

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker¹:
 GEN 2(Gender equality as a significant objective)

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Government of Grenada	Government of Saint Lucia	Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines
 Ministry of Economic Development Print Name: Henry H. Williams Date: 28 Sept 2023 UNDP	 Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries Print Name: Felicia Date: 16 October 2023 Ministry of Security and Rural Development	 ECONOMIC PLANNING DIVISION MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ETC Print Name: RICCARDO FREDERICK Date: 10/10/2023 THE GOVERNMENT OF ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
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Date: 28 Sept 2023		

¹ The Gender Marker measures how much a project invests in gender equality and women's empowerment. Select one for each output: GEN3 (Gender equality as a principal objective); GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective); GEN1 (Limited contribution to gender equality); GEN0 (No contribution to gender equality)

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Climate change is one of the main contextual elements that has critical impact on both natural ecosystems and human societies in the Caribbean. This has proven short medium and long-term negative impacts on both marine and terrestrial ecosystems, as well as on human societies and, in conjunction with a structurally difficult economic situation, is seriously hindering efforts towards the region's sustainable development efforts, while increasing vulnerability to natural hazards and other shocks.

Climate change has led to the increased frequency of destructive hurricanes, increased occurrence of prolonged drought conditions, changes in rainfall patterns and hence shifts in dry and wet seasons and increased diurnal temperatures. The impacts of these climatic variations are evident in both terrestrial and marine environments. Storms and hurricanes contribute to a loss of habitat and food supply for wildlife species by uprooting trees and reducing forest cover leading to significant biodiversity loss. This in turn leads to the conversion of these areas to agricultural land (areas with toppled trees provide an opportunity to more easily clear land for farming), thereby greatly reducing ecological functions such as water retention and erosion control, leading to landslides, soil loss, and reduced water quality. The effects of climate change are more severe in the Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) due to their biophysical and socioeconomic characteristics, which make them more vulnerable to both direct and indirect impacts of changing climate patterns. Additionally, their exposure being situated along the Atlantic hurricane belt, the concentration of population in vulnerable coastal zones, their dependency on a narrow range of economic activities (most of them strongly linked to the environment and climate, like agriculture, fisheries and tourism) – all these make the Caribbean SIDS very vulnerable to external shocks and, as a consequence, bring them, out of necessity, to the frontline of the green transition.

Grenada (GRN)

Grenada is one of the few CARICOM countries where national climate change, gender policies and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) are well aligned, with gender equality and mainstreaming specifically considered within its climate change strategies and resilience framework. It has also been able to leverage funding through various climate funds to address climate and disaster resilience, including capacity building of national authorities, research and development in the area of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management, and piloting of climate-smart technologies with consideration of gender, youth, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and other vulnerable groups.

However, there remain significant structural inequalities that contribute to vulnerability to climate-related hazards and other socio-economic shocks. These structural inequalities, including gender-based inequalities, ultimately limit the potential to build adaptive capacity and resilience in the priority sectors. This has resulted in disproportionate vulnerability of certain groups to poverty, water access, food insecurity and reliance on informal/vulnerable employment in climate-sensitive economic sectors, such as agriculture, fishing and tourism. Women and children in their care, and rural and coastal communities, are of most concern in this regard.

With projected climate change likely to adversely impact agriculture including crops, livestock and fisheries, water scarcity and food security is an increasing concern. While there has been increased local food production, and the agriculture sector has expanded since the COVID-19 pandemic unlike other sectors, reliance on food imports remains high. Without greater integration of green and climate-smart approaches, technologies and investments, climate change hazards will quickly erase sectoral gains and put those people newly reliant on the industry for their livelihoods, at great risk and vulnerability to poverty.

This intervention will aim to refurbish two community cisterns including expansion of the associated water catchment area and refurbish/improve one communal/public water storage facility for agricultural use for approved water access and support to livelihoods.

Saint Lucia (SLU)

Access to water is shaped by socio-economic factors, location, and types of use. Access to rainwater for households may be limited by the socio-economic standing of persons and their ability to pay for tanks to store potable water. In rural communities, where there is no pipe-borne water, households may utilize a rudimentary system for water collection such as a metal drum and piping from their roof (Montoute, 2020, pers. comms.). Those who are squatting or have issues with land tenure would also not be able to secure a water connection. A Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices survey conducted in the Anse La Raye village on the west coast of Saint Lucia indicated that 42% of households in the area did not have a water connection and 20% had no toilets due to land tenure issues and space restrictions (Montoute and Cashman, 2015). Women and children in Anse La Raye were observed collecting water and doing laundry at standpipes and may also use rivers for laundry purposes. Poor, rural communities also have smaller lots, which affects sanitation infrastructure in squatting areas and may force persons to use public facilities. In the survey, women expressed feeling unsafe in public facilities as female public bathrooms are not secure and lack curtains or doors for privacy. Single female-headed households were most affected by these challenges (Montoute and Cashman, 2015).

Access to water for farming or other commercial uses on private land is also restricted as a license is required for the abstraction of water from any natural sources (unless for domestic use). However, lack of manpower at the Water Resource Management Agency (WRMA) makes it challenging to monitor illegal abstraction of water (Montoute, 2020, pers. comms.)

Extreme events, such as hurricanes and tropical storms, have significantly impacted the water sector. The December 2013 trough system led to estimated total losses and damage to water and sanitation infrastructure of US\$6.4 million (Government of Saint Lucia and World Bank, 2014). Damage to pipe networks, and sedimentation at John Campton Dam, led to no pipe water access for certain communities for up to 10 days. Nineteen water supply systems were affected on the island, affecting 86% of the St. Lucia Water & Sewerage Company (WASCO)'s customer base. Also, abstraction systems were affected by flood damage and heavy siltation. Water trucks provided relief to some of these locations and the National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO)'s portable water treatment units were also used to ensure water supply. After Hurricane Tomas in 2010, the damage to the water sector was estimated at \$US46.2 million. Around 80% of the population (137,896 persons) were without potable water for two weeks after the hurricane due to siltation of the dam, and also due to damage to back up generators and pumps. The impacts of the hurricane exacerbated water supply issues in rural areas such as Vieux Fort leading to less treated water being delivered post-hurricane. There was a notable increase in gastroenteritis in children under 5 years in 2010 (47% increase), which may be correlated with the hurricane's impacts on access to and the quality of potable water (ECLAC, 2011).

Currently, farmers are able to utilize river water for irrigation once they have an abstraction license, but water shortages could become more frequent with projected increases in droughts (Government of Saint Lucia, 2018e). This will affect both rainfed and irrigated agriculture, related livelihoods and farming households. There has also been a shift within the priority sectors as women have become more involved in the agricultural and fishing sectors over the last 10 to 20 years, playing active roles in agro-processing and the post-harvest value chain. There have also been targeted efforts to promote women and youth engagement within these sectors.

Despite this, there remain significant areas for improvement for effective gender mainstreaming into adaptation and resilience building in the priority sectors and beyond. There needs to be better coordination and oversight through officially designated gender focal points.

In response and in line with Saint Lucia Water Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Plans (SASAP), the project will rehabilitate critical forests and biodiversity ecosystems in vulnerable communities to ensure the provision of water-related ecosystem services; by improving riverbank management and water quality by introducing and maintaining riparian buffer zones/strips and/or selectively re-introducing river reserves, expand reforestation programmes in critical watersheds, expanding sustainable forest-based livelihood opportunities.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)

Water is piped to most homes in Saint Vincent and metered to ensure water-efficient use. For a few remote rural areas in the Northwest of the island, water is delivered when service is interrupted due to extreme weather conditions. The same occurs in Union, Mayreau and other Grenadines islands that do not have piped water. The Central Water and Sewage Authority (CWSA) ships water when there is a shortage and it is often the role of women and children to collect water from tanks shipped by the government (Murray, 2020, pers. comm.).

In terms of agriculture, which is one of the other major water uses, crop farming occurs in the upper watersheds where there is access to rivers, and streams and rainwater is available. In the Northwest of the mainland where piped water is not available to support irrigation, access to water for farming is therefore limited. Farmers have to resort to growing only rainfed crops or using harvested rainwater where they don't have access to a surface water source. This particularly affects women farmers whose plots are in remote areas and are less likely to build their own extensive irrigation systems to connect to pipes (Murray, 2020, pers. comm.).

Watersheds in SVG are being affected by changes in rainfall distribution, increased atmospheric temperatures and drought. A reduction in rainfall due to climate change would severely impact surface water resources in Saint Vincent and this is of particular concern for the Grenadines, which rely mainly on rainwater for freshwater supply. An increase in the intensity of rainfall is also expected. SVG is already vulnerable to torrential rains, which can lead to landslides and the contamination of water supplies, due to its mountainous landscape and these risks are likely to increase (Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 2015).

Climate change and related hazards can adversely affect the livelihoods, particularly of rural women that are tasked with the collection and management of water in their households. When storms or landslides occur in rural areas and cut off pipelines, households in those areas are left without running water. To maintain hygiene and do household chores, women and children are the ones that typically go to rivers and springs with buckets to collect water (Herberg, 2020, pers. comm.). As a result of this, women would spend more time collecting water, leaving less time for their livelihood activities.

Additionally, according to the Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) conducted by UNDP after La Soufrière Volcanic Eruption in 2021, while the face of agriculture is men and they account for the higher number of farmers, women are also dependent on agriculture as their main livelihood. Women participate not only in backyard farming but also in large-scale farming. Based on the hazard impact and noting the loss of crops and in some cases loss of lands this will result in income loss and threats to food security for households that depend on subsistence farming by women. In response, the project will install 10 pilot rainwater harvesting and irrigation systems for women-led small family-operated farms in Union Island.

Cross-country events and programmes will be facilitated to ensure the cross-fertilization of ideas and experiences. Women's meaningful participation will be prioritized during these knowledge exchanges, as mechanisms of participation will be deployed to address gender inequality issues within local water resource management systems.

Substantively the project will work towards promoting women's stewardship of nature by enhancing equality and fostering innovation as a complement to their participation in decision-making. By promoting their stewardship of nature, the project will address inequalities that limit their access and control of resources,

recognize their contributions to conservation and sustainable use of resources and create opportunities to scale up/boost their contributions. This will be done by ensuring women's meaningful inclusion in water resource management as well as supporting women in holding decision-making positions in community-led solutions and activities for water resource management. Gender-specific activities and associated gender-disaggregated indicators are included in this project.

STRATEGY

This project is meant to complement as well as build upon the existing programmes being implemented by UNDP, with funding from Global Affairs Canada, which has included the Enabling Gender Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean (EnGenDER) project.

Under EnGenDER, a series of Gender-based Climate Resilience Analysis (GCRA) were conducted for the nine (9) Caribbean countries specifically including the countries of Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. In the case of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, a Gender Responsive Budgeted (GRB) Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (SASAP) was developed for that country's water sector.

The Strengthening Resilient Water Resource Management in the Eastern Caribbean project is meant to build upon some of the specific recommendations and actions identified within the GCRA Baseline Reports, the NAPs, SASAP and 2021 agriculture PDNA recommendation for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in support of the development of innovative and inclusive integrated water resource management approaches.

A six (6) month inception phase where the most marginal and vulnerable individuals and groups are identified and given special attention will be undertaken. Furthermore, meaningful inclusion and participatory approaches will be undertaken to secure that the needs and interests of vulnerable groups in society are represented and that they are not further marginalized by more powerful groups in water decision making.

Consistent with national priorities, the project will support the islands of Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to enhance water security in vulnerable communities and reduce technical, financial and institutional barriers to develop innovative and integrated water resource management approaches and solutions that empower communities and promotes women's meaningful inclusion in water resource management. This will be achieved through:

1. **Improved national and local capacities to deploy resilient local water management systems in Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.** The project will support gender-responsive community mobilization, innovation, resilience and ecosystem-based adaptation for integrated water management focusing on community-driven, nature-friendly, resilient water systems for agricultural and domestic use. This will include:

A. Grenada: The project will refurbish two community cisterns including expansion of the associated water catchment area and refurbish/improve one communal/public water storage facility for agricultural use. These will be particularly beneficial to poor and vulnerable residents across the island and will improve livelihoods by securing the availability and efficient use of water for agricultural purposes. The inception phase of the project will allow UNDP to determine the overall number of beneficiaries per community through confirmation of the beneficiary community

B. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: The project will install 10 pilot rainwater harvesting and irrigation systems for women-led small family-operated farms in Union Island. The NAP identifies agriculture, crops, livelihoods and/or food security as priorities and consistent with objective 4.6 of the National Economic and Social Development Plan (2013 -2025) of St. Vincent and the Grenadines there is a need to ensure an “adequate, safe, reliable and sustainable water supply through expanding the water supply and distribution system to include the Grenadines and develop measures to promote sustainability of the water supply. This activity will contribute towards the achievement of that goal.

2. **Enhanced capacities for digitization of historical hydro-meteorological data relating to improved water monitoring, climate change modelling and adaptation planning; and access to climate finance.** As highlighted in the country NAPs (Grenada) and Water SASAPs (Saint Lucia) there is an observed need relating to developing an improved methodology for acquiring meteorological and hydrological data. This project proposes supporting the digitization of historical hydrometeorological data that exists in printed records only. This will allow, not only the reduction of the risk of the data being lost due to deterioration but will increase the amount of digital historic data available for improving (and better downscaling) climate change models.

Further to this there is a basic assumption leading to this project that although there might be plenty of information on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), there is little capacity (and political commitment) among governments to push forward strategies, policies, and interventions on the matter. Against this backdrop, the project will aim to support the Government of Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with specialized technical assistance for the review and update of critical policies and strategies on IWRM.

3. **Supporting governments enhance national water resource management that advances community-driven solutions that consider gender equality and environmental rights and incorporate nature-based solutions to redress water scarcity and biodiversity.**

This component seeks to support governments enhance knowledge to strengthen national water resources management strategies advancing gender-responsive, rights and nature-based, community-driven solutions to redress water scarcity and biodiversity. This will include:

A. Saint Lucia: In line with Saint Lucia Water SASAP, the project will rehabilitate critical forests and biodiversity ecosystems in 2 communities to ensure the provision of water-related ecosystem services; by improving riverbank management and water quality by introducing and maintaining riparian buffer zones/strips and/or selectively re-introducing river reserves, expand reforestation programmes in critical watersheds, expanding sustainable forest-based livelihood opportunities; activating community-based organizations for integrated watershed/natural resource management and mobilizing communities to implement sustainable land use practices in water catchments.

B. Consistent with the recommendations emanating from the PDNA for enhance of biodiversity in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the project will support the beneficiaries through development of gender-responsive training in the monitoring of changes in watershed land use practices and stressors at the farming and community level linked to the overall strengthened mainstreaming of biodiversity, water resource management and integrated natural resources management into conservation planning at the local level. This will also include the establishment of riparian buffer zones to prevent soil erosion and reduce contaminant loading into the streams.

Finally, to facilitate the sharing of exchanges regionally the project will include regional cross-country engagement study tours and exchange of best practices which will be value-added noting the different types of interventions being proposed in the different countries





Theory of Change

The project is built on the logic that if gender-responsive access and use of community-driven, nature-friendly, resilient water systems is increased and ecosystem conservation for improved water resources management and enhanced biodiversity is strengthened, then vulnerable communities in Grenada (GRN), St. Lucia (SLU) and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) will have enhanced water security.

The project will work with national and local stakeholders to design and implement tangible solutions at the national and community levels designed to strengthen the overall management of water resources across the three countries. To this end, repairs and restoration of communal rainwater harvesting systems in highly vulnerable communities will be completed and support for remedial and restorative work that is essential for improved water resources management, enhanced biodiversity, ecosystem health and climate resilience will be provided. These interventions will bolster national and local water resource management capabilities in GRN, SLU and SVG. Ultimately, the project assumes that by supporting the implementation of gender-responsive community-driven initiatives to build resilient local water harvesting/conservation systems, communities will be able to redress water scarcity and will prove successful in securing that benefiting communities have access to reliable water sources for agricultural and personal use.

To underpin this work, the project will also focus on data-driven decision-making to preserve water quality and support water sector resilience access across the three countries. This will involve the establishment of digital infrastructure and the strengthening of capacities and systems for monitoring and planning. Further, sex-disaggregated data will be collected to identify the interlink between the use of water resource management technologies, gender inequality and access to markets. The project assumes that the digitization of historical hydro-meteorological data, combined with enhanced technical capabilities, institutional systems and coordination mechanisms will improve water monitoring, climate change modelling and adaptation planning and will be a key element for accessing climate finance, improving climate change and water availability projections as well as for producing models at a scale that are useful for making decisions on adaptation and water availability trends at a national level. The project further assumes that supporting communities alone will not suffice to meet the project's ultimate goal. As such, the project will work in strengthening national and governmental capacities, infrastructure, systems and policies for integrated water management.

The project will deploy international and regional technical assistance to support countries in designing gender-responsive monitoring and management strategies to support stronger national frameworks for effective water resources management. The project assumes that Government capacities can benefit from high-level technical capacity to update and strengthen national strategies on water, including capacity development and knowledge networks. To achieve this, the project assumes that selected territories in Grenada (to be defined during inception), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Union Island) and Saint Lucia (community to be defined during inception phase) prove to be of Government priority and will secure Government support, ownership and accompaniment.

Building Blocks <i>What is the framework?</i>	Actions <i>What are we doing?</i>	Outcomes <i>What are the results of our contributions?</i>	Evidence of Change <i>How do we know we are making a change?</i>	Impact <i>What is the change we are trying to achieve?</i>
 Capacity, oversight and transparency of actors	 Community driven initiatives that build local water management systems (output 1.1 and 1.2) Digitization of historical data to input into online water information system (output 2.1 to 2.3) Enhanced national knowledge on IWRM (output 2.4 and 2.5) Community based ecosystem restoration in critical watersheds (output 3.1 and 3.2)	improved national capacities to deploy resilient water systems Empowered stakeholders for improved water monitoring and governance Improved national water resource management strategies and enhanced biodiversity	 Improved availability of resilient water systems for agricultural and domestic use Increased digital historic data available for national planning and decision making  Reduced soil erosion	Increased access to community driven resilient water systems Enhanced ecosystem conservation for improved water resources management

The project assumes that government capacities can benefit from high level technical capacity to update and strengthen national policies on water, including capacity development and knowledge networks. Additionally, it is assumed that:

- by supporting the implementation of gender responsive community driven initiatives to build resilient local water harvesting/conservation systems, communities are able to redress water scarcity and shape public policy that will benefit vulnerable communities across the country, resulting in successful and tested experiences that may be scaled and replicated throughout the entire country
- engaging the community increases their ownership and voice and as such the sustainability of the project; and that communities have a wealth of knowledge and experience, that with their engagement and using innovative approaches, can unleash new solutions to these problems
- some of the initiatives, innovations and approaches in this project can be replicated and beneficial to other countries in the Eastern Caribbean and as such can be shared in the cross-country exchanges.
- Identified governments have the political will to commit to measures geared towards improved water security

RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The overall goal of the project is to enhance water security in the beneficiary communities supporting increased gender-responsive access and use of community-driven, nature-friendly, resilient water systems and enhancement of ecosystem conservation for improved water resources management and enhanced biodiversity. Activities, as outlined below, are consistent with recommendations emanating for country NAP and SASAPs along with the countries' national development priorities. The UNDP Multi-Country Programme Document (CPD) for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean (2022–2026), which encapsulates the UNDP contribution to the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNMSDCF) 2022–2026 for the Caribbean subregion, as well as the UNDP Strategic Plan, is strategically aligned to these results.

Output 1.1 Equipment Repaired and Restored for communal rainwater capture and Storage in Grenada

The project will refurbish two community cisterns including expansion of the associated water catchment area and refurbish/improve one communal/public water storage facility for agricultural use within the beneficiary community. These will be particularly beneficial to poor and vulnerable residents and will improve livelihoods by securing the availability and efficient use of water for agricultural purposes. Duplication with existing projects undertaking the same activities will be avoided.

Output 1.2 Equipment provided for rainwater harvesting and storage systems for small farmers in Union Island, SVG

Research in Union Island suggests that women's participation in civil society seems to be motivated by wanting to improve their communities as well as the quality of life for their families. In addition to tourism, there is some small-scale subsistence agriculture livelihoods in the community, including the production of root vegetables such as eddoes, dasheen and sweet potatoes. Some vegetables are also grown by local producers. As such this result will be achieved through the procurement and installation of 10 pilot rainwater harvesting and irrigation systems for women-led small family-operated farms in Union Island.

Output 2.1 Infrastructure provided for national online water information system

Activities to facilitate the achievement of the result will include the procurement of the needed equipment, licenses and software relating to the establishment or enhancement of national water information systems. Technical assistance relating to the development, installation and maintenance of the system, to facilitate continued use, will be undertaken.

Output 2.2 Strategy designed for data collection and training for staff

This output will facilitate the provision of technical assistance to identified national counterparts for the development or enhancement of workflow processes on data collection to ensure captured data is correctly fed into the system.

Output 2.3 Historical water data digitized and imported

This output will support the review and/or enhancement of national processes ensuring that data can be digitized and uploaded to the information systems. This output will also facilitate the upload of digitized data into the platform.

Output 2.4 Training and capacity building provided on climate-induced impacts on water resources and IWRM principles

Activities will result in the provision of high-level technical assistance and capacity development to national stakeholders (Governments, private sector, vulnerable communities and academia in Grenada, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines and Saint Lucia) to strengthen the development of national policies, infrastructures and data management systems on climate induced impacts on water resources and IWRM principles. Linkages will also be forged with regional bodies and mechanisms on water management through building capacity for IWRM at the national level.

Output 2.5 Capacity building to gender-inclusive design of water governance, monitoring and management, practices and strategies

Activities will result in the provision of capacity enhancement for national stakeholders aiming to strengthen national policies and systems for water governance and monitoring, ensuring updated documents encompass a gender inclusive design.

Output 3.1 Community-based ecosystem restoration in critical watersheds to build climate resilience in Saint Lucia

The focus of this result will be on rehabilitating critical forests and biodiversity ecosystems in 2 communities ensuring the provision of water-related ecosystem services. This will also include improving riverbank management and water quality by introducing and maintaining riparian buffer zones/strips and/or selectively re-introducing river reserves, expanding reforestation programmes in critical watersheds, expanding sustainable forest-based livelihood opportunities; activating community-based organizations for integrated watershed/natural resource management and mobilizing communities to implement sustainable land use practices in water catchments.

Output 3.2 Soil and water quality monitoring and advisory programme improved in St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Activities will support the beneficiaries through the development of gender-responsive training in the monitoring of changes in watershed land use practices and stressors at the farming and community level linked to the overall strengthened mainstreaming of biodiversity, water resource management and integrated natural resources management into conservation planning at the local level. Activities will also include the establishment of riparian buffer zones to prevent soil erosion and reduce contaminant loading into the streams.

Output 3.3 Cross Country Collaboration and exchange of best practices

To facilitate the sharing of exchanges regionally the project will include regional cross country engagement study tours and exchange of best practices which will be value-added noting the different types of interventions being proposed in the different countries.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The project will be implemented in a dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) comprising a **Project Coordinator**, a **Project Associate** for project and financial administration, 3 UNVs with professional expertise in biodiversity and water resources management as well as a part time Gender Expert to ensure that gender

aspects are adequately considered and incorporated throughout the project. The PMU will also rely on part-time support for procurement, M&E (monitoring & evaluation), communications, programme management and finance units within the UNDP Barbados and Eastern Caribbean Multi-Country Office.

Other capacity needs, including technical expertise required to implement activities at the country level, may be contracted by the PMU in line with existing resources. The PMU will be under the day-to-day guidance of the Cluster Head, Prevention Recovery and Resilience of UNDP Barbados and Eastern Caribbean. The PMU will be provided the authority to execute activities on a daily basis, as per this Agreement.

UNDP's expertise in the implementation of projects and programmes, in these emerging priority sectors and new fields of innovation, positions the agency as a key player in the Caribbean, providing support to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in promoting and implementing projects that increase the adaptability and resilience of both the island and the people to the impacts of Climate Change and Disaster Risks. These joint priorities, which are also strategically linked to the existing programming and projects being implemented by UNDP, will be complementary to the work and support to the project.

The project will be implemented directly by UNDP in collaboration with the Governments of each of the three islands and will include the active participation of civil society organizations, women's groups, scientific institutions, and academia. Furthermore, the project's national partners (government agencies) will work with a range of national and local civil society organizations to deliver the project activities on the ground especially social mobilization work that is essential to developing grassroots adaptation solutions and will ensure ownership and sustainability of the outputs.

Human Rights

UNDP will promote a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) in its work to improve water resources management and access to water and sanitation. An HRBA emphasizes both development outcomes and the process by which rights are realized. It focuses on the relationships of obligations and rights, and on improving the capacity of those with responsibilities to respect, protect and fulfill rights (duty bearers) to meet their obligations, and on improving the capacity of those that have rights (rights holders) to claim them.

UNDP will secure that during the inception and implementation phase of the project, the most marginal and vulnerable individuals and groups are identified and given special attention regarding this intervention. Furthermore, meaningful inclusion and participatory approaches will be undertaken to secure that the needs and interests of vulnerable groups in society are represented and that they are not further marginalized by more powerful groups in water decision making. By focusing on the relationships and capacities of right-holders and duty-bearers, a human rights-based approach will allow the project to emphasize the clear designation of roles and responsibilities, transparency in decision making, and accessibility and responsiveness of institutions, so that those who have responsibilities can be held to account.

Also note that UNDP launched a Human rights-based approach to integrated water resources management training manual and facilitator's guide at a global level. Related information will be utilized during implementation of this project <http://humanright2water.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Human-Rights-Based-Approach-to-IWRM.pdf>

Alignment

This project is aligned with existing initiatives and policies to ensure consistency with national development plans and strategies as well as enhancing the livelihood of sustainability actions. The countries would have outlined their water and biodiversity priorities signaling the urgent need for the protection and management of water resources through an integrated and strategic approach that accounts for climate change.

In addition, the proposed initiative is in alignment with Canada's environment and climate action programming area to support eligible countries in their efforts to transition to low carbon, environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and societies, in line with their national climate change strategies and action plans as well as outputs of the Japan Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (JCCCP) initiative including the Saint Lucia National Adaptation Plan and Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Water Sector (Water SASAP) 2018-2028.

In Grenada, the project will refurbish two community cisterns including expansion of the associated water catchment area and refurbish/ improve one communal/public water storage facility for agricultural use. This will be in alignment with:

- Outcome 2 and 3 of the Grenada Water Policy 2020 – Outcome 2 references “Increased water access, availability and quality” while outcome 3 relates to “Increased water use efficiency and conservation”. Output 2.2 of this policy references the promotion of the sustainable use of alternate water sources, such as RWH and water recycling and reuse, to ensure water availability under climate Change.
- Priority interventions identified in the National Adaptation Plan 2017 to 2021
- Gender-based Climate Resilience Analysis reports

Saint Lucia: In line with Saint Lucia Water SASAP, the project will rehabilitate critical forests & biodiversity ecosystems in 2 communities to ensure the provision of water-related ecosystem services; by improving riverbank management and water quality by introducing and maintaining riparian buffer zones/strips and/or selectively re-introducing river reserves, expand reforestation programmes in critical watersheds, expanding sustainable forest-based livelihood opportunities; activating community-based organizations for integrated watershed/natural resource management and mobilizing communities to implement sustainable land use practices in water catchments. Additionally, this is aligned to:

- Priority interventions identified in the National Adaptation Plan 2017 to 2021
- National policy on Wastewater Management 2017
- National Water Policy 2004
- Integrated Water Resources Management Plan Roadmap 2008
- Waste Water Management Plan
- -Gender based Climate Resilience Analysis reports

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: The project will install 10 pilot rainwater harvesting and irrigation systems for women-led small family-operated farms in Union Island consistent with the priorities identified in:

- Road Map toward Integrated Water Resources Management Planning for Union Island and St. Vincent and the Grenadines 2007.

- 2021 Post Disaster Needs Assessment for the WASH sector report based on the volcanic eruption of the La Soufriere volcano in the country tied to improving household water storage capacities and promoting awareness of rainwater harvesting (RWH) technology.
- National Adaption Plan
- Gender based Climate Resilience Analysis reports

The project will also satisfy UN conventions that the three countries have taken up. The conventions, including the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change), the Convention on Biodiversity, the UNCCD (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification) and the Kyoto Protocol will be supported by providing sustainable water management, reforestation and re-seeding measures.

Partnerships

UNDP will implement the project in partnership with the Governments of Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; and selected communities in Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia. Furthermore, academia, international research institutes (SIWI, WaterLex, Cap-Net, REDICA, IWRM, IICA), local NGOs, CSOs (Civil Society Organisations) and women groups will be engaged. While the final list of partners will be refined and available during the inception phase, UNDP envisions that it will work with the following partners relating to activities, in addition to government counterparts for interventions under this initiative:

Grenada

NGOs have been facilitating women's participation in natural resource management and building leadership skills for disaster mitigation, as well as promoting community water awareness and water resources management processes in rural Grenada. This will include the Top Hill Mt Womens Group which is an NGO is Carriacou and the Grenada community development agency.

Saint Lucia

UNDP will partner with organisations we have worked with previously and who have implemented Community Based Adaptation projects. These can possibly include:

- Canaries Improvement Community Foundation which is an environmental conservation organization
- Laborie Development Foundation
- ATLAS which is a youth organization

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

- Grenadines Network of rural producers
- SUSGREN inc
- Union Island Environmental Alliance

The above tentative list is based on previous partnerships and collaboration under the GEF SGP programme in the respective countries. At the regional level partnerships will be sought with those organizations where previous engagement was seen. These include:

Inter America Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

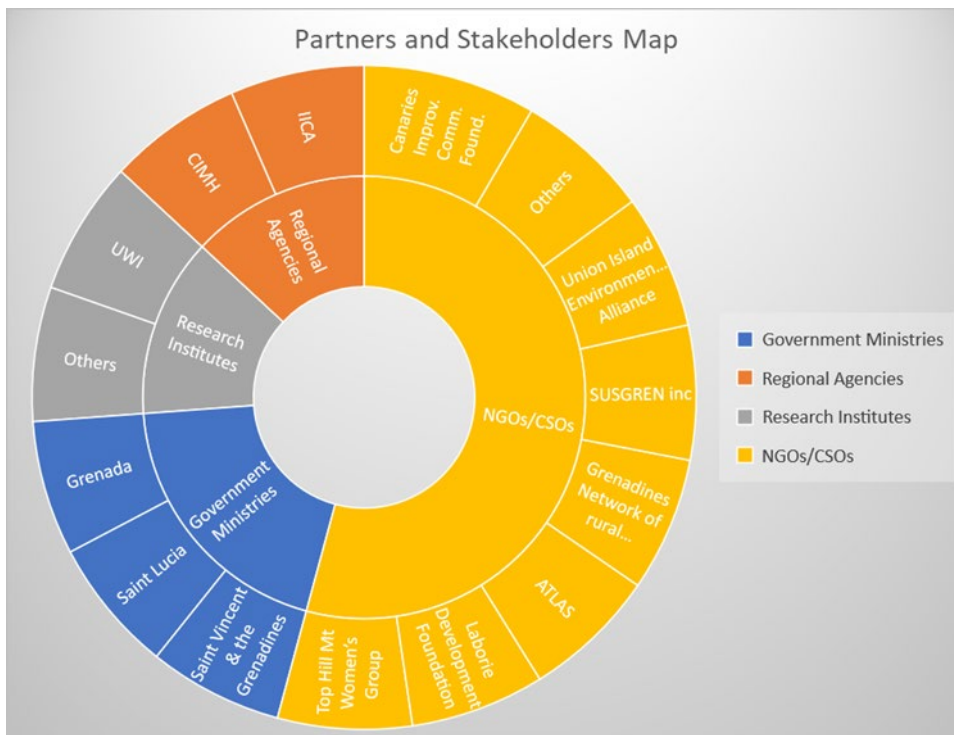
The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) is the specialized agency for agriculture of the Inter-American System that supports the efforts of Member States to achieve agricultural development and rural well-being. IICA has broad experience in areas such as technology and innovation for agriculture, agricultural health, food safety and quality, international agricultural trade, family farming, rural development, and natural resource management. Importantly and like UNDP, IICA has an existing presence within all the beneficiary countries.

Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology

Tied to the digitization of historical hydrometeorology data UNDP would collaborate with the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) to ensure there isn't a duplication of efforts. Additionally, collaboration with CIMH will improve sustainability of actions as CIMH is the institution with the regional mandate tied to improving meteorological and hydrological services and to assist in promoting the awareness of benefits of these services for the economic wellbeing of member countries, which includes those listed in the proposal. CIMH can also be a conduit to identify other potential partners in this space.

University of the West Indies

For possible hosting and continuation of the delivery of online modules around climate, water resources and IWRM principles.



UNDP Value Added

UNDP supports governments execute wide-ranging projects in ways that drive forward progress on national development priorities in line with the SDGs. Through strategic collaborations, UNDP helps to deliver **quality**

development results, with savings in time and funds, and strengthened institutions and implementation capacity reinforced by national ownership.

In short, UNDP offers:

1. Local presence on the ground,
2. The most extensive presence worldwide of the UN system, including in fragile contexts,
3. Long-standing, trusted relationships with Governments, and a whole-of-government approach to support the implementation of national development priorities
4. Effective project implementation, monitoring and evaluation oversight, risk management, development of bankable projects and capacity development expertise,
5. Convening power and integrator role at the country level,
6. Leader in transparency and SDG implementation,
7. Strict social and environmental standards for project implementation,
8. Investment de-risking and support to Governments in leveraging pooled, climate, public and private sector financing for development.

UNDP will also utilise its competitive advantage in procurement to allow for shorter and more timely procurement processes, while at the same time ensuring a high level of transparency. Additionally based on these lessons learnt and experiences our office will utilize existing networks of national, regional and international partners to support project implementation under this initiative. Partnership is at the heart of everything UNDP does. Our substantial expertise both in intellectual acumen and practical experience—cuts across diverse development issues and settings. These valuable assets combined with our long legacy of trust have made us a global partner of choice

UNDP has a long-standing commitment to transparency, with Country Offices publishing financial, procurement and programme information on respective websites on an annual basis. A member of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) since its creation in 2008, UNDP has led outreach efforts with partner countries and UN agencies to champion the new aid transparency standard and make it relevant for national development planning, public financial management, mutual accountability and other processes at country level.

Risks and Assumptions

#	Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner
1	Extreme climatic events and hazards (e.g., hurricanes, tropical storms, prolonged drought) jeopardize the measures introduced and consequently cause declines in livelihoods	Environmental	Adverse impacts of extreme climatic events (e.g., hurricanes and drought) can affect natural areas, biodiversity and the livelihoods of local communities living in the prioritized project landscapes	While adaptation to climate change is at the core of the proposed project, it will address mitigation of this risk by incorporating climatic projections in the watershed level plans,	PMU, Partner

			P = 2 I = 4		
2	Knowledge drain and implementation capacity constraints at government due to the staffing limitations (overall staff reduction) and limited incentives among different government agencies to work as a team	Structural	P = 3 I = 3	As part of the sustainability measures the proposed project will support the systematic capturing, analysis and dissemination the technical documentation, experiences and lessons learnt by the dedicated knowledge management actions, and through inclusion of biodiversity conservation implementation arrangements have been defined in a way that would complement existing government capacities in the delivery of activities in the target areas	PMU
3	Some farmers (landowners and landholders) who will be supported by the project are poor and vulnerable, with limited education. They might struggle to understand their rights in the context of the project	Social	Project credibility may be in question and delivery of targeted activities may be limited I = 3 P = 1	Project activities will benefit small farmers with the project holding additional consultations during project inception. A mechanism for addressing complaints, grievances, and suggestions will be developed that will serve to prevent or address conflicts that the project's actions may generate.	PMU
4	The project may not effectively incorporate gender considerations, thereby limiting women's participation in project implementation	Operational	I = 3 P = 1	The project contains activities and indicators disaggregated by sex to ensure gender mainstreaming. A gender expert will be hired with project resources to ensure that gender considerations are incorporated throughout project activities The project will also have support from the Gender Divisions to ensure that gender is effectively mainstreamed.	PMU

5	The project may potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats and /or ecosystems (forests) and ecosystem services (water provision and soil productivity in prioritized watersheds) and critical habitats and environmentally sensitive areas	Operational	Project activities to protect biodiversity and natural resources may be undermined I = 3 P = 1	The project will support biodiversity and improve habitat and ecosystem connectivity in production landscapes surrounding protected areas. All activities will be to improve environmental sustainability and biodiversity conservation. Project activities will support legal protection of threatened ecosystem, biodiversity assessments in and adjacent to legally protected areas and will reduce threats to key species in critical habitats. Specialists in these fields, under expert guidance, will be contracted to undertake the work	Project Manager; Implementing Partner
6	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse not given due attention	Operational	I = 3 P = 1	The Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) focal point for the project identified with clear TOR Trainings will be conducted / partner training supported to and ensure appropriate measures to reinforce SEA prevention Project will ensure implementing partners are informed of their duties and responsibilities regarding PSEA	PSEA Focal Point, PMU

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

The Strengthening Resilient Water Resource Management (W4R) in the Eastern Caribbean project targets 3 countries in the English-speaking Eastern Caribbean and will leverage opportunities for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC), through a commitment to continuous learning and information exchange between beneficiary countries and the wider Eastern Caribbean region. Recognising that across the countries there are variable capacities or advances in the three critical focus areas of W4R, the project will leverage these experiences and skills.

The project will also endeavour to leverage the engagement and leadership of the regionally-mandated agencies on these issues, like the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) and the University of the West Indies (UWI) as they already have established relationships with stakeholders in every country, and utilise SSC, collaboration and mutual exchange/support among their core approaches to learning and capacity building. This can even be extended to training and exchanges with the Pacific SIDS, which experience some similar challenges and vulnerabilities.

Digital Solutions

The project will facilitate and support locally driven solutions that consider gender equality by implementing and testing technologies that include the use and application of digital transformation for data collection, data management and facilitating knowledge networks that secure equal access and integrity of water resources. This will be implemented by building on local capacities and inputs (human resources, materials, knowledge, experience) while also promoting local employment to strengthen community livelihoods.

To the extent possible, the project will also work with UNDPs Corporate Digital Team to support national and regional agencies in the use of new emerging technologies on water data collection and data management in addition to incorporating other services from UNDPs wider digital offer in support of the proposal.

Knowledge

A communications strategy will be developed with the commitment to offering coherent and clear visibility. Project visibility will ensure that results as well as promotional information from the project are regularly communicated to target groups, decision-makers and the general public. Through the partnership with the Governments of the beneficiary countries and other partners, the project will produce illustrated and audio-visual documents with key messages that will allow the dissemination of the results to wider audiences.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The project has been designed so that community-driven Interventions help test, inform and drive national and sectoral policies on water harvesting and ecosystem restoration, providing best practices that can be replicated throughout the Eastern Caribbean.

Substantively the project will work towards promoting women's stewardship for nature by enhancing equality and fostering innovation as a complement to their participation in decision-making. By promoting their stewardship for nature, the project will address inequalities that limit their access and control of resources, recognize their contributions to conservation and sustainable use of resources and create opportunities to scale up/boost their contributions. This will be done by ensuring women's meaningful inclusion in water resource management as well as supporting women in holding decision-making positions in community-led solutions and activities for water resource management. Gender-specific activities, gender-disaggregated indicators and the associated indicators have been included in this proposal.

A sustainability plan will be developed within the first year of the project, the draft to be presented during the Project Board meeting. Sustainability plan would include clear transition arrangements/phase out developed with key stakeholders to sustain or scale up results including resource mobilisation and communications strategy

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

UNDP will contract a Project Coordinator (PC) to support the management and implementation of the proposal. The PC will advise the Steering Committee and have the primary responsibility for providing technical support and quality assurance for the overall implementation of the project.

The Project Coordinator will operate under the overall guidance of the UNDP senior management in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean and apply UNDP's rules and regulations. Additional support staff for processing finance, direct payments, procurement support, technical assistance, policy advice and logistical aspects of the implementation of the project will be assigned by UNDP without increasing the project's direct costs.

Short-term expertise may be brought on board on a consultancy basis to support the technical work under the supervision of the Project Coordinator. In addition, the Project Coordinator will require the rental and equipment of office spaces as well as purchasing of office equipment such as desks, chairs, laptops, printers, telecom equipment, etc.

The Project Coordinator may require the short or medium-term support of specialized consultants and experts to support with the implementation of the proposal, whom will be recruited within the cost envelope established for the management of the project and without additional budget requirements.

Furthermore, the Project Coordinator will coordinate with Government to promote an initial gender capacity building training on the importance of addressing gender issues in relation to the project and specific training on specific issues such as gender-responsive implementation, gender budgeting, and the importance of a gender-sensitive M&E that include gender indicators and reports. As such a Gender Expert will be hired during the initial phases of the project with this individual ensuring gender equality considerations across project activities.

UNDP Barbados and Eastern Caribbean Multi-Country Office will provide human resources, strategic sourcing and procurement support in identifying and onboarding relevant technical expertise required by the project. In addition, the MCO will assist the Project Coordinator with project finance including treasury operations and banking. Technical assistance will also be coordinated with and through the MCO, particularly as it relates to gender-responsive recovery, resettlement, reconstruction and other areas of interest. Project management services will support the Project Coordinator in areas of monitoring and evaluation; supervisory support, partnership building, reporting, advocacy and resource mobilization.

1 Project Associate, 3 national UNVs and 1 part-time Gender Specialist will also comprise the Project Management Unit.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK³

<p>Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework: Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (MSCDCF) (2022-2026) MSDCF Priority area 3: Resilience to climate change/shocks and sustainable natural resource management (output 3.3)</p>
<p>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Outcome 5: Caribbean people, communities, and institutions have enhanced adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender-responsive disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and mitigation Outcome 6: Caribbean countries manage natural resources and ecosystems strengthening their resilience and enhancing the resilience and prosperity of the people and communities that depend on them</p>
<p>Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 4 Indicator 4.1.1 Number of people directly benefiting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources</p>
<p>Project title and Quantum Project Number: Strengthening Resilient Water Resource Management (W4R) in the Eastern Caribbean. Project Number: 01000527</p>

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁴	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	FINAL	
<p>Output 1.1 Equipment repaired and restored for communal rainwater capture and storage in Grenada</p>	<p>1.1.1 Number of individuals (disaggregated by sex utilizing new/repaired equipment</p>	<p>Beneficiaries -Partner organizations -Government documents - Government statistics reports</p>	0	2023	0	0	0	60 (30f;30f)	60 (30m;30f)	120 (60m;60f)	<p>Survey -Interview -Focus Groups -Observing participants Collection semi-annually</p>

³ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

⁴ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁴	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	FINAL		
		Newspaper articles.										
	1.1.2 Evidence of time saved by women and girls on domestic chores based on equipment use ⁵	Women and girls	0	2023	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	-Surveys (before and also after installation of equipment) -Interview
	1.1.3 Number of systems refurbished and operational	Beneficiaries -Partner organizations - Government documents -Government statistics reports	0	2023	0	0	2	0	0	2	Survey Interview Focus Groups	
Output 1.2 Equipment provided for rainwater harvesting and storage systems	1.2.1 Number of individuals (disaggregated by sex and community) utilizing rainwater harvesting and storage systems	Beneficiaries Partner organizations Government documents	0	2023	0	0	30 (15m;15f)	50 (25m;25f)	20 (10m;10f)	100(50m:50f)	-Survey -Interview -Focus Groups	

⁵ This indicator will measure the change in the time spent by women and girls on house chores with current water management systems and after the use of equipment and how this improved their quality of life and allowed them to participate in other economic, recreational activities and rest.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁴	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	FINAL		
for small farmers in SVG		Government statistics reports										
	1.2.2 Evidence of time saved by women and girls on domestic chores based on equipment use	Women and girls	TBC	2023	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	Interviews Surveys (before and also after installation of equipment)
	1.2.3 Number of systems refurbished	Beneficiaries -Partner organizations -Government documents -Government statistics reports	0	2023	0	0	4	6	0	10	Survey Interview Focus groups	
Output 2.1 Infrastructure provided for national online water information system	2.1.1 Number of online systems established and operational	Beneficiaries -Partner organizations -Government documents -Government statistics reports -Newspaper articles	0	2023	0	0	1	2	0	3 (1 per country)	-Survey -Interview -Focus Groups	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁴	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	FINAL	
Output 2.2 Design a strategy for data collection and training for staff	2.2.1 Number of strategies for established for data collection	-Beneficiaries -Partner organizations -Government documents -Government statistics reports	0	2023	0	1	2	0	0	3 (1 per country)	-Survey -Interview -Focus Groups
Output 2.3 Design and import historical water data	2.3.1 Number of countries using the portal	-Beneficiaries -Partner organizations -Government documents -Government statistics reports	0	2023	0	0	0	1	2	3	-Survey -Interview -Focus Groups
Output 2.4 Training and capacity building provided on climate induced impacts on water resources and IWRM principles	2.4.1 Number of persons trained in IWRM principles (disaggregated by country and sex)	-Beneficiaries -Partner organizations -Government documents -Newspaper articles	0	2023	0	50 (25m;25f)	100 (50m;50f)	150(75m;75f)	0	300 (GRN 50m;50f: SLU 50m;50f: SVG 50m;50f)	-Survey -Interview -Focus Groups -Observing participants
	2.4.2 Number of persons utilising gender responsive online training modules	-Beneficiaries -Partner organizations -Government documents	0	2023	0	0	30	10	0	40	-Survey -Interview -Focus Groups -Observing participants

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁴	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	FINAL		
		-Government statistics reports -Newspaper articles										
Output 2.5 Capacity built to gender inclusive design of water governance, monitoring and management, practices and strategies	2.5.1 % of trained personnel utilizing skills learnt in gender inclusive design	-Training reports -Meeting reports -Newspaper reports	0	2023	0	10	35	0	0	45	-Interviews	
Output 3.1 Community-based ecosystem restoration in critical watersheds to build climate resilience in Saint Lucia	3.1.1 Coverage and scale of ecosystems with enhanced resilience to climate change (hectares and Kilometres)	-Beneficiaries -Partner organizations -Government documents -Government statistics reports -Newspaper articles	TBC	2023	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	-Survey -Interview -Focus Groups	
	3.1.2 Number of people (disaggregated by sex) directly benefiting from mechanisms for biodiversity, water, oceans and climate solutions	-Beneficiaries -Partner organizations -Government documents	0	2023	0	0	0	50 (25m; 25f)	150 (75m; 75f)	200 (100m;100f)	-Survey -Interview -Focus Groups -Observing participants	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁴	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	FINAL		
		-Government statistics reports -Newspaper articles										
	3.1.3 Number of trees planted	-Newspaper articles	0	2023	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	2,000	-Interviews -Observation	
	3.1.4 # of women reporting increased income from the cash for trees initiative	-Beneficiaries -Partner organizations -Government documents -Government statistics reports -Newspaper articles	0	2023	0	40	60	20	0	120	-Survey -Interview -Focus Groups -Observing participants	
Output 3.2 Soil and Water Quality monitoring and advisory programme improved in St. Vincent and the Grenadines	3.2.1 Number of people (disaggregated by sex) directly benefiting from mechanisms for biodiversity, water, oceans and climate solutions	-Beneficiaries -Partner organizations -Government documents -Government statistics reports -Newspaper articles	0	2023	0	0	50 (25m;25f)	150 (75m;75f)	50 (25m;25f)	200 (100m;100f)	-Survey -Interview -Focus Groups -Observing participants	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁴	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	FINAL		
	3.2.2 % reduction of threats to ecosystem functioning	-Beneficiaries -Partner organizations -Government documents -Government statistics reports -Newspaper articles	TBC	2023	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC ⁶	-Survey -Interview -Focus Groups -Observing participants
	3.2.3 Coverage and scale of ecosystems with enhanced resilience to climate change (hectares and Kilometres)	-Beneficiaries -Partner organizations -Government documents -Government statistics reports -Newspaper articles	TBC	2023	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	-Survey -Interview -Focus Groups
Output 3.3 Cross Country Collaboration and Exchange of Best Practices	3.3.1 % persons utilization knowledge gained to implement activities nationally	-Meeting Reports	0	2023	0	10	0	30	20	60	-Surveys Interviews	

⁶ Target to be determined during inception phase

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs. To this end, for each of the specific activities, a baseline will be established within the first six months of the project.	Quarterly	Monitoring missions, site inspections, beneficiary interviews, spot checks and stakeholder surveys will be undertaken to assess progress toward targets. Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	With participation of project partners as required.	
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. Audits for DIM projects will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log will be updated and maintained on a quarterly basis to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	With participation of project partners as required.	
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	With participation of project partners as required.	
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	With participation of project partners as required.	n/a
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	With participation of project partners as required.	
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)	Quarterly narrative and financial reporting will be prepared according to UNDP's corporate		

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
	defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.		requirements and will be shared with the donor if required.		
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Twice per year	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	With participation of project partners as required.	

Evaluation Plan⁷

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNMSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Mid-Term Evaluation	TBD	4.1.1 Number of people directly benefiting from initiatives to	5,6	2025	UNDP, donor and Implementing Ministries for each Country	USD 10,000 (see budget in the following section)

⁷ Optional, if needed

		protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources				
Final Evaluation	TBD	4.1.1 Number of people directly benefiting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources	5,6	2027	UNDP, donor and Implementing Ministries for each Country	USD 19,000 (see budget in the following section)

MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ⁸⁹¹⁰

EXPECTED OUTCOME	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year (USD)						PLANNED BUDGET (USD)	
			Y1 2023	Y2 2024	Y3 2025	Y4 2026	Y5 2027		Budget Description	Amount
Outcome 1: Improved national and local capacities to deploy resilient local water systems in GRN and SVG	Output 1.1 Equipment repaired and restored for communal rainwater capture and storage in Grenada	Activity 1.1.1: Inception phase and consultations	10,924.98					UNDP	Meeting and workshops	10,924.98
		Activity 1.1.2: Facilitation of workshops, training and capacity development	6,437.25	11,771.05				UNDP	Individual consultant	10,208.30
									UNDP	Publication and visibility
		Activity 1.1.3: Identification of location and refurbishment of two community cisterns including expansion of the associated water catchment area		160,782.86	94,133.38			UNDP	Materials and Equipment	254,916.24
		Activity 1.1.4: Identification of location and refurbishment/improvement of one communal/public water storage facility for agricultural use		166,927.62	100,549.98	23,855.24		UNDP	Materials and equipment	291,332.84
		Activity 1.1.5: Procurement of technical assistance to support activities	5,669.47	14,771.05		8,692.76		UNDP	Individual consultant	29,133.28
	Activity 1.1.6: Travel	636.35	2,954.21		3,692.76		UNDP	Travel	7,283.22	
	Sub-total for Output 1.1									611,798.97
	Output 1.2: Equipment provided for rainwater harvesting and storage systems	Activity 1.2.1: Inception phase and consultations	10,924.98					UNDP	Meeting and workshops	10,924.98
		Activity 1.2.2: Facilitation of workshops, training and capacity development. This will include the identification of beneficiaries for the intervention		29,133.28				UNDP	Individual consultant	20,133.28
							UNDP	Publication and visibility	9,000.00	

⁸ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

⁹ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

¹⁰ Figures included based on operational rate of exchange of 1.373 at 15 March 2023 based on the first tranche received. The total actual USD received will be based on the rate of exchange on receipt of each tranche

EXPECTED OUTCOME	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year (USD)						PLANNED BUDGET (USD)		
			Y1 2023	Y2 2024	Y3 2025	Y4 2026	Y5 2027		Budget Description	Amount	
	for small farmers in SVG	Activity 1.2.3: Procurement and installation of 10 rainwater harvesting and irrigation systems		73,855.24	216,966.59	36,927.62		UNDP	Materials and Equipment	327,749.46	
		Activity 1.2.4: Technical Assistance		21,747.76	7,385.52			UNDP	Consultancy Services Individual consultant	29,133.28	
	Sub-total for Output 1.2									396,941.00	
	Sub-total for Outcome 1									1,008,739.97	
Outcome 2: Enhanced capacities for digitization of historical hydro-meteorological data relating to improved water monitoring, climate change modeling and adaptation planning and access; to climate finance	Output 2.1: Infrastructure provided for national online water information system	Activity 2.1.1: Inception phase and consultations	7,283.22					UNDP	Meeting and workshops	7,283.22	
		Activity 2.1.2: Technical Assistance for development and installation of system	4,543.36	17,000.00	22,156.57			UNDP	Individual Consultant	43,699.93	
		Activity 2.1.3: Procurement of software, licenses and equipment		11,078.29	181,547.08	27,651.40		UNDP	Materials and Equipment Consultancy services	120,276.77 100,276.77	
		Sub-total for Output 2.1									271,260.02
	Output 2.2: Strategy designed for data collection and training of staff	Activity 2.2.1: Technical assistance for the development or enhancing of an existing workflow process on data collection to secure data collection is correctly feed into the system		18,463.81	25,236.12				UNDP	Individual Consultant	43,699.93
		Activity 2.2.2: Workshop and Capacity development			18,463.81	21,594.45			UNDP	Meetings and workshops	40,058.26
		Sub-total for Output 2.2									83,758.19
	Output 2.3: Historical Water	Activity 2.3.1: Technical Assistance		10,924.98				UNDP	Individual consultant	10,924.98	

EXPECTED OUTCOME	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year (USD)						PLANNED BUDGET (USD)	
			Y1 2023	Y2 2024	Y3 2025	Y4 2026	Y5 2027		Budget Description	Amount
	Data digitized and imported	Activity 2.3.2: Upload and digitizing available data		7,385.52	36,212.20	7,385.52		UNDP	Consultant Services	50,983.25
Sub-total for Output 2.3										61,908.23
	Output 2.4: Training and capacity building provided on climate induced impacts on water resources and IWRM principles	Activity 2.4.1: Inception phase and consultations	7,283.32					UNDP	Meeting and workshops	7,283.32
		Activity 2.4.2: Training workshops		7,385.52	7,078.91	7,385.52		UNDP	Meeting and workshops	15,849.96
		Activity 2.4.3: Technical Assistance	3,000.00	14,850.59	25,849.34			UNDP	Individual consultant	43,699.93
		Activity 2.4.4: Development of gender responsive Online Training Modules		33,234.86	46,472.86	29,542.10		UNDP	Consultant services	109,249.82
Sub-total for Output 2.4										182,083.03
	Output 2.5: Capacity built for gender inclusive design of water governance, monitoring and management practices and strategies	Activity 2.5.1: Inception phase and consultations	7,283.32					UNDP	Meetings and workshop	7,283.32
		Activity 2.5.2: Workshops		14,771.05	10,720.57			UNDP	Meetings and workshop	25,491.62
		Activity 2.5.3: Technical Assistance	3,405.78	25,523.10	14,771.05			UNDP	Consultant Services	43,699.93
Sub-total for Output 2.5										76,474.87
Sub-total for Outcome 2										675,484.34
		Activity 3.1.1: Mapping of communities						UNDP		

EXPECTED OUTCOME	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year (USD)						PLANNED BUDGET (USD)	
			Y1 2023	Y2 2024	Y3 2025	Y4 2026	Y5 2027		Budget Description	Amount
Outcome 3: Enhance knowledge for strengthening national water resource management strategies that advances community driven solutions that consider gender equality, environmental rights and incorporate nature based solutions to redress water scarcity and biodiversity	Output 3.1: Community-based ecosystem restoration in critical watersheds to build climate resilience in Saint Lucia	Activity 3.1.2: Inception phase and consultations to establish needs and types of trees to be used for reforestation activities	5,000.00	5,924.98				UNDP	Meetings and workshop	10,924.98
		Activity 3.1.3: Facilitation of workshops, training and capacity development. This will include identification of participants who will benefit from the programme including community sensitization		14,566.64				UNDP	Individual consultant Publication and visibility	10,566.64 4,000.00
		Activity 3.1.4: Cash for Trees Programme		66,469.72	107,604.36	29,542.10		UNDP	Grants	203,616.17
		Activity 3.1.5: 5 Community Nurseries facilitated		25,849.34	39,393.94	22,156.57		UNDP	Materials and equipment	87,399.85
		Activity 3.1.6: Technical Assistance	3,692.76	10,873.88				UNDP	Individual consultant	14,566.64
		Sub-total for Output 3.1								
	Output 3.2: Soil and water quality monitoring and advisory programme improved in SVG	Activity 3.2.1: Develop and implement a gender responsive land and water management training program to strengthen capacities of farmers and rural communities to facilitate sustainable practices, including application of field-testing and toolkits		14,413.34	11,078.29			UNDP	Consultancy services	25,491.63
		Activity 3.2.2: Establish riparian buffer zones using local vegetative species to prevent soil erosion and reduce contaminant loading into the streams through sustainable water resource management practices		14,771.05	47,055.42	5,908.42		UNDP	Consultancy services	67,734.89

EXPECTED OUTCOME	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year (USD)						PLANNED BUDGET (USD)	
			Y1 2023	Y2 2024	Y3 2025	Y4 2026	Y5 2027		Budget Description	Amount
		Activity 3.2.3: Support the establishment of composting units and the establishment of an earthen pond to serve the irrigation needs of farmers			56,786.63	44,313.15	30,000.00	UNDP	Consultancy services	101,099.78
									Meetings and workshops	30,000.00
		Sub-total for Output 3.2								224,326.29
	Output 3.3: Cross Country Collaboration and exchange of best practices	Activity 3.3.1: Inception phase and consultations		14,566.64				UNDP	Meeting and workshops	14,566.64
		Activity 3.3.2: Study Tours to each beneficiary country and the Exchange of Best Practices		25,849.34	10,056.26	36,927.62		UNDP	Meetings and workshops	72,833.21
		Activity 3.3.3: Convening 3 Regional Workshops focused on gender responsive community experiences		44,313.15	42,473.49	44,313.15		UNDP	Travel	
									Meetings and workshops	71,099.78
									Travel	60,000.00
		Sub-total for Output 3.3								218,499.63
	Sub-total for Outcome 3									773,900.21
Project Management	Project Coordinator		36,927.62	61,927.62	61,469.72	58,199.22	15,000.00	UNDP	NPSA	233,066.28
	Project Associate		18,463.61	30,234.86	30,234.86	28,599.61	9,000.00	UNDP	NPSA	116,533.14
	3 National UNVs		22,156.57	42,097.49	42,097.49	39,314.88		UNDP	NPSA	145,666.43
	Gender Expert (Part-time)		7,385.52	29,542.00	11,078.29	10,260.66		UNDP	NPSA	58,266.56
Monitoring			10,340.07	10,340.07	10,340.49	9,768.09		UNDP	NPSA	40,789.53
Project Evaluation					10,133.29		19,133.29	UNDP	Consultancy services	29,133.29
Direct Project Cost			22,922.00	44,070.92	44,070.91	39,070.91	5,000.00	UNDP		155,134.79

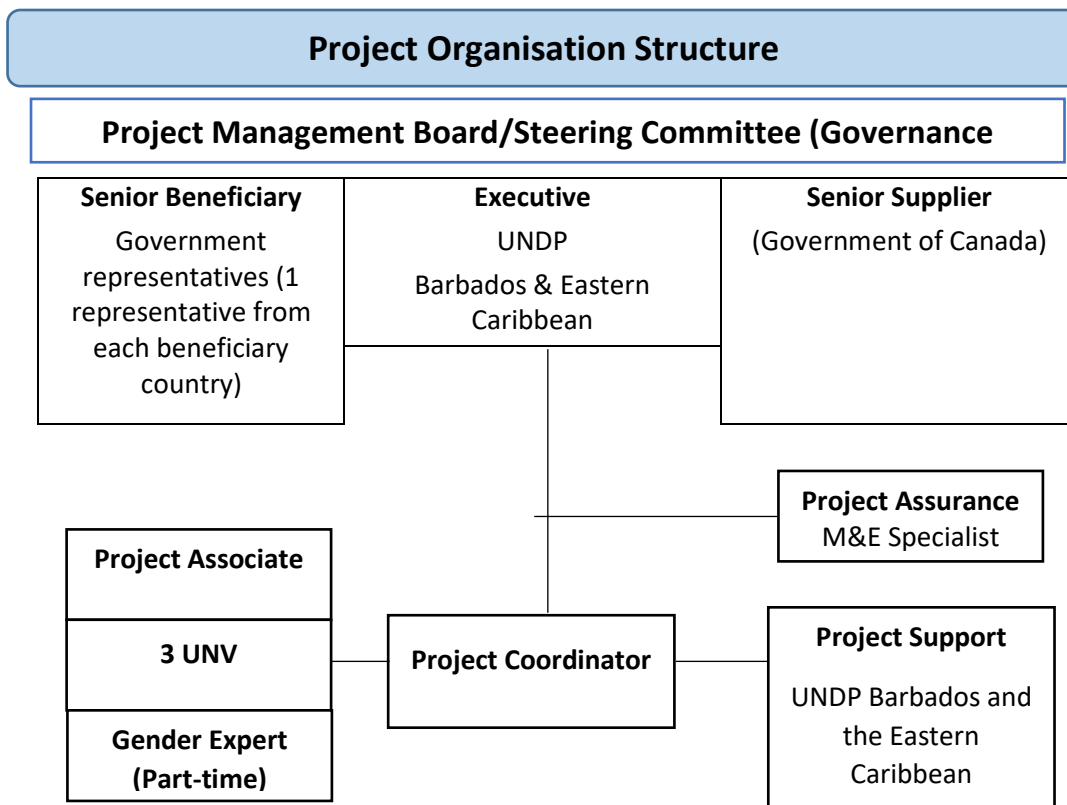
EXPECTED OUTCOME	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year (USD)						PLANNED BUDGET (USD)	
			Y1 2023	Y2 2024	Y3 2025	Y4 2026	Y5 2027		Budget Description	Amount
Sub-total			194,280.90	1,097,914.42	1,324,976.88	560,542.29	59,000.00			3,236,714.49
General Management Services (8%)			15,542.47	87,833.15	105,998.15	44,843.38	4,720.00	UNDP		258,937.16
Total Budget			209,823.37	1,185,747.57	1,430,975.03	605,385.67	63,720.00			3,495,651.65
RC Levy 1%			2,098.23	11,857.48	14,309.75	6,053.86	637.20			34,956.52
OVERALL TOTAL			211,921.61	1,197,605.05	1,445,284.78	611,439.53	64,357.20			3,530,608.17

The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.). The exact USD received is dependent on the exchange rate at the time the tranche is received. Costs are supported by valid costs estimates based on prevailing rates



GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented using the Directly Implemented Modality (DIM) by UNDP with the MCO assuming full responsibility and accountability for the implementation and overall management of it, including monitoring and evaluation of interventions, achieving the objectives and specific results and the efficient and effective use of resources. UNDP will apply the principle of Quality Management, by streamlining all internal working procedures, organisational structures and establishing standardised feedback and improvement mechanisms. UNDP will assume full responsibility and accountability for the implementation and overall management of the project, including monitoring and evaluation of interventions, achieving the objectives and specific results and the efficient and effective use of resources. The project costs are subject to direct project costing and operational services as per UNDP policy and procedures



The **Project Board** (PB) will be the highest body governing the project and will be a key mechanism for ensuring coordination and planning of activities across national and regional stakeholders and providing strategic guidance and advice for the implementation of the project. The PB composition should ensure the principles of national ownership, inclusiveness and balanced representation, as well as the need to have a

manageable size for effective decision-making. The PB is responsible for making, on a consensus basis, management decisions for the project when guidance is required by the implementing agency. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the execution of the project, or as necessary when raised by the implementing agency. Its main functions will be to: a) provide general advice to the project and maintain its alignment with objectives; b) provide advice on linking the project to regional and national priorities for achieving sustainable development goals; c) analyse results and outputs of project implementation and provide recommendations and technical assistance to the development of activities, d) review the project intervention plan. This approach ensures that the perspectives and synergies of the partners are captured and that there is ownership, promotion of sustainability and coordination with regional and national strategies (CDM Strategy, national work plans and recovery plans). The Project Board is proposed to meet twice a year

Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP), the Project Board may review and approve project quarterly plans when required and authorises any major deviation from these agreed annual plans. The Project Board plays a critical role in project monitoring and evaluations by quality assuring these processes and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems with external bodies

Potential members of the Project Board are reviewed and recommended for approval during the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) meeting. Representatives of other stakeholders can be included in the Board as appropriate. The objective is to create a mechanism for effective project management. The Board contains four distinct roles:

Senior Beneficiary: individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The primary function within the Board is to ensure the realisation of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Beneficiary representatives are responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The beneficiary representative's role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. For this project, the senior beneficiaries will be represented by no more than one national counterpart from each of the three beneficiary countries. Specific responsibilities of the beneficiary include to:

- Ensure the expected output(s) and related activities of the project are well defined
- Make sure that progress towards the outputs required by the beneficiaries remains consistent from the beneficiary perspective
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s)
- Prioritise and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes
- Resolve priority conflicts

The assurance responsibilities of the beneficiary representatives are to check that:

- Specification of the beneficiaries' needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiaries' needs and are progressing towards that target
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view
- Frequently monitor risks to the beneficiaries

The three country focal points (one per country) will perform the Senior Beneficiary function.

Executive: represents the project ownership to chair the group. For this project, UNDP Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean will assume this role. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The Executive must ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier. Specific responsibilities include to:

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible
- Brief Outcome Board and relevant stakeholders about project progress
- Organise and chair Project Board meetings

Senior Supplier: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding for specific cost sharing projects and/or technical expertise to the project. The primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. This includes technical guidance on designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, and implementing the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required.

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts

Project Assurance: this role is the responsibility of each Project Board member; however, the role can be delegated. The project assurance role performs objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, independent of the Project Coordinator, ensuring appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, or his designate, will provide quality assurance oversight.

The **Project Support** role provides project administration, management and technical support to the Project Management Unit. Such functions include support for administrative services, project documentation management, financial management, monitoring and reporting, and provision of technical support services. The UNDP Barbados and Eastern Caribbean office will function in this role.

The **Project Coordinator** will 1) ensure effective project management by maintaining the delivery of appropriate technical, operational, financial and administrative outputs, while tracking the project progress through monitoring, evaluation and reporting; 2) maintain collaborative working relationships among key

project partners and donors, through effective communication, consultation and reporting, and 3) align the project with UN values and UNDP priorities.

The Project Coordinator will work with Government in establishing a strong accountability guideline and mechanism for the use of funds in alignment with best international practices; as well as conducting regular project finance monitoring and assurance activities, including periodic monitoring visits and 'spot checks' of expenses and results achieved, to ensure prompt detection of any deviations from the project work plan and budget. The Project Coordinator will secure that monitoring and assurance actions encompass operational and financial considerations, as well as programmatic ones.

The **Project Associate** provides project administration, management and technical support to the Project Manager and by extension the project. Such functions include administrative services, project documentation management, financial management, monitoring and reporting, and provision of technical support services

Three **United Nations Volunteers (UNV)** who have specializations in biodiversity and water resource management will be responsible for technical inputs to all project activities and assure the quality of the activities in the field. They are also responsible for providing advice to national counterparts in close coordination with the PMU.

Gender Expert (Part time) will provide advice and guide implementation of project activities ensuring gender mainstreaming to the extent possible; and that gender is adequately considered throughout implementation

LEGAL CONTEXT

Where the country has signed the [Standard Basic Assistance Agreement \(SBAA\)](#)

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Governments of Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by UNDP (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure the best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDP DIM

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds¹¹ are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism, that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse (“SEA”) and sexual harassment (“SH”) allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.
6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

¹¹ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient:
 - a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [*or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document*], the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
 - b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
- c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient (each a "sub-party" and together "sub-parties") acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.
 - (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").
 - (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, each sub-party, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.
- d. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, sub-parties will and will require that their respective sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:
 - (i) Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

- (ii) Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
 - (iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
 - (iv) Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
 - (v) Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.
- e. Each sub-party shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.
 - f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.
 - g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
 - h. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
 - i. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
 - j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption other financial irregularities with due confidentiality.
Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's

Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

k. *Choose one of the three following options:*

Option 1: UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption, other financial irregularities or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

- l. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- m. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- n. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

ANNEXES

1. **Project Quality Assurance Report**
2. **Social and Environmental Screening Template** [[English](#)] [[French](#)] [[Spanish](#)], including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant. (*NOTE: The SES Screening is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities*).
3. **Risk Analysis.** Use the standard [Risk Register template](#). Please refer to the [Deliverable Description of the Risk Register](#) for instructions
4. **Capacity Assessment:** Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and HACT Micro Assessment)
5. **Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions.** The standard Project Board TOR can be found [here](#).
6. **On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner¹².** On-granting clauses for non-UNDP Implementing Partners can be found [here](#).

¹² Applicable for non-UNDP Implementing Partner as Grant Making Institution facilitating on-granting.

