respectfully, followed by International waters and PoPs area with 5 project each while the Multifocal area and Land degradation are represented with 3 and 2 projects respectfully.

Overview table of the US\$ per Focal Areas, SGP Macedonia

GEF Focal Area	TOTAL \$ OP3 & OP4		
	Total	GEF SGP Macedonia	Co-financing
Biodiversity	771925	336719	435206
Climate change	907703	398418	509285
International waters	222031	96300	125731
Land degradation	59518	29159	30359
POPs	192905	95715	97192
Multifocal Areas	193512	78371	115141
TOTAL (US\$)	2347594	1034682	1312914



As presented below SGP Macedonian awarded projects are evenly covering the whole territory of Macedonia



OP 3 Y1: 2005
 OP 3 Y2: 2006
 OP 4 Y1: 2007
 OP 4 Y2: 2008
 OP 4 Y3: 2009

Main facts and figures for GEF SGP Macedonia are the following:

1.1.1...Overall:

1. 7 Calls for projects concepts and project proposals (December 2005, March 2006, April 2007, October 2007, October 2008, August 2009 and October 2010).
2. 48 projects (45 project proposals & 3 planning grants) were awarded in amount of 1.034.682 US\$ generating 1.312.914 US\$ in co-financing.
3. Projects executed and expected results achieved; post M&E in 2009 showed ongoing results and sustainability even with economy in crisis
4. Articles in printed media: ~20 (+10); Published materials: 6 booklets and 11 leaflets
5. Public events conducted: ~40

6. GEF SGP web site <http://www.gefsgpmacedonia.org.mk>, six (6) supporting web pages <http://sites.google.com/site/gefsgpmk/> as well as YouTube channel www.youtube.com/gefsgpmacedonia
7. TV Serial titled SMART PROJECTS consisted of 15 educational TV shows per successful SGP project recorded, edited and aired by Macedonian National TV and Satellite channel
8. 14 Associations of Citizens coming from rural/ un(der)developed areas & non experienced in projects cycle management; Capacity and empowerment increased from level 1 to 3 by conducting the SGP projects and receiving additional projects (up-scaling)
9. Co-financing to SGP Macedonia (1.034.682 US\$) exceeded the allocated grant amount for OP3 & OP4 (1.312.914 US\$)
10. All projects' Reports are prepared following guidelines, and are 90% submitted within 30 days; 10% of Final Reports are submitted within 45 -70 days
11. Post project M&E is performed on each successful grant
12. Prepared 30 "Project Info Sheets" for the most successful projects (in Macedonian and English language) posted on the SGP Macedonia web page.

1.1.2...Focal Area: Biodiversity Conservation:

1. Endemic/ Threatened species: Sheep Pramenka, Macedonian Bee, Busha Cow, Water Buffalo; yellow water lilly, apple, pear, bats and almost extinct Macedonian river trout
2. Two protected areas transferred for management to Associations of Citizens. In one protected area the AC is partner in management.

1.1.3...Focal Area: Climate Change Mitigation:

1. General public is aware of the need to reduce energy use and to use it efficiently; also aware of using sunlight for heating; driving mechanism is saving on fuels and electricity.
2. First rent-a-bike service (100 rent-bicycles) in capital city Skopje.
3. First production of biodiesel in Macedonia from waste vegetable oil and its usage in B100 form for agro machinery:
4. Use of solar radiation for electricity (indoor light in one school).
5. Geothermal water maximum use for heating in one primary school.
6. Energy efficient urban lightning in 3 municipalities
7. ~300 t CO₂ not released; 100,000 KWh saved; 76 t diesel fossil fuel saved

1.1.4...Focal Area: International Waters:

1. App 20 t of Na, K and P not used in Prespa Lake Region;
2. App 10 t of insecticides also not used;
3. App savings per 0.1 hectare = 20 US\$ (saving by non using of pesticides and/or fertilizers)

1.1.5...Focal Area: Prevention of Land Degradation/ SLM:

1. App 6.5 hectares erosive area protected and will be managed by the AC
2. Not possible still to delegate certain erosive state owned land to be managed by the NGOs. Private owned land is too small and prejudiced if used.

1.1.6...Elimination of POPs:

1. App 30% of the plastic waste in SE and NE Macedonia is prevented from burning thus emissions of dioxins/ furans are prevented;
2. Local population's knowledge on POPs is increased to level 3, from level 0. prior to SGP projects the local population's knowledge was level "zero"; after the projects' activities and results their level is up to level "three". Indicator set by the grantee.

During the past period, SGP Macedonia belonged to countries using the GEF CORE funds. Within the GEF 5 Macedonia has a status of “II-a” GEF-5 category² countries that are 5-9 years old.

Macedonia is a landlocked country of two million people bordering on South with Greece, East with Bulgaria, North with Serbia and Kosovo, and West with Albania. It is ethnically diverse, with some 65% of the population made up of ethnic Macedonians, 25% ethnic Albanians, 4% ethnic Turks, and nearly 3% Roma. Via national referendum held on September 08, 1991, Macedonia left Yugoslavia and become an independent country Republic of Macedonia. EU Commission gave Macedonia Candidate country status in December 2005. To date, Macedonia receives positive reports from EU Commission on its road of progress to become an EU member country.

Environmental protection and nature conservation are one of the fundamental constitutional values of Macedonia. Everyone has the right to healthy environment as well as responsibility to protect and improve it.

GEF SGP Macedonia projects are with visible activities, measurable and tangible results and with possibilities for self-sustainability after their closure. These projects were results of continuing and successful cooperation with other international and national donors existing in Macedonia.

Since its institution in May 2005 SGP Macedonia has partnered with these international bodies on a parallel in-cash co-financing level:

- a. British Embassy in Skopje, two full size projects in the Climate Change Focal Area (OP6 and OP11)
- b. MilieuKontakt International – MKI, office in Skopje, The Netherlands in three full sized projects: one in Climate Change Focal Area (OP5) and two in Biodiversity Focal Area (OP2)
- c. Austrian Development Agency – ADA, Coordination Office for Technical Cooperation in Skopje, in one full size project in Climate Change Focal Area (OP6)
- d. SNV – Netherlands Development Organisation in Macedonia in Climate Change Focal Area (OP6)
- e. The Local Government – the SGP success stories initiated stronger trust towards NGOs by the Local governments and increasingly the Local government participated in cash co-financing to the SGP projects. Within the Operational Programme 4: 2007-2009, this cooperation resulted with the Local Governments leading in co-financing with 29% (US\$225.320) while the international donors come as second with 28% (US\$222.877). For e.g. Government of City of Skopje (capital of Macedonia) participated in co-funding in Biodiversity Focal Area (OP2) and (OP3)
- f. STAR allocation to SGP Macedonia for GEF OP5 2011-2014 period (at present): US\$ 200,000 for Biodiversity and US\$ 200,000 for Climate Change (US\$ 320,000 net amount)

2. SGP country programme niche

GEF SGP Macedonia programming position, having in mind the situation as presented in the country’s development programmes, would be to have **locally based activities that will produce visible and measurable results in the focal areas of:**

- a. Biological Diversity conservation: preserve the endangered and threatened species within their habitats

² Document GEF/C.36/4, “SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME: EXECUTION ARRANGEMENTS AND UPGRADING POLICY FOR GEF-5”, GEF Council Meeting, November 10 – 12, 2009
SGP Macedonia Country Programme Strategy for GEF 5 period

- b. Protection of the International Waters: reducing and/or mitigating the agricultural sources that pollute the aquatic bodies
- c. Mitigation of the effects of the Climate Change: through promoting of energy efficiency and assessing the possibilities to use renewable energy resources, and, promoting and use of alternative transport means, especially in urban areas
- d. Combating land degradation using sustainable agricultural practices, forest and orchard re-introduction and management
- e. Elimination of the use of the POPs: raising public awareness for non usage of POPs and reducing POPs in waste that burns out by recycling it
- f. Creation of partnership between local citizens' associations and local governments to address and jointly act to solve community environmental problems
- g. Crosscutting: gender equality, capacity building, empowerment and better livelihood.

SGP will be a supporter, a promoter and an equal partner in the locally based activities that will lead the actors to strengthening their absorbing and performing capacities to cope with the decentralization process. SGP partnerships and networks created through its grassroots actions addressing environmental concerns will pose a support and can create example outline for the rest of the LSG to use and adapt.

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)	Ratified 02/12/1997
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2004-2009)	Completed 2004
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Ratified 28/01/1998
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	Completed 1st 2003-2008 Under implementation 2 nd 2008-2015
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	Under implementation 2008-2025
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Ratified 06/03/2002
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	Completed 05/2006
Stockholm Convention (SC)	Ratified 19/03/2004
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	Completed 2002-2004
World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP), 10/11/2000
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	Completed 06/ 2003- 04/ 2005
GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	N/A (at July 2011)
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	N/A (at July 2011)

Biodiversity

Biodiversity issues of priority for SGP have been determined taking into consideration the strategic approaches established within the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Macedonia (BSAP, 2004), as well as the recommendations given in the framework of the efforts to develop a comprehensive and strategic approach towards capacity building to meet the global

environmental challenges³. Out of 20 priorities identified in the BSAP and NCSA based on scale and level of the issue, the following are selected:

- Reducing the “members” of the list on the threatened species and habitats (especially wetlands and forests)
- Improvement of the public awareness for: (1) biodiversity in general and (2) importance of the measures required for the conservation of biological diversity
- Integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within the overriding priorities of the country (economic and social development, and poverty eradication)
- Overcome the lack of information and knowledge concerning biodiversity as a basic prerequisite for successful planning and the conducting of conservation measures, as well as establishing and maintaining programmes for scientific and technical education and training
- Monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of measures concerning conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in order to measure their progress and success regularly

International Waters

The assessments and reviews of national water conditions presented in relevant reports are generally outdated and are constraining the planning and performance of nation wide activities. However, these may be sufficient for locally based activities that will prevent the pollution of local waters by mitigating and/or eliminating local pollution sources⁴.

Virtually all running waters in Macedonia fall under the FA International Waters since they (rivers and lakes) flow in three sea basins: Aegean, Adriatic and Black Sea. The list below presents the issues of priority in the water sector in Macedonia:

- Need of an integrated approach to water resources management;
- Increase enforcement of legal requirements on water quality or, in some cases
- Sufficient potable water supply systems in the rural areas;
- Improvement of the irrigation systems for agricultural purposes and efficient irrigation water use
- Increase willingness to pay for water services resulting in a higher rate of fee collection
- Sufficient data on water consumption by different users
- Reduce large quantities of erosion sediments in the rivers and lakes;
- Improve the water quality in the wetlands/ Reduce the urban and industrial waste water discharge in the wetlands/ Control the water abstraction and visitors/ tourists’ activities

Climate Change

The present status within the different sectors that address the climate change issue in Macedonia is not satisfactory. Poor economic situation superimposed by the prolonged transitional period and regional political instability have caused difficulties with the measurements of GHG emission, implementation of environmental friendly technologies, reconstruction and rehabilitation of existing energy sources, research on climate change impact on human life and ecosystems, etc.

The need for the adequate replacement of the existing technologies (and attitudes) with contemporary ones, characterized by lower energy consumption, improved productivity, lower emission of pollutants, closed loop cycles, and other climate change-friendly items, is evident.

³ Capacity Self-Assessment within the Thematic Area of Biodiversity, NCSA, MEPP, 2004

⁴ Draft NEAP, MEPP, 2005

However, the economic activity in Macedonia is still at unsatisfactory level affecting all aspects of life, including the environmental issue.

It is a prevailing opinion that the available human resources are adequate for successful actions that are aimed at improving the climate change situation. There is a need for training and other types of improvement of existing knowledge and skills, yet this could be achieved with an efficient international transfer of experience and knowledge supported by the international community and donor organizations, such as UNDP.

Sustainable Land Management (Land Degradation)

Macedonia in 2004 has performed the National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) for the implementation of the three Rio Conventions: on Biodiversity, on Climate Change and on Combating Desertification. The thematic report on LD/SLM is, so far, the sole relevant paper on this subject. National priority for Macedonia is the preparation of Strategy and Action Plan for LD/SLM. A GEF-5 project proposal is planned to be prepared and submitted by UNDP and MEPP in coordination with the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy entitled: Strengthening Sustainable Land Management in the Republic of Macedonia; SGP is in coordination with UNDP & MEPP and discussions were held to have synergies and cooperation in the SLM activities on local and national level.

The SGP Macedonia activities will focus on the following areas:

- Strengthening capacity at the local levels to support sustainable land management.
- Promoting sustainable agricultural practices, such as crop diversification to reduce the risk of failure and judicious use of fertilizers and other agrochemicals.
- Improved management of agricultural waste.

Chemicals/ Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

Macedonian National Implementation Plan (NIP) after two years of preparation was published in 2004. Its development was funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and coordinated by the National POPs Office at the MEPP.

One of the NIP activities under the Strategy and Action plan, and according to the provisions of the Aarhus and Stockholm Conventions, are those for raising public awareness on POPs and addresses the target groups identified in both conventions. It foresees two directions for acting: (1) introducing the general public, and (2) introducing the concerned professionals (management and directly exposed workers). The SGP projects should be tailored to the level of the recipients, thus they have to be easily comprehensible.



Location: Europe (EU), South East EU; **Coordinates:** 41 50 N, 22 00 E; **Population:** 2,077,328 (July 2011 est.); **Geography:** Landlocked; major transportation corridor from Western and Central Europe to Aegean Sea and South EU to Western Europe; **Area:** total: 25,713 sq km; land: 25,433 sq km; water: 280 sq km; **Environment** – international agreements: party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; **Terrain:** mountainous territory covered with deep basins and valleys; three large lakes, each divided by a frontier line; country bisected by the Vardar River **Elevation:** lowest point: Vardar River 50m, highest point: Golem Korab 2,764m **Labor force:** agriculture: 19.9%; industry: 22.1%; services: 58.0% (2010 est) **Unemployment:** 31.7%; Below poverty line: 28.7%; **GDP per capita (PPP):** \$9,700 (2010 est.); **Ethnic:** Macedonian 66.5%, Albanian 25.1%, Turkish 3.5%, Roma 1.9%, Serbian 1.2%, other 1.8% (2002); **Religions:** Macedonian Orthodox 64.7%, Muslim 33.3% (2002) (www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mk.html)

In the GEF SGP perspective, having in mind the size of the Republic of Macedonia, the whole country shall be considered as one geographic area with an accent on activities in the following focal areas: biodiversity conservation, protection of international waters, mitigation of the effects of the climate change, the reduction and / or elimination of the POPs, and, to the extent possible, combating land degradation.

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	CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2004-2008)	SGP will support Associations of citizens – ACs to receive delegated responsibilities from Local gov-ts to introduce and improve sustainability of the protected areas on local level (upscale and/ or replication of successful SGP results)
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2:</u> Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions	CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2004-2008)	SGP will support ACs to through dissemination and promotion of SGP projects' results in the BD Focal Area to mainstream conservation and sustainability of protected areas
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3:</u> Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level	- Strategy for improvement of the Energy Efficiency in Macedonia until 2020 - Action plan of the strategy for improvement of the Energy Efficiency in Macedonia until 2020 - Strategy for usage of renewable energy sources in Macedonia - National Strategy for Clean Development Mechanism for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2008-2012)	- SGP will support ACs to continue replicating the successful Climate Change results (Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Sources – solar and biodiesel) of past projects - SGP will support ACs to continue initiating and coordinating the creation of Energy related local policies - SGP will support ACs to organize regional knowledge mgt and best practices fairs in Climate Change Focal Area

OP5 project objectives	National priorities	SGP niche
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4:</u> Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level	- Action plan of the strategy for improvement of the Energy Efficiency - Strategy for improvement of the Energy Efficiency in Macedonia until 2020	- SGP will try to replicate the successful improvement of bicycle use and rent-a-bike service in other cities (document creation and bicycle itself) in partnership with local gov-ts
<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	- First National communication on climate change - Second National communication on climate change	- <u>N/A</u> at this point. SGP will follow and if possibility arise during OP5, SGP will support related projects with results
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6:</u> Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities	N/A at present (planned for GEF5 period)	<u>N/A</u> ; forests in Macedonia are either state owned or private owned – thus SGP can not fund projects where local citizens does not have rights or responsibilities to act (no results with indicators could be achieved)
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7:</u> Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)	N/A at present (planned for GEF5 period)	<u>N/A</u> ; land in Macedonia is either state owned or private owned – thus SGP can not fund projects where local citizens does not have rights or responsibilities to act (no results with indicators could be achieved)
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8:</u> Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives	Law on Waters (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011)	SGP Macedonia will continue to support local NGOs to prevent water pollution by reducing chemical fertilizers and use of biodegradable ones.
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9:</u> Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level	National Implementation Plan – NIP (2006-2010)	SGP Macedonia will replicate and upscale where applicable the successful POPs projects thus contributing to their mitigation raising public awareness on POPs
<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	Strategy for cooperation of the Government with the Civil society (2007-2011)	SGP Macedonia will continue to strengthen (absorptive and performing) capacities of the Associations of citizens by supporting knowledge management and its exchange, and their participation in policy creation and implementation, both on local and national level
<u>Cross-Cutting Results:</u> Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender	- National Strategy for Alleviation of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Macedonia (2010-2020) - National Action Plan for Gender Equality for Macedonia (2007-2012)	SGP Macedonia will continue to support only sustainable project results that will generate local income, reduce local poverty and promote gender equality leading to better local livelihoods.

3. Capacity development, poverty reduction and gender results for SGP (1 page max)

Capacity development, poverty reduction and gender results are required in each project proposal submitted to SGP Macedonia. These areas should be explained in details in its textual section.

When the proponents submit their Project Concepts, the NC with the help (where / when needed) of the NSC members, review the presence of the minimum criteria required under the SGP Macedonia. Then, the capacity of the proponent (or partners) is reviewed towards SGP priorities including development of their capacities, poverty reduction and gender implications. From the past years' experience, the NC combines two or several Project Concepts coming from same region/ theme and has a one day meeting/ training with proponents. Through discussion and participation, also through lessons learned, the proponents grasp the idea of sustainable (measurable with indicator) results, preserving the nature and generating income (reducing poverty) and including the women and children, when and where applicable.

NC, PA and members of the NSC were and will participate in the “one day training” where proponents that should/ will prepare Project Proposals meet to discuss the lessons learned (of the past SGP projects), ask (qualitative and quantitative) questions, get answers, agree on open issues. After this “one day training” proponents have clear vision of who, when, what and how activities will be performed and results achieved.

SGP Macedonia requires from every grantee to evident the process of activity implementation and results achievement in a digital, electronic and hard copy format. These materials are then disseminated by the grantee to their local and national colleagues. NC and PA post these electronic versions on the SGP Macedonia web page and inform the mailing list recipients for the news. By doing this, SGP Macedonia raise the NGO awareness of documenting the “step by step” implementation of the projects and its results so others can and will read/ learn.

4. OP5 country outcomes, indicators and activities

Table 3. Results Framework

Biological Diversity (BD)			
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1:</u> Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions			
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2:</u> Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
1. Improved sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hectares of protected areas influenced - Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) - Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US \$equivalent) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official documents for cooperation and relevant responsibilities for management - M&E carried out during and 2 years after project completion - Invoices, bills and other written means 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> App 5 projects CORE funds = 3 STAR funds = 2

Biological Diversity (BD)

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions

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
2. Mainstreamed biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in production landscapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hectares of production landscapes applying sustainable use practices - Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) - Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US \$equivalent) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official documents for cooperation and relevant responsibilities for management - M&E carried out during and 2 years after project completion - Invoices, bills and other written means 	<p style="text-align: center;">App 5 projects CORE funds = 3 STAR funds = 2</p>

Climate Change (CC)

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
3. Demonstration, development and transfer of low- GHG technologies set and operational at the community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tonnes of CO₂ avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: solar heat and PV, biodiesel, bicycle use, energy saving - Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) - Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US \$equivalent) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Square metres of solar panels (heat and PV), litres of biodiesel, 'km' of human transport with bicycles, US \$ saved in energy - M&E carried out during and 2 years after project completion - Invoices, bills and other written means 	<p style="text-align: center;">App 10 projects CORE funds = 6 STAR funds = 4</p>
4. Increased energy efficient, low-GHG transport at the community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total value of energy, technology and transport services provided (US \$ equivalent) - Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) - Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US \$equivalent) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local urban traffic management documents in place, 'km' of human transport with bicycles US \$ and CO₂ saved - M&E carried out during and 2 years after project completion - Invoices, bills and other written means 	<p style="text-align: center;">App 10 projects CORE funds = 6 STAR funds = 4</p>

International Waters (IW)

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

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
8. Sustainable transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided - Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual report on fertilizers and pesticides sold versus pre-project baseline - M&E carried out 	<p style="text-align: center;">App 5 projects from CORE funds</p>

	- Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US \$equivalent)	during and 2 years after project completion - Invoices, bills and other written means	
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Chemicals/ Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)			
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9:</u> Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
9. Phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level	- Tonnes of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal - Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) - Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US \$equivalent)	- Kilograms of chlorine based plastic waste recycled instead of being open space burned - M&E carried out during and 2 years after project completion - Invoices, bills and other written means	App 5 projects from CORE funds

Capacity Building - Cross Cutting Focal Area			
<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			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
10. Enhance and strengthen capacities of CBOs and NGOs to engage in consultative processes, apply KM to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and enhance capacities of CBOs and CSOs to M&E environmental impacts and trends	- Number of women-led projects directly supported - Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) - Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US \$equivalent)	- Number of women based NGOs included or leading projects - Number of high level decision / policy makers meetings on certain convention - M&E carried out during and 2 years after project completion - Invoices, bills and other written means	- App 3 projects from CORE funds - Mandatory (sub)-activities in ALL 40 PROJECTS above to address local and national convention guidelines, environmental impacts

5. Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) plan

SGP Macedonia is guided by the principle that only **participatory** monitoring and evaluation allows projects to become learning processes that results with lessons learned, hence monitoring and evaluation, on the national scale, improves SGP and project design/ implementation, and, enables SGP grantees to carry on project activities well after the grant period is over. Taking into account the six year of existence and experience, SGP Macedonia, has/is developed/upgraded various types of reports/tools that help SGP Macedonia and its grantee to maintain **accountability**, achieve **sustainability**, allow for **replicability/ upsacing**, and, provide opportunities for extracting and communicating **lessons learned**. SGP Macedonia is conducting two levels of monitoring and evaluation:

1. Programme level
2. Project level

Programme level

Monitoring and evaluation of the National programme and its country project portfolio is conducted through:

- Country Programme Strategy review – Periodically updated and approved by CPMT, CPS serves as guidance for implementation of the GEF SGP in Macedonia in a the GEF 5 period (2011–2014).
- NSC – through regular ongoing interactive meetings, communication, site visits, reports, NSC members keep track on the development, adoption, periodic revision and implementation of the CPS, review of the annual work plan, monitor the status of the approved projects, take part of the site visits with the NC (as applicable/ needed) etc.
- Annual Country Work Plan – annual report overview on accomplishments regarding the targets of the CPS particularly in relation to the relevant targets
- Annual NC / PA Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) – NC / PA performance evaluations (including the direct comment by the UNDP-RR for NC PRA) are reviewed by the CPMT / UNOPS regional team, resulting in a recommendation to the Global Manager for final ratification.
- Financial 4-in-1 Report- Twice a year financial report (January /July) to UNOPS in order to ensure the proper financial management of the approved Country Operational Budget (Administration expenses of the current OP Year, and on-going grant commitments and disbursements)
- SGP global database- in order to ensure accurate commitment reports and to comprehensively capture all grant commitments for the SGP Macedonia, the approved SGP Macedonian grant project with relevant details (project title, funding, timing, indicators, grantee info, MoA, etc) are entered.

Project level

Monitoring & Evaluation is conducted during the project proposal preparation, its implementation and after its conclusion:

During the project preparation:

- Very often the results can be visible and measurable after the project ended, so SGP will request grantees to have this in mind when designing and implementing project activities,
- Indicators are part of the project proposals and are needed to be set, by marking and entering the amounts/numbers per focal area. When determining the indicators ACs are encourage very carefully to consider and set realistic and achievable indicators, upon which the successes and results of the project activities will be measured. As results have to be presented, SGP Macedonia recommends setting one (maximum two) indicators in each of three categories.
- Project Work-Plan is used as base for monitoring the progress of project implementation. Each project includes a detailed work-plan, which indicates the critical targets in implementation with the corresponding timetable, responsible actors, and indicators. In addition, work plan indicates on how information is collected and who is responsible for it.

During the project implementation:

- Project site visits allows the NC to observe the actual implementation of the project and to confirm the information contained in the AC project progress reports. Those site visits includes meetings with grantee and relevant project stakeholders. A final site visit is conducted upon receipt of the final project report.

- Following each site visit, Monitoring Record is prepared, indicating the objective of the visit, observations, recommendations and actions to be taken. This report is always shared with grantee and it is always signed by the NC and grantee.
- Project reports (Interim/Final): Project Progress and Financial Reports submitted by the grantee
- Project Monitoring and Audit report: As standard for each project, grantee runs Project monitoring by independent consultant as well as audit report.

After the project conclusion:

- Following the project closure, post project visits with post project reports are conducted.

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 ⁵	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
NC Project Proposal Site Visit <i>(as necessary / cost effective⁶)</i>	NC	Before project approval, as appropriate
NC Project Monitoring Site Visit <i>(as necessary / cost effective)</i>	NC	On average once per year, as appropriate
NC Project Evaluation Site Visit <i>(as necessary / cost effective)</i>	NC	At end of project, as appropriate
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Evaluation Report <i>(as necessary / cost effective)</i>	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

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

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 once per year. Preferably twice per year (cost effective related)
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 ⁷	NC presenting to NSC and CPMT	Once per year
Financial 4-in-1 Report	NC/PA, UNOPS	Twice per year (end of June and end of December)

6 Knowledge Management Plan

Knowledge Management (KM) processes aim to facilitate the flow of knowledge and experiences. **Knowledge** is the experiences gained, the ideas, the skills, the way of thinking, good and not-so-good practices, the lessons learnt, while the **management** of the knowledge is documentation/ systematic arrangement of the knowledge for reference and use.

KM is serviceable tool for M&E and tool for empowering the communities; it is based on dissemination (communication and outreach).

The objective of SGP's knowledge management efforts is to leverage lessons learned from both successful and unsuccessful projects, and to up-scale/ replicate good practices. Intended beneficiaries include project teams, CPS partners, governments, donors and international NGOs for:

- Analysis and codification of lessons learnt through generation of knowledge products and services
- Knowledge dissemination through existing SGP and other mechanisms
- Knowledge uptake to ensure that knowledge products are applied, used and further improved.

For GEF SGP Macedonia everybody is target group, since it is for and by the local people being visible, involved and impacting on national and global level (governments, media, donors, private sector, national and international donor and foundations, academia, other AC, public, etc).

Knowledge gained through projects' implementation will be transformed through: (i) handbooks, (ii) how-to-booklets, (iii) case studies, (iv) films and videos. This will then be disseminated through lessons learned meetings among practitioners so to determine the good practices and strategies (i.e. "what works") and to compare and share practices. The expertise of a practitioner is not only technical, managerial and entrepreneurial; it is also cultural, behavioural and motivational. SGP Macedonia will continue with successful practice to ask for continuous learning and knowledge sharing with other grantees (with possibility to organize in 'knowledge network' among past and current grantees) in order to:

- Share best practices and lessons learned

⁷ The annual Country Programme Review exercise should be carried out in consultation with the national Rio Convention focal points and the associated reporting requirements.

- Document best practices distributed
- Create a "directory of expertise" among GEF SGP grantees to call upon each other for advice
- Websites and e-groups for regional groupings
- Designate sub-national focal persons

Knowledge management is one of the key activities of the GEF SGP Macedonia so it will: acquire, select, adapt and disseminate the knowledge gained through internet, website-s, environmental portals, other portals; through public presentations (as organizer and/or as guest), using all media (printed, audio and visual) when and as applicable. Projects proposed for granting will be required to have a component for demonstration and knowledge dissemination. The applicants will be required to be available for further and follow up availability of experience/ lessons learnt exchange to other applicants.

GEF SGP Macedonia insists on accessibility of information to all, as and when applicable if specific requirements are present. Non-accessibility of a given interested party to certain instrument (tool) will not be a barrier for that party for not to reach the knowledge needed.

Regular short newsletter is prepared and disseminated in electronic form to grantees as well as for updating the public on the past (successes, awards, recognitions, etc), present and future activities with info how and where detailed info is obtainable.

SGP Macedonia requires from every grantee to evident the process of activity implementation and results achievement in a digital, electronic and hard copy format. These materials are then disseminated by the grantee to their local and national colleagues. NC and PA post these electronic versions on the SGP Macedonia web site and inform the mailing list recipients for the news. By doing this, SGP Macedonia raise the NGO awareness of documenting the “step by step” implementation of the projects and its results so others can and will read/ learn.

SGP Macedonia staff is using field visits and Internet (emailing lists, web site, YouTube Channel) to explain and disseminate the projects’ results and contacts of the past/present projects’ staff.

The “history” of the SGP projects in Macedonia showed that NGOs can perform activities and leading to measurable and sustainable results in the Focal Areas of Climate Change, Biodiversity and POPs. The results in the International Waters are indirect, whereas, together with Land Degradation Focal Area are impossible to receive delegation of responsibilities, according to the present legislation. In the CC, BD and POPs Focal Areas Local Self Governments can and are delegating responsibilities to the NGOs, thus the results are managed by the NGOs, giving them motivation (ownership) and economic incentive (reducing poverty) reaching for local benefits. The past projects are creating models for cooperation involving Local Self Government, NGOs and in some cases International donor community. GEF SGP Macedonia will support development of these models on the national level via replication and/or up-scaling of “successful stories”. The OP4 Year 3-2009 proved this true and productive.

Due to the global economic crisis the international institutions present in Macedonia limited their funding to urgent priorities only, with the environmental issues not being first. Some aid agencies are closed in Macedonia in the period 2010-2012 (Swedish SIDA, Austrian ADA, British and The Netherlands’ bilateral assistance to NGOs). This flows from the fact that Macedonia has a status of Candidate country for EU membership and has access to the funds from the EU “Instrument for Preaccession Assistance (IPA).

However, in 2008 SGP Macedonia and Austrian ADA signed Letter of Commitment for joint in-cash co-financing to up-sale a SGP project. The Swiss SDC project agreed to be “in cash co-financing partner” to one SGP project in 2009. On the other hand, the SGP success stories

(sustainability of the results of the past SGP projects) initiated stronger trust towards NGOs by the Local Self Governments becoming partners with in cash co-financing to SGP projects where leading “role” has local government of the capital Skopje being and willing to be in-cash co-financier for future SGP projects.

Past projects’ grantees (NGOs) are spreading the successful SGP story in Macedonia via “the word of the mouth” and via Internet to their colleagues. So, the NGOs are co-financing in cash and in kind proving the reality of the SGP results thus building their empowerment and gaining ownership.

When approaching for the first time the possible donors for info on their ongoing or future projects, or approaching ongoing projects, the NC presents the SGP Macedonia portfolio of past and present projects (activities, results with indicators and M&E). On following meetings, possibilities and details are paved for possible cooperation and joint co-financing (in cash and/or in kind) in present and/or future projects (in pipeline). This has worked successfully so far, so in near future the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MEPP) is willing to support the replication of successful SGP projects’ results on national level (e.g. cooperation for management of protected areas, urban transport with bicycles). Other international donors are ready and willing to do the same (e.g. SNV Netherlands). These plans and future activities (realistically it takes time for reaching measurable results with their sustainability) will lead to mainstreaming on a national level.

7 Resource Mobilization Plan

The Global Environment Facility requires that each project funded by GEF must provide a counterpart funding to cover the project's baseline costs. In the case of the SGP, given the special nature of the SGP activities which are aimed at environmental conservation interventions at the community level, the GEF Council decided that the issue of incremental costs would be handled in a way that SGP would contribute 50% of the required funding, matching the remaining 50% from other sources of funding, of which minimum 25% should be in-cash and up to 25% in-kind. Details on these percentages are set in the National Guidelines, Criteria and Forms for GEF SGP Macedonia which can be obtained from the web site: www.gefsgpmacedoia.org.mk

There are many other reasons for seeking co-financing, and the most important one is to achieve greater project impact through donor's financing of other key components and items that are not eligible for GEF funding, thereby increasing project sustainability as well. GEF SGP funding will thus be used as the seed money to mobilize and leverage additional money, and at the same time, through SGP's built-in local empowerment process, increase grantee's capacity to implement and manage development projects and provide them access to the donor community.

In brief, the resource mobilization is important because:

- Builds the capacity of the programme and the grantees to build partnerships and link with other than SGP funds
- Allows the programme to support "non-GEF-able" but necessary activities
- Broadens ownership of the projects and the constituency for SGP's approach
- Strengthens contributions – in-cash and in-kind – from grantees themselves
- Improves identification, recording and reporting of co-financing
- Promote joint or parallel co-financing
- Leverage at project and country/global programme level

GEF SGP Macedonia resource mobilization efforts, in order to create and maintain partnerships, will target:

- Traditional bilateral donors (e.g. USAID, GIZ, direct governments' assistance, etc); multilateral agencies within and outside of the UN system
- Local Self Governments of Republic of Macedonia,
- Other innovative funding sources including banks (e.g. World Bank, KfW, EBRD, etc)
- International and national charity foundations; academia (local/ regional university); private sector; ACs (international and national); national and local governments; and the multinational and national private sector;

There will be continuance in trying to leverage UNDP TRAC resources and government cost sharing for SGP activities and projects (in addition to the STAR allocations), not just with environment programmes, but also with the development, poverty reduction, and governance programmes. The input of the NSC members via their own contacts and networking for resource mobilization is highly desirable and is of utmost importance.

GEF SGP Macedonia will create and make it publicly available a small database of the donors that contribute to SGP activities in Macedonia and shall be updated periodically.

There are various definitions, modalities, instruments and conditionality for contributions, including: co-financing, in-cash contribution, in-kind contribution (goods and/or services), cost sharing, donations, government cost sharing, parallel financing, support costs, administrative and management costs, etc. The instruments that could be used to establish and prove the contributions to the GEF SGP are various, flexible, programme-, project-, and donor- specific.

Ways and instruments will be discussed and agreed among concerned partners based on the past experience that prove to be motivating and stimulating for other donors to contribute to the GEF SGP.

Annex 1: GEF SGP OP 5 PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS

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

Biodiversity (BD)

- Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced
- Hectares of protected areas influenced
- Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status
- Hectares of production landscapes/seascapes applying sustainable use practices
- Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)

Climate Change (CC)

- Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies
 - Renewable energy measures (*please specify*)
 - Low carbon transport practices (*please specify*)
 - Energy efficiency measures (*please specify*)
 - Other (*please specify*)
- Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies
- Total value of energy, technology and transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)
- 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)

- 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

International Waters (IW)

- 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)

- Tonnes 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

Policy Influence, Capacity Development & Innovations (all focal areas)

- Number of community-based environmental monitoring systems demonstrated

please specify (1 example per entry)

- Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks

please specify (1 example per entry)

- Number of innovations or new technologies developed/applied

please specify (1 example per entry)

- Number of local or regional policies influenced (*level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4*)

please specify (1 example per entry)

- Number of national policies influenced (*level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4*)

please specify (1 example per entry)

Livelihoods & Sustainable Development (all projects)

- Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) * *mandatory for all projects*
- Number of days of food shortage period 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)

Empowerment (all projects)

- Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered
- Number of indigenous peoples directly supported
- Number of women-led projects directly supported
- Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in place