Simplified Approval Process
Annex 2a: Logical framework

GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK TEMPLATE

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

*This section refers to the project/programme's logical framework in accordance with the **GCF's Integrated Results Management Framework** to which the project/programme contributes as a whole, including in respect of any co-financing.*

1. GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential (max. 300 words)

This section of the logical framework is meant to help a project/programme monitor and assess how it contributes to the paradigm shift described in section D.2 above by applying three assessment dimensions - scale, replicability, and sustainability.

Accordingly, for each assessment dimension (see the definition per assessment in the accompanying guidance note), describe the current state (baseline) and the potential scenario (target) and rate the current state (baseline) by using the three-point-scale rating (low, medium, and high) provided in the guidance note. Also describe how the project/programme will contribute to that shift/ transformation under respective assessment dimensions (scale, replicability and sustainability). In doing so, please refer to section D.2 (paradigm shift potential).

Assessment Dimension	Current state (Baseline)		Potential target scenario (Description)	How the project/programme will contribute (Description)
	Description	Rating		
Scale	At the time of formulation of this funding proposal, the Northern districts of TT Hue are amongst the most vulnerable to climate change. Without further investments in the institutionalisation of EWS, adaptation mainstreaming, monitoring systems, and in a shift away from business-as-usual practices, the population of these districts will be negatively impacted by climate change further degrading agri and other ecosystems and with impacts on and their food security.	Low	The paradigm shift would involve a shift away from business-as-usual practices where vulnerability and climate risks are prevalent to a climate-resilient development pathway where: - Adaptation considerations are systematically integrated into development planning - There is an effective EWS that provides timely information to aide decision making - The effectiveness of adaptation interventions can be monitored - Adoption of climate-resilient agriculture and development of climate-resilient value chains - Climate risks and vulnerability are reduced through the adoption of ecosystem-based adaptation measures and greening and upgrading	The interventions under this project are expected to strengthen the resilience of 306,000 (direct) beneficiaries (male 151,500, female 154,500) amongst the most vulnerable districts in TT Hue through an improved EWS, including Community Based Early Warning System, support for the adoption of more resilient livelihood options and an enhancement of overall adaptation capacities. The project will indirectly benefit 406,000 people (approx. 205,030 female and 200,970 male) in the province through increased access to climate information for decision-making from an enhanced EWS. 29,000 ha of forests will be under enhanced forest fire monitoring as a result of an improved system of forest fire towers. Activities under output 2 focused on mainstreaming climate change adaptation and response in SEDPs at the local, will promote locally-led adaptation action, and put 24,500 ha of agricultural and 90,000 ha of forest land under climate-informed development plans. The project will also contribute to the

			existing micro-scale infrastructure. - Financial products and services meet the needs of climate-resilient production models and value chains.	implementation of climate-resilient land management activities in 1,700 hectares (including 1,400 hectares in agriculture ecosystems and 300 hectares of EbA interventions). Through targeted collaboration with Agribank, the financial products developed and piloted for climate-resilient agriculture in TT Hue can then be scaled by the bank to other provinces in the country. Overall, the project seeks to work with key scaling agents, that will ultimately take forward the activities once the project has ended.
Replicability	At the time of formulation of this SAP funding proposal, the province still lacks enough data and resources to effectively monitor climate change adaptation and the effectiveness of adaptation interventions. The government has developed a favourable regulatory framework and commitment from the government (Circular 01-2022 MONRE) but resources are required for its implementation. The project will benefit from the groundwork carried by previous LuxDev interventions in the province, in terms of the generation of capacities at the provincial level. Agribank currently does not systematically integrate climate risks as part of their environmental and social risk management system. There are no financial products attuned to the needs of climate-resilient production models and value chains.	Low	TT Hue has the climate adaptation monitoring systems in place that can be then replicated in other provinces in the country. The processes for integrating adaptation considerations into development planning can also be replicated in other provinces. Agribank and other financial institutions possess the tools and approaches for the systematic integration of climate risks can be then used by the bank and other financial institutions in the country. Farmers and producers have the skills and capacities to adopt climate resilient production models, access markets, through the development of climate resilient value chains, and access to finance that responds to the characteristics of climate resilient production models.	Under output 2, the project will contribute to mainstreaming climate change adaptation considerations into development planning (2026-2030 SEDP) to guide investments into a climate resilient development pathway and the project will support an M&E system for climate change adaptation that can be replicated in other provinces in the country. The approaches for EbA developed under output 3, can be replicated in provinces throughout North and South-Central Vietnam that have experienced significant ecosystem degradation. The climate resilient rice varieties could be replicated in Central provinces through private sector scaling agents. By working with Agribank and supporting the development of tailored products for climate resilient agriculture under activity 4.2.1, the bank can then replicate in the rest of the country.

Sustainability	At the time of formulation of this funding proposal, the financial and capacity constraints are hampering the operation of the EWS and, despite existing regulation, the systematic integration of climate change adaptation considerations and responses into SEDPs. Despite being the need for EbA and restoration approaches being highlighted in TT Hue's climate change strategy, there is limited finance for implementation available. Finally, producers, producer organizations, and grassroots organizations involved in the agricultural sector, face still several challenges to access finance and markets for adopting climate resilient agricultural models.	Medium	In the target scenario, there is an EWS with full interoperability at all levels withing the province. SEDPs reflect climate change considerations and responses and can be updated without international grant support. The province's climate monitoring systems have been further completed and are operational, relevant (DONRE) staff have the capacity to effectively use systems for planning and management, and the department provides resources for regular updating. Sources of finance are available to maintain and scale EbA interventions. And vulnerable producers in the agricultural sector are able to access markets for the products and adequate finance to support their production practices.	Under output 1, the project will support the enhancement of the EWS system, amongst others, through the development of a masterplan for long-term development, management, and operations of a provincial consolidated EWS that will ensure its sustainability. Under output 2 the project will support the integration of climate considerations into SEDPs at the district and commune level and the enhancement of the province's adaptation M&E system. Under output 3, project interventions are also focused on increasing the availability of finance for EbA interventions as a means to supporting their sustainability and scaling. Under activity 4.1.1, the project will seek to engage private sector actors to ensure that agricultural products in the targeted value chains produced with climate-resilient agricultural practices can access markets and models become self-sustaining. Through providing technical assistance to Agribank at HQ and TT Hue level under activity 4.2.2, the products developed by Agribank and piloted in TT Hue can also be maintained beyond the implementation period of project.

2.1. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF core indicators 1-4, quantitative indicators)

Select appropriate IRMF core and supplementary indicators to monitor project/programme progress. More than one IRMF (core and or supplementary) indicators may be selected as applicable for each GCF results area and project/programme outcome (as defined in the table in section B.2.2). If IRMF indicators are unable to measure any given project/programme outcomes, project/programme-specific indicators should be developed under section 3 ("Project/programme specific indicators").

GCF Result Area	IRMF	Means of Verification	Baseline	Target	Assumptions / Note

	Core Indicators (1-4)[1]	(MoV)		Mid-term	Final[2]	
ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	Project M&E Activity completion reports, Periodical Project Implementation Progress reports	0	76,500 persons (37,862 male, 38,632 female) 101,500 (approx. 50,243 male; 51,257 female)	Direct: 306,000 persons (male 151,500, female 154,500) Indirect: 406,000 persons (approx. female 205,030, male 200,970)	*Direct beneficiaries are calculated based on the following assumptions:* *The total population of the target districts that live in the communes classified as vulnerable or highly vulnerable[3] and that will be covered by the EWS, including CBEWS,* *Indirect beneficiaries are based on the following assumptions:* *Total the population living in the most vulnerable communes of the rest of the province[4] benefiting from an enhanced EWS minus the direct beneficiaries. Total population of TT Hue as per Vietnam's Statistical Yearbook with women reported as 50.5% of the population.* *Information is reported at the household level. To obtain the number of beneficiaries, the household figure was multiplied by 3.69 that represents the average*

[1] The IRMF Indicators are set out in the Integrated Results Management Framework
[2] The final target means the target at the end of project/programme implementation period. However, for core indicator 1 (GHG emission reduction), please also provide the target value at the end of the total lifespan period which is defined as the maximum number of years over which the impacts of the investment are expected to be effective.
[3] TT Hue Statistical Yearbook in 2021
[4] Vietnam Statistical Yearbook 2021.

						number of persons per household in the province.
ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities	Supplementary 2.1: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options	• Baseline/endline assessments • Activity completion reports • Periodical M&E reports	0	1,500 direct beneficiaries (1,050 male, 450 female) able to adopt improved climate resilient technologies and practices	6,000 direct beneficiaries (3,600 male, 2,400 female) able to adopt improved climate resilient technologies and practices	Calculated with the following assumption: a total of 6,000 farmers with increased capacities as a result of the project, including producers with access to models.
ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities	Supplementary 2.4: Beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems	Project M&E Activity completion reports, Periodical Project Implementation Progress reports	0	76,500 persons (37,862 male, 38,632 female)	306,000 persons (male 151,500, female 154,500)	*Direct beneficiaries are calculated based on the following assumptions:* *The total population living in the most vulnerable communes (with high or very high vulnerability) of the target districts[5] and communes that will be covered by the EWS, including CBEWS,* 306,000
ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities	Supplementary 3.1: Change in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in te geographic area of the GCF intervention	• Baseline/endline assessments • M&E reports	TBD at inception – % reduction in expected losses (income, assets, production, medical care) from climate hazards at household level as a result of the enhanced EWS	NA	20% TBD at inception	The target estimate is based on the results of an RCT carried out by LuxDev for evaluating the impact of its project VIE033. Where the intervention lead to a reduction of losses of over 33% for the project beneficiaries relative to reduction of 24% in a control group. The more

[5] TT Hue Statistical Yearbook in 2021

			and adaptation interventions			conservative target reflects the fact that this project does not include small scalle infrastructure interventions. The figures will be revised during the baseline assessment that is to be conducted at inception phase for baseline data
ARA4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services	Core 4: Hectares of natural resources brought under improved low-emission and/or climate-resilient management practice	Project M&E District land use plans SEDPs	0	28,975 Hectares Of which (6,125 ha of agricultural land, 22,500 ha of forested land, 350 of ha of under direct improved management of rice, pomelo and lotus)	115,900 ha (24,500 ha of agricultural land 90,000 ha of forest land under climate-informed development plans 90,000 ha of forest land under climate-informed development plans 1,400 hectares of rice, pomelo, and lotus)	These are the areas recognized as agricultural land in TT Hue's statistical yearbook of 2021 (Phong Dien, 12,645 ha; Quang Dien 5,510; Huong Tra 6,516; to err on the side of conservativeness, the over 5,000 ha of agricultural land in Huong Thuy have not been considered as there is no disaggregated data at the commune level that would allow to segregate only the most vulnerable communes). Forest land includes: Phong Dien, 66,280 ha; Quang Dien 1,188 ha; Huong Tra 24,215; again to on conservativeness grounds the forested area of Houng Thuy has been omitted from the calculation. For area under direct improved management the following assumptions were used: 1062 hectares of rice, 182 hectares of lotus, and 180 hectares of Thanh Tra pomelo – assuming

						average landholdings of 0.25 hectares of rice; 0.33 hectares of lotus; and 0.15 hectares of Thanh Tra pomelo.
ARA4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services	Supplementary 4.1: Hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal marine areas brought under resoration and/or improved ecosystems	Project M&E District land use plans	0	7360 ha of which: 7,250 ha of forest under enhanced forest fire monitoring and warning 100 ha of degraded sand dune forest under restoration and improved ecosystem 10ha of degraded natural protection forest in hilly areas under restoration and improved ecosystems	29,450 ha, of which: 29,000 ha of forest under enhanced forest fire monitoring and warning 400 ha of degraded sand dune forest under restoration and improved ecosystems 50ha of degraded natural protection forest in hilly areas under restoration and improved ecosystems	Based on the following assumptions: The improved EWS at the province level enables better forest fire warnings in at risk forested areas (these are the areas of forests at risk in Phu Loc, A Luoi, Phong Dien under constant monitoring; areas under drone monitoring are not considered) Coastal Forest Restoration measures with site-adapted native tree species mimicking a natural regeneration approach implemented in a total of 250ha in Phong Dien and Quang Dien Districts 50 ha of Improved management of Melaleuca cajuput as well as establishment NTFP under the forest canopy in Phong Dien District and Song Huong Protection Forest Management Board

2.2. GCF Outcome level: Enabling environment (IRMF core indicators 5-8 as applicable)					
Select at least two relevant IRMF core (enabling environment) indicators to monitor and elaborate the baseline context and project/programme's targeted outcome against the respective indicators. Rate the current state (baseline) vis-à-vis the target scenario and select the geographical scope of the outcome to be assessed. Describe how the project/programme will contribute towards the target scenario. Refer to a case example in the accompanying guidance to complete this section.					
IRMF Core Indicators (5-8)[6]	**Baseline context (Description)**	**Rating for current state (Baseline)**	**Target scenario (Description)**	**How the project will contribute**	**Coverage**
Core Indicator 5: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for low emission climate-resilient development pathways in a country-driven manner	During the development of this project, TT Hue province still lacks a legal framework that highlights specific management and long-term development of a provincial EWS as a consolidated system of EWSs at all levels. the provincial SEDP, district and commune SEDPs for the period of 2021-2025 do not integrate the climate change response contents such as natural disaster risks, climate change impacts and measures to respond to climate change, and there is a lack of resources for enhancing the province's climate adaptation monitoring system.	medium	Vulnerable people in the province are better prepared to face climate hazards due to a consolidated EWS at the provincial level. SEDPs effectively integrate climate adaptation considerations and are used to inform other planning instruments, such as land use plans. TT Hue has an effective climate change adaptation monitoring system in place (becoming the first province in the country to have one).	Under output 1, the project will support the consolidation of the EWS system at the province, district, and commune level and contribute with a master plan to guide its developments in the future. The project will support the integration of climate adaptation considerations for the SEDP cycle starting in 2026 to 2030. Finally, the project will support DONRE in establishing the province's climate adaptation monitoring system, further contributing to advancing the legal framework for climate change adaptation monitoring within and outside TT Hue.	Single sub-national area within a country
Core indicator 7: Degree to which GCF	The transition to a climate-resilient land	medium	In the target scenario, smallholder farmers	The project will support the development of	National level (one country)

[6] The IRMF Indicators are set out in the Integrated Results Management Framework

Investments contribute to market development/transformation at the sectoral, local, or national level	use sector in TT Hue is hampered by the lack of inputs and markets for climate-resilient agricultural products despite some advances being made over recent years with some organic agriculture products and a relatively supportive regulatory framework. There are currently limited resources, financial products and services tailored to the needs of production of climate-resilient crops and smallholder farmers and members of mass organisations and cooperatives tend to lack the necessary financial and managerial capacities to access finance. Weak linkages between the finance sector and actors at the length of the agricultural value chains limiting the development of climate-resilient value chains.		would adopt climate-resilient production practices and models. The implementation would be supported and maintained through the development of climate-resilient inputs and access to markets to contribute to the development of climate-resilient value chains. In the target scenario, smallholder farmers, members of mass organisations and cooperatives, would have the necessary financial and managerial capacities to access finance, and Agribank and other financial institutions would be able to provide financing that is adequate to the characteristics of climate-resilient agriculture.	climate-resilient value chains in the province and the development of sustainable value chains for NTFPs. By supporting Agribank in developing financial products that meet the characteristics of climate resilient agriculture, the project will support the bank to set the systems in place that can then adopted at the national level.	

3. Project/programme specific indicators (project outcomes and outputs)

*This section should list out project/programme-specific performance indicators (outcomes and outputs) that are not covered in sections above (1-2). List down tailored indicators to monitor /track progress against relevant project/programme results (outcomes/outputs). AEs have the freedom to decide against which outcomes they would like to set project/programme specific indicators. If any co-benefits are identified in sections B.2.2, and D.3, AEs are encouraged to add and monitor co-benefit indicators under the "**Project/programme co-benefit indicators**" section in table below. Add rows as needed.*

Please number each outcome and output as shown below to indicate association of outputs to the contributing outcome. The numbering for outputs under this section should correspond to the output numbering in annex 3 (budget plan that provides breakdown by type of expense).

Project/programme results (outcomes/ outputs)	Project/programme specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
Outcome 1. Climate change adaptation and resilience in TT Hue province is enhanced with a strengthened climate information and early warning system	A) # people that report benefitting from improved monitoring and warning, communication and response capability B) # of target communes assessed to have improved resilience to climate change C) Hectares of forest under improved forest under improved forest fire warning	• Baseline/endline assessments • Activity completion reports • Periodical M&E reports • Periodical project implementation progress reports • DONRE M&E survey	*A) 0* *B) 0*	A) 76,500 persons (37,862 male, 38,632 female) 101,500 (approx. 50,243 male; 51,257 female) B) *22 target communes* *C) 7,250*	A) **Direct** 306,000 persons (male 151,000, female 155,000) **Indirect** 406,000 persons (approx. 200,970 male, 205,030 female) B) *44 target communes* *C)* 29,000 ha	*Direct beneficiaries are calculated based on the following assumptions:* *The total population of the target districts[7] and 44 communes that will be covered by the EWS, including CBEWS, 335,000* *Indirect beneficiaries are based on the following assumptions:* *Total of population in the province[8] 1,129,000 benefiting from an enhanced EWS minus 335,000 direct beneficiaries. Total population of TT Hue as per Vietnam's Statistical Yearbook with women reported as 50.5% of the population.*

[7] TT Hue Statistical Yearbook in 2021
[8] Vietnam Statistical Yearbook 2021.

Output 1. Improved early warning system (EWS) in place to enable local people and governments at the provincial, district and commune level to better prepare for climate hazards and to respond to climate change impacts	A) master plan for long-term development, management, and operations of a provincial consolidated EWS B) smart flood towers installed C) forest fire watchtowers equipped with monitoring equipment	• M&E reports • Periodical project implementation progress reports • EWS development master plan	A) 0 B) 4 C) 0	A) NA B) 40 C) 4	A) 1 master plan for long-term development, management, and operations of a provincial consolidated EWS established B) 100 C) 8	The project will develop the master plan that will support the operationalisation of the EWS in the province. Locations for the installation of 96 smart flood warning tower posts are identified in a timely manner
Outcome 2. Locally-led adaptation action is planned and its effectiveness assessed	# communes that have a climate responsive SEDP and are able to monitor adaptation impacts	• M&E reports • DONRE M&E	0	NA	44 communes	The project will support the integration of climate considerations into local SEDPs. The M&E system supported by the project allows to effectively monitor adaptation action.
Output 2. Climate adaptation considerations are mainstreamed into SEDPs and an effective climate change adaptation impact-based M&E system	A) # communes with SEDP 2026-2030 that mainstreams climate change response B) Provincial M&E system established and effectively functioning to provide reliable data and information	• M&E reports • Periodical project implementation progress reports	A) 0 B) 0	A) 44 B) NA	A) 44 B) 1 provincial M&E system established and effectively functioning to provide reliable data and information	The project will support the integration of climate considerations into local SEDPs. The M&E system supported by the project allows to effectively monitor adaptation action.

Outcome 3. Vulnerabilities of villagers are reduced through the implementation of adaptation measures such as EbA	*A) # hectares of coastal and hilly forests restored*	• Baseline/endline assessments • Activity completion reports • Periodical M&E reports • Periodical project implementation progress reports	0	100 ha	450 ha	At least 50 ha of Melaleuca cajuputi are under improved & sustainable management with GAP (Good Agricultural Practices), and at least 400 hectares of coastal forests restored in Phong Dien and Quang Dien
Output 3. EbA strengthens the resilience of livelihoods and ecosystems to climate change	*# beneficiaries with improved capacities to implement EbA in coastal and hilly areas*	• Periodical project implementation progress reports • Activity completion reports • Periodical M&E reports	0	1575 persons (female 945, male 630)	6,300 direct beneficiaries (3780 female, 2520 male)	Number of direct beneficiaries estimated by households involved in EbA activities. With the following assumptions of people involved per hectare. Site-preparation & planting requires an estimated 8 persons/ha (one-off) Re-planting & maintenance requires an estimated 4 persons/ha (annually for the first 3 years, assumed to be the same persons) Protection and monitoring requires an estimated 2 persons/ha (annually, assumed to be the same persons)
Outcome 4. Improved livelihoods of vulnerable men and women by enhanced access to markets and development of climate-resilient value	*A) hectares under the climate-resilient agricultural models lotus, rice, and pomelo promoted by the project*	• Baseline/endline surveys/assessments • Activity completion reports • Periodical M&E reports	0	350 hectares	1,400 hectares	Based on the following assumptions: 1062 hectares of rice, 182 hectares of lotus, and 180 hectares of Thanh Tra pomelo – assuming average landholdings of

chains		• Periodical project implementation progress reports				0.25 hectares of rice; 0.33 hectares of lotus; and 0.15 hectares of Thanh Tra pomelo with 6,000 households benefitting from project activities.
Output 4.1. Producers, producer associations, and women's organisations have the capacities and access to finance and markets to transition to climate-resilient practices	*A) # climate resilient production models* *B) # organizations cooperatives supported for promoting climate resilient models*	• Baseline/endline surveys/assessments • Activity completion reports • Periodical M&E reports • Periodical project implementation progress reports	A) 0 B) 0	A) 3 B) 15	A) 3 B) 60	Calculated with the following assumption: a total of 6,000 farmers with increased capacities as a result of the project, including producers with access to models. Indirect beneficiaries are the members of the remaining members of the household which were calculated by subtracting the number of direct beneficiaries from the average household composition numbers and considering gender disaggregation of direct beneficiaries.
Output 4.2. The capacities of local financial intermediaries are enhanced to effectively screen, finance and monitor climate-resilient investments.	*A) # of financial products developed for climate resilient agriculture*	• Activity completion reports • Periodical M&E reports • Financial product in the market	A) 0	A) 0	A) 1	Support to Agribank under the project leads to the development of at least 1 financial product that is tailored to the characteristics of climate-resilient agricultural production.
Project/programme co-benefit indicators						
Restoration of degraded ecosystems	*# of hectares of degraded forests under restoration*	Project M&E District land use plans	0	50 ha	450 ha	At least 50 ha of Melaleuca cajuputi are under improved & sustainable management with GAP (Good Agricultural

						Practices), and at least 400 hectares of coastal forests restored in Phong Dien and Quang Dien
Improved food security	% reduction in people in target communes that report improvements in food security as a result of project intervention	M&E reports Baseline assessment	TBD at inception	TBD at inception	TBD at inception	Baseline assessment to be conducted at inception phase for baseline data

4. Project/programme activities and deliverables

All project activities should be listed here with a description and sub-activities. Significant deliverables should be also reflected in the project/programme Timetable (Annex 5). Add rows as needed.

Please number the activities as shown below to indicate association of activities to the related outputs provided above in section 5. Similarly, please number sub-activities as shown below to associate to the related activity.

Activity	Description	Sub-activity	Deliverables
Activity 1.1 Strengthen the existing early warning system in TT Hue province	Activity 1.1 will support TT Hue province to develop an effective EWS system based on the EW4A concept by strengthening the four core functions of the province's existing EWS, namely: i) risk knowledge and management; ii) monitoring and warning; iii) dissemination and communication; and iv) response capability[1]. The proposed interventions under this activity include 1) Strengthen capacity for management and operation of the provincial-level EWS; 2) strengthen monitoring and warning capacity of the provincial-level EWS; and 3) enhance communication capacity and response capability for district and commune-level EWSs;	• Sub-activity 1.1.1: Consolidate the existing institutional framework for better development, coordination, and interoperability among EWSs at provincial, district, and commune levels • Sub-activity 1.1.2: Improve the monitoring and warning capacity of the provincial-level EWS (with an improved monitoring database management system, 96 smart flood monitoring towers, 10 warning sirens, and 8 improved forest fires watch towers) • Sub-activity 1.1.3: Enhance communication capacities and response capabilities of target district and 44 commune-level EWSs	• D.1.1.1 A set of indicators and guidelines for evaluation of natural disaster prevention and control at the district and commune level is developed and put into use. • D.1.1.2 96 flood warning posts with VFASS systems. • D.1.1.2 An automatic monitoring database management system for reservoirs, irrigation dams and hydropower plants is built to improve the quality and synchronization of monitoring data used for real-time predictive analysis and staff of relevant agencies are trained on its utilization. • D.1.1.2 8 fire watchtowers equipped with modern equipment/technology for forest fire surveillance.

			• D.1.1.3 Training materials for district and commune commanding committees on knowledge and skills for communication, preparedness, and emergency response
Activity 2.1: Mainstreaming climate adaptation into local development planning	Activity 2.1 This activity will support the effective mainstreaming of climate adaptation into development planning in target districts and communes. This will be done in compliance with regulations under the Law on Environmental Protection and MONRE technical guidelines for integrating contents of climate change responses into strategies, planning and plans.	• Sub-activity 2.1.1: Enhance knowledge and capacities of relevant stakeholders for the effective integration of climate change considerations into 5-year socio-economic development planning • Sub-activity 2.1.2: Integration of climate change adaptation considerations into target district and 44 commune 5-year SEDPs for the 2026-2030 period in line with national regulations and guidelines	• D.2.1.1.1 Staff of district P.C district, planning agencies and commune PCs are trained to better understand legal regulations and national guidelines for integration of CC response contents into local socio-economic planning and plans. • D.2.1.2 Climate change response contents integrated into the process of establishing 4 district and 44 commune SEDPs for the 2026-2030 period and continuous periods in compliance with legal regulations and national guidelines.
Activity 2.2: Improve climate change adaptation impact-based monitoring at the provincial level	Activity 2.2 aims to establish a robust provincial M&E system for climate change adaptation in TT Hue province. The system will assess climate change's impacts, vulnerabilities, and risks using reliable data. It will go through transitional phases of awareness, experimentation, consolidation, expansion, and maturity for institutionalization.	• Sub-activity 2.2.1 Strengthen and align the DONRE M&E system for climate change adaptation with the national M&E system • Sub-activity 2.2.2: Support DONRE in the institutionalisation of its climate change adaptation M&E system • Sub-activity 2.2.3: Support the integration of forest resilience into the monitoring of TT Hue's Forest Protection and Development Fund operations	• D.2.2.1 Upgraded M&E DBMS software • D.2.2.1 Technical guidelines and regulations for the operationalisation of the provincial M&E system for climate change adaptation developed • D.2.2.2 Baseline household survey to collect primary data for the provincial M&E system • D.2.2.2 Evaluation assessment of the provincial M&E system for climate change adaptation • D.2.2.3 Assessment of climate change impacts and forest resilience of the FPDF funding operations
Activity 3.1: Scale EbA interventions	Activity 3.1 focuses on EbA	• Sub-activity 3.1.1. Enhancing	• D.3.1.1 Two business models

to 450 hectares to enhance the resilience of men and women in TT Hue	Interventions in the province's hilly and coastal areas to enhance the resilience of men and women and the ecosystems on which they rely.	resilience through Coastal Forest Restoration in 400 hectares • Sub-activity 3.1.2 Development of business models for the sustainable management of degraded forest areas	surrounding CFR are established. • D.3.1.1 Ecosystem service valuation for coastal sand dune forests available for dissemination. • D.3.1.1 Agreement with DARD for further scaling the CFR approach and maintaining project areas. • D.3.1.1 A strategy for provincial coastal forest restoration • D.3.1.2 Sustainable harvesting and management guidelines developed for Melaleuca cajuputi.
Activity 4.1.1: Implement and scale up climate resilient agriculture models and practices for key local value chains (6,000 producers, 1,400 ha)	Activity 4.1.1 aims to enhance resilience in TT Hue province by supporting production practices, technologies, and value chain linkages in ley agriculture crops – rice, pomelo, and lotus.	• Sub-activity 4.1.1.1 Provision of climate-informed technical assistance to support the adoption of climate-resilient production models. • Sub-activity 4.1.1.2 Market access and development of climate-resilient value chains. •	• D.4.1.1.1 Assessment of areas that need to transition out of low-efficiency rice production, to higher-value, more resilient crops • D.4.1.1.1 Best Management Practice guidelines for climate-resilient production of rice, lotus, and pomelo developed • D.4.1.1.2 Improved capacity to support Rice, Lotus, and Pomelo value chains in 60 cooperatives and 3 companies
Activity 4.2.1: Development of tailored financial products and services for climate-resilient agriculture	Activity 4.2.1 will work Agribank and organizations like women's unions to bolster the financial and business management capabilities of rural households and work to enhance the capacity of LFIs to accurately assess climate-related risks and design specialized loan products tailored to support investments in climate-resilient agricultural value chains.	• Sub-activity 4.2.1.1: Capacity building on financial and business literacy for vulnerable groups to improve climate change resilience • Sub-activity 4.2.1.2: Develop bank service provision and promote the use of banking and financial products, so that agri-value chains are more bankable and resilient.	• D.4.2.1.1 Training materials and communication products developed to improve household financial and business skills. • D..04.2.1.2 At least 1 tailored product for climate-resilient agriculture and offers climate-smart banking services to their customers.

5. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements (max. 300 words)

Monitoring & Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation arrangements will comply with the GCF policies as outlined in the Accreditation Master Agreement and Funding Activity Agreement.

LuxDev as AE will have oversight over the M&E. LuxDev as EE will implement the M&E system working in close collaboration with project partners. The project will apply a tailored results-based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. The performance of the project will be tracked and measured along three dimensions: (i) results-based monitoring, (ii) efficiency monitoring, and (iii) context monitoring.

For results-based monitoring, the project will follow the outcome and output indicators of the logical framework. A baseline assessment will be carried out during the inception phase to refine some indicators and .measurements. Collecting, processing, and analysing monitoring data will involve all project stakeholders and the PMU M&E specialist. M&E data will be bi-annually and annually collected, processed, analysed and reported to provide key inputs for periodic project progress reports and recommendations for improved project implementation.

Efficiency monitoring will focus on finances and procurement issues and how project funds are used in compliance with GCF rules. In liaison with project counterparts, the finance officer at the PMU will be responsible for following up and preparing periodical financial reports.

Context monitoring will be done to systematically re-assess the risks and implementation of proposed mitigation measures (Annex 7) on an annual basis. These data will also be reflected in field trip reports and periodic progress reports of relevant project stakeholders.

The M&E system is based on the following:

- LuxDev's Monitoring Guidelines and Toolkit for Results-based Management
- M&E tools, including M&E Matrix, Risk Assessment and Management Matrix (RAMM) and M&E Manual developed to guide and manage the operation of the project M&E system, and other data collection and analysis tools and database templates adopted from the M&E systems of previous LuxDev projects in TT Hue (VIE/033 and VIE/433).
- The project´s logical framework
- The procedures of national project partners
- GCF Annual Performance Report

Mid-term and final evaluation

LuxDev, in its role as AE, will commission an external mid-term evaluation and a final external evaluation before the end of the project. Evaluations will be carried out by a team of external independent experts. The evaluations will assess the performance of the project against its theory of change, outcomes and outputs, as well as the effectiveness of its implementation. LuxDev uses the six evaluation criteria of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development for its evaluations and will also follow the guidelines and criteria of the GCF evaluation policy. .