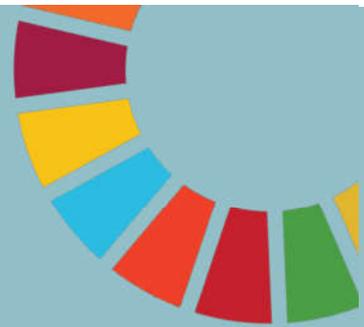


SDG PROJECT ASSESSMENT TOOL



Ho Chi Minh City
Development of a Geographical Information System for the Drainage System

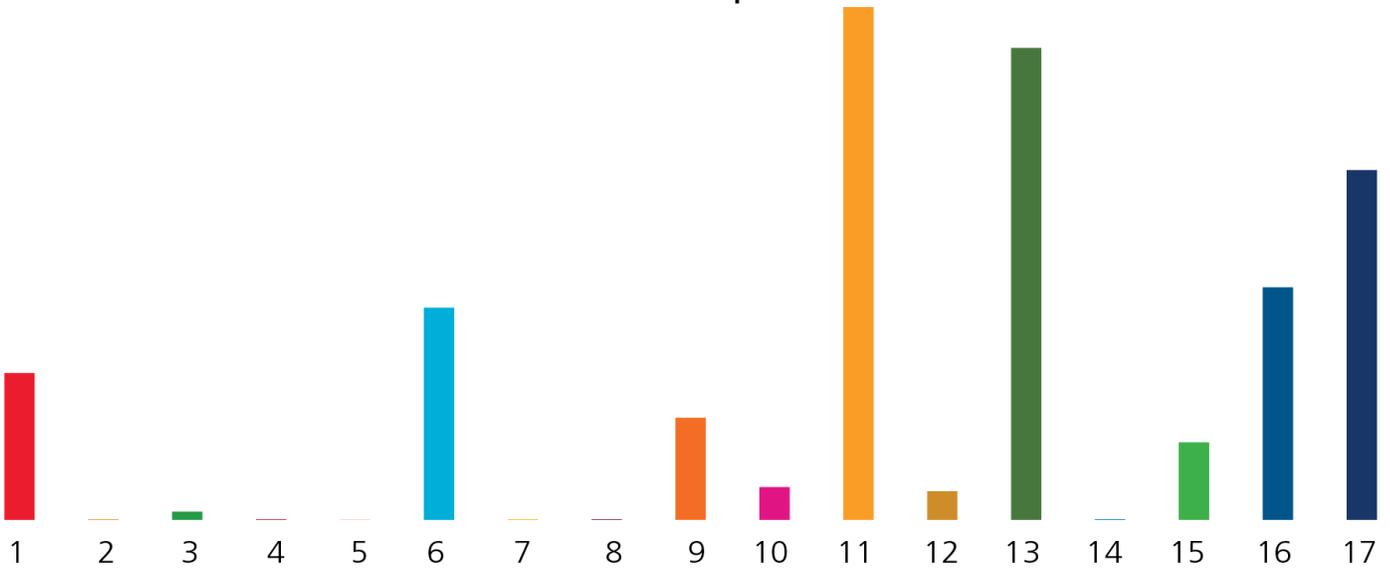
This tailor-made sheet aims to demonstrate how the SDG Project Assessment Tool's General Framework has been tailored to the project in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. It highlights how the project includes the priorities within the Sustainable Development Goals, and the different principles that were selected for this project. As this sheet has been tailored to the project's scope and needs, the performance criteria has been selected in consultation with the partners of the Programme.

Sustainable Development Goals

A) This is the SDG alignment summary

This shows how the project includes the priorities stated within the SDGs.

Sustainable Development Goals



Fields of Assessment

B) These are the fields of assessment

This is a summary of the assessment in relation to 8 key drivers, split into Technical & Effectiveness aspects of the project. While the technical aspects show the technical design of the projects, effectiveness aspects focus on the long-term sustainability and impact

TECHNICAL ASPECTS





Selected Performance Criteria

This is a list of all selected performance criteria. Note that caveats/comments/amendments have been included in the internal version of this document to some performance criteria in accordance with the nature of the project and the participatory discussions with the city authorities and delivery partners.

Ref	Sustainability Principle	Ref	Performance Criteria
<i>Key Driver: Social Inclusion</i>			
6	The inclusive design of urban services ensures accessibility for vulnerable groups	6.1	The project is based on a background assessment that identifies the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, including women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, indigenous people and migrants.
		6.3	The project enhances accessibility for people with special needs, including but not limited to those who are physically, visually, and/or hearing-impaired, as well as those with temporary disabilities and the elderly.
<i>Key Driver: Spatial Planning</i>			
10	Affordable and reliable public transport reduces cost burdens for all	10.1	The project is based on a comprehensive land assessment, taking into account existing land uses, cultural significance, and environmental factors including vulnerability to climate hazards.
		10.2	The project considers existing land zoning and is designed to minimise exposure to climate hazards.
		10.3	The project promotes strategies and approaches to prevent and reduce the risks of developments (planned and informal) in climate hazard areas, considering their location, type and scale.
		10.4	The project minimises or prevents development in environmentally sensitive areas, and encourages relocation away from such areas where appropriate.
		10.5	The project promotes more compact development patterns.
		10.6	The project undertakes city-wide climate risk mapping under a range of scenarios.
		10.7	The project ensures that urban development is in line with future population growth projections, and does not result in unsustainable land use and consumption.
		10.8	The project identifies land within the city limits suitable for extensions (informed by demographic, economic, and other holistic projections), promoting sustainable and controlled city growth.
16	Urban design solutions that are climate responsive ensure comfort and enhance urban resilience	16.1	The project is based on an analysis of climate-related risks and hazards, including sea level rise, extreme heat, changing precipitation patterns, flooding etc.
		16.2	The project utilizes urban design solutions to enhance urban resilience through increased soil permeability and drainage, including but not limited to increasing permeable surfaces, water retention areas, green areas and retention basins, particularly in drought prone and flood affected areas.
		16.3	The project utilizes urban design solutions to ensure human comfort and reduce heat-island effects, which includes but is not limited to introducing green areas and shade, ecosystem services, ventilation corridors, and other measures responding to the city's climatic and environmental conditions.
		16.5	Urban design solutions form a spatial network that includes neighbourhood, district, city, regional and watershed scales. The solutions are also integrated in terms of governance for enhanced urban resilience.
17	Integrated planning and equal distribution of urban services with an adequate capacity helps to meet current and future population demands efficiently and ensuring inclusivity	17.1	The project is based on an assessment of existing urban services capacity, taking into account current and future population needs.
		17.3	The project plans for adequate provision of urban services, both now and in the future, considering population growth and urban expansion.
		17.4	The project encourages integrated planning of urban services and infrastructure, factoring in land use planning and multiple forms of infrastructure and services.
22	Well designed public space provides nature-based solutions for increased resilience	22.1	The project is based on an assessment of how existing public space contributes to city resilience efforts, including disaster mitigation and response.
		22.2	The project proposes a network of public spaces as mitigation measures and/or disaster response.
		22.3	The provision of public space on environmentally sensitive and high-risk areas is avoided, particularly on riparian land and/or river banks.

- 22.6 The project ensures that public space contributes to overall resilience and reduces the impacts of climate change, including heat island effects.
- 22.7 The provision, distribution and design of public space proposes solutions to increase retention capacity.

Key Driver: Environmental Resilience

- 24 Identification and assessment of vulnerable areas in planning helps reduce exposure and prevents damage from climate disasters
 - 24.1 The project is based on an understanding of previous climate related disasters and their risks for damage.
 - 24.2 The project is based on a background assessment of current and future risk scenarios, identifying the most severe and most probable scenarios.
 - 24.3 An assessment of exposed and vulnerable areas is conducted at multiple scales, including, but not limited to, neighbourhood, district, city, regional and watershed levels.
 - 24.4 The project identifies vulnerable urban communities and their needs including potential measures to mitigate vulnerability.
 - 24.5 The project is based on an assessment of significant direct and indirect costs of potential disasters, including, but not limited to, human and financial losses.
- 27 Resilient design of infrastructure and planning for spare capacity helps maintain and restore basic services, ensuring reliability during and after disruption
 - 27.1 The project incorporates strategies for resilient design, construction and operation of infrastructure systems.
 - 27.4 The project implements new infrastructure and development in low-risk areas to reduce damage from climate disasters and other hazards.
 - 27.5 The project uses redundant design to ensure spare capacity in case of disruption caused by disasters.
 - 27.6 Redundancy within the project is intentional and cost-effective.
- 28 Integrated water systems, including hard infrastructure and nature-based solutions help improve storm water management
 - 28.1 The design is based on an assessment of existing storm water management, hard infrastructure and nature-based mechanisms for water management. .
 - 28.2 The project safeguards natural storm water buffers as part of the city's stormwater management network.
 - 28.3 The project protects and strengthens relevant ecological systems, including but not limited to, water retention, infiltration, afforestation, urban vegetation, floodplain management, mangroves and coastal vegetation.
 - 28.4 The project strengthens the area's water resource management by considering linkages between networks.
- 30 Efficient, climate-sensitive and context-relevant design helps reduce energy consumption and the impact of extreme weather conditions
 - 30.1 Extreme weather conditions are simulated as scenarios in feasibility studies conducted to inform the project.
 - 30.2 The project incorporates nature-based solutions that are relevant to their location, and build upon local environmental conditions and traditions.
 - 30.3 The project includes nature-based solutions and renewable energy sources with a goal of energy conservation.

Key Driver: Data-Driven Process and Management

- 35 Efficient data collection based on planning needs supports efficient planning processes and resource management
 - 35.1 The project is based on a background assessment to identify data gaps within the project scope that are critical for the urban planning and management processes.
 - 35.2 The project establishes data collection strategies based on an assessment of planning data needs.
 - 35.3 The project delivers tools and applications that allow for efficient data collection and management.
 - 35.5 The project establishes mechanisms for requesting and accessing data, with clear response times.
- 36 Effective data management systems supports sustainable planning processes
 - 36.1 The project is based on a background assessment (within the project scope) of the local government's current data framework, including omissions, redundancies, impediments and alike, as well as the institutional and internal organisational arrangements, levels of capacity and available hard-and-software.
 - 36.2 The project establishes detailed policies and protocols for data sharing inside government, including legal advice and safeguards for internal data disclosure, as well as actions to mitigate risk aversion.
 - 36.3 The project provides a detailed roadmap describing the participation process of the government and third party collaborators within the data framework, including best practices recommendations (e.g. data update routines and quality control).
 - 36.4 Partnerships are supported by specific publicly disclosed and detailed sets of guidelines for collecting, preparing, publishing and updating data, as well as roles & responsibilities for each partnership entity.
 - 36.5 The project explores the possibility for building collaborative and pluralist groups (committees that involve municipality, civil society, academia, private sector) for evaluating and validating data sources and data-related cooperation agreements.
 - 36.6 The project is in compliance with technological sovereignty and digital service standards, attending to principles of interoperability, agility and usability, with particular attention to prevention of dependency on suppliers (vendor lock-in).
 - 36.7 The project delivers a data custodianship framework, establishing policies and guidelines for promoting best practices in data management accountability.
 - 36.8 The project establishes indicators for assessing the quality and richness of data from each data source.

37 Efficient use of data supports evidence-based and justifiable decision-making processes	37.1 The project contains a background assessment on data flows between stakeholders, identifying gaps and barriers.
	37.2 The project delivers a functional and operational framework for a centre (or similar) within government focused on data science and intelligence that works across sectors.
	37.3 The project builds and formalizes practices for integrating data analysis into decision-making processes, taking into account relevant data sets.
38 Monitoring and evaluation ensures long-term impact	38.1 The project includes a background assessment on data availability and requirements to conduct impact assessments, as well as monitoring and evaluation beyond the programme period.
	38.2 The project is subject to a comprehensive and unbiased social, economic, and environmental impact assessment.
	38.3 The project proposes mitigation measures and safeguards that respond to the findings of the impact assessment.
	38.4 A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategy has been defined that responds to the impact assessment and defines contingency measures beyond the programme period.
39 Inclusive, transparent, continuous and meaningful participation ensures that the needs and aspirations of the community are addressed through the project.	39.1 The background assessment identifies public, private, academia and civil society stakeholders at city, regional and national level that are relevant to the project. The project assesses how affected groups can be included and how to ensure a gender sensitive approach.
	39.2 The project builds on existing mechanisms to ensure community participation in urban planning and management processes. If these mechanisms do not exist, capacity development and recommendations are provided.
	39.3 The participatory process includes all relevant stakeholders and ensures that the views of marginalised and vulnerable groups are represented. The participatory process ensures a gender sensitive approach. If indigenous people are affected by the project, prior informed consent is ensured.
	39.4 The participatory process is ongoing throughout the project lifecycle, starting from the formulation stage onwards.
	39.5 Stakeholders have opportunities to influence the project through a meaningful participation process. The project targets the needs of the population.
	39.6 The project clearly communicates how participatory processes will be conducted. Relevant information is provided regularly to stakeholders and affected communities on the project development and outcomes of participatory engagements. Information is made available, shared in a reasonable timeframe and channels have been provided for stakeholders to submit their concerns or request information.
	39.7 The project uses data systems and civic technologies for public engagement.
<i>Key Driver: Capacity-Building and Market Maturity</i>	
40 Strong technical and professional capacity from all relevant stakeholders secures long-term implementation	40.1 The project conducts a needs assessment (including skills, human resources, and equipment) to understand the ability of partners to support project implementation and ongoing maintenance.
	40.2 The background assessment identifies capacity gaps in all relevant partners and stakeholders. This can include stakeholders within government at technical or leadership level, and third parties such as the private sector, civil society and academia.
	40.3 The project assesses what technological and capacity gaps can be realistically addressed through capacity development activities.
	40.4 The project proposes strategic capacity development activities that will support implementation and sustainability.
	40.5 The project develops institutional memory through support to mechanisms that document project implementation and capacity development.
41 Public relations and education campaigns gathers early support and improves the likelihood of positive impact	41.1 The project has a coordinated public relations campaign, with structured messaging in place to ensure information is reliably disseminated to the public.
	41.2 The project has an effective communication strategy to reach all stakeholders and community groups during various phases of the project.
	41.3 The project's communication methods address potentially exposed and/or threatened individuals/communities using the appropriate linguistic and technological means for disseminating knowledge effectively.
42 Building local partnerships and drawing on local resources and capacities facilitates sustainable project implementation	42.1 The project explores the opportunity to involve local partners in the execution and maintenance of the project.
	42.2 The project considers the involvement of local partners taking into account their level of professional capacity.
	42.3 The project considers sustainable practices for the building and execution of the project such as promoting locally sourced materials and resources and minimizing the carbon footprint through sustainable sourcing of materials and transportation.
	42.4 The project only proposes international partners for its execution and maintenance where local capacity and market maturity does not meet minimum standards.
<i>Key Driver: Urban Governance and Legal Frameworks</i>	
44 Alignment and coherence with existing laws and policies at local, regional and national level enhances the viability	44.1 The project aligns with existing policies (at local, regional and national level).

	at local, regional and national level enhances the viability and impact of projects	44.2 The project's development and implementation is enabled through the existing legal framework (at local, regional and national level) in housing, planning, transport, procurement, etc.
		44.3 The project aligns to the city's strategic goals including spatial, economic and environmental strategies as well as existing projects implemented or in the pipeline.
45	Action plans for long-term sustainability increase the impact of projects	45.1 The project includes risk assessment and built-in mitigation measures in the event of changes in leadership and lack of commitment to carry out the projects beyond the Programme. This includes but not limited to strengthening institutional ownership both at high political and technical level.
		45.2 The project establishes a strategy to continue and maintain the projects after the Programme. This includes but is not limited to establishing clear steps for implementation and defining a process to formalize the project as a legal instrument. .
		45.3 The project includes a communication and capacity development strategy to inform stakeholders about legal obligations, rights and appeal mechanisms.
46	Defined roles and responsibilities at all levels of government provides clarity in case of overlapping mandates	46.1 The project develops an assessment of the institutional setting and uses this to assign roles, responsibilities and authority to ensure success.
		46.2 Roles and responsibilities are assigned based on institutional capacities and abilities.
		46.3 Project stakeholders are given the necessary authority and capacity to carry out their responsibilities .
		46.4 Cross-sector and -government coordination mechanisms help to establish project legitimacy and buy-in, and multi-level coordination mechanisms are in place to ensure effective design and implementation.
		46.5 The project proposes third-party partnerships where appropriate to achieve better project outcomes (ie private sector, civil society, and academic).
		46.6 Proposed partnerships follow principles of good governance by being transparent, fair and promoting public benefits.
<i>Key Driver: Financial Strategies</i>		
52	Realistic long-term financial strategy is essential for project implementation	52.1 The project is based on a background assessment of the financial requirements needed for the execution, maintenance, and operation of the project. It also includes an assessment of existing financial capacity , financing mechanisms, and legal regulations.
		52.2 A financial strategy is developed that is aligned with existing financial capacity. Market conditions (including supply, demand, public budgeting, etc.) as well as political, social and environmental risks are assessed in this strategy.
		52.3 Capital investment is funded through a combination of sources that includes public funds, private sector contributions, and donor grants among others.
		52.4 Long-term debt, operations, maintenance and depreciation costs have a dedicated funding stream to draw from.
		52.5 Mitigation measures are put in place to prevent common risks to the application of the financial strategy. This should take into consideration rules on cost-effective public procurement, corruption, cost coverages, lower than expected revenue streams and
53	Mechanisms for own-source revenue through the project strengthen the government's financial standing	53.1 The project is backed by a background assessment of existing and new potential revenue streams for project finance. This includes an assessment of existing revenue sources and their value, legal regulation, and the government's capacity to enforce the rule of law. It also identifies potential areas where revenues and the existing tax base can be expanded or improved.
		53.2 The proposed financial strategy proposes a mix of revenue sources that can increase budget stability. This can include income tax, property tax, user charges and fees, land-based finance tools and consumption taxes.