

**ANNEX I - Project Proposal
For LPAC**

UNDP Project Initiation Plan (PIP)

**Commonwealth of Dominica-Climate Resilience Execution Agency for Dominica
(CREAD) / Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Blue and Green Economy**

**Enhancing Smart Sustainable Agriculture and Agro-Processing for Climate Resilience in
Dominica: Phase 1**

FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

approved

on 21st November 2023

at the 2nd meeting of the Joint Committee

*established under the Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation in the field of
Sustainable Development between the Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security and
CARICOM States*

Enhancing Smart Sustainable Agriculture and Agro-Processing for Climate Resilience in Dominica: Phase 1 (ESSAA-1)

Submitted by:	<i>Commonwealth of Dominica-Climate Resilience Execution Agency for Dominica (CREAD) / Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Blue and Green Economy</i>
Framework:	<i>Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation in the field of Sustainable Development between the Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security and CARICOM States</i>
Approved by:	<i>2nd meeting of the Joint Committee, held in New York on 21st November 2023</i>
Implementing subject:	<i>The Project will be implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), working closely with Climate Resilience Execution Agency for Dominica (CREAD) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Blue and Green Economy. (MoAFBGE)</i>
Expected duration:	<i>Maximum 18 months</i>
Expected start and end date:	<i>October 2024-March 2026</i>
Project summary:	The project, titled "Enhancing Climate Smart Sustainable Agriculture and Agro-Processing for Climate Resilience in Dominica – Phase 1" ESSAA-1, is Phase 1 of a comprehensive initiative that addresses critical challenges faced by Dominica's agricultural sector. The project seeks during this 1st phase to develop effective gender responsive mitigation and adaptation measures, by enhancing resilience to climate change in supporting sustainable agriculture and strengthening agro-processing. The project follows the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supporting specifically the attainment of the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) identified as priority for the MASE-CARICOM cooperation: SDG 5, 6,7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 17. The project also aligns with the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The project aims to support the sustainable and integrated management of resources; in particular water. The project offers gender responsive capacity-strengthening programs in climate-smart agriculture to empower vegetable farmers in the Morne Prosper community, enabling them to tackle climate-related challenges and improve food and water security. Gender sensitive stakeholder engagement is a core component, ensuring that the project aligns with local needs and priorities.

	In parallel, the project includes the retrofitting of an Irrigation distribution system in Morne Prosper to ensure climate resilience and support sustainable agriculture. The project will also establish the first of four Agro-Processing Technology Centers (APTEC) that will improve product quality and promote small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), with a focus on gender-responsive economic growth and resilience, reduced unemployment, and poverty alleviation, especially among women and vulnerable groups. The expected project outcomes include: - Disaster adaptation/mitigation measures, solutions and techniques strengthened through effective gender responsive participatory water resource management in farming communities; - Livelihood Resilience strengthened through the Integration of Inclusive Gender Sensitive Climate-Smart and Disaster-Resilient Technologies to Expand Sustainable Market Opportunities for Rural Farmers that considers gender equality and the empowerment of women; - Capacities of target communities and government agencies strengthened for effective gender responsive disaster risk reduction and climate smart agriculture practices, resulting in improved resilience and sustainability in the sector. The project supports economic growth, improved community resilience to climate-related challenges, gender equality and women empowerment, the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices, and in alignment with the SDGs. This multifaceted initiative is a significant step towards achieving Dominica's vision of becoming the first climate resilience nation while fostering a more resilient and sustainable future for the nation.
Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF/CPD): Resilience to Climate Change/Shocks & Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Outcome 6: Caribbean countries manage natural resources & ecosystems strengthening their resilience & enhancing the resilience & prosperity of the people and communities that depend on them. Output 3.3 The project is aligned with the 2022-2026 UNDP Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean Country Programme Document (CPD) for the following outcome: UNMSDCF 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, Outcome 3- building resilience and Output 3.3: Governments and communities have increased capacities to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change
MCPD: Priority area 1 (UNMSDCF pillar 1)	Economic resilience and shared prosperity. Priority area 2 (UNMSDCF pillar 3): Resilience to climate change and sustainable natural resources management.
Indicative Output(s)	GEN2- Gender equality as a significant objective

UNDP Strategic plan Linkage	Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systematic uncertainty and risk and other collaborative arrangements. Signature Solutions: Environment: nature-based solutions for development Women's empowerment and gender equality Keeping people out of poverty
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Context and background

Dominica's history is deeply intertwined with agriculture, and once served as the backbone of the economy, contributing substantially to GDP and being a primary source of rural employment. Even today, agriculture remains a pivotal force, contributing approximately 17 percent to GDP and employing around 25 percent of the working force especially in efforts to reduce rural poverty.

However, Dominica's agricultural sector faces substantial risks stemming from climate change. Recent severe weather events, such as the devastating Hurricane Maria in 2017 and the preceding Tropical Storm Erika in 2015, have inflicted significant damage. These events have not only disrupted agricultural activities but also posed a severe threat to water security, food security and the livelihoods of the island's residents.

In addition to these major weather events, Dominica grapples with recurrent secondary hazards, including droughts, landslides, and floods, which significantly impact agriculture, particularly in the realm of vegetable cultivation. The sustainability and resilience of the agricultural sector are crucial for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set for 2030.

Women are integral participants in Dominica's agricultural landscape, playing key roles in both the formal and informal sectors. The Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan (CRRP) places considerable emphasis on enhancing agri-business and food security, with a special focus on women actively participating in these endeavors. Notably, female-headed households face high poverty rates and possess limited assets, rendering them particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Within the project activities a gender analysis to unpack the problematic and show how differentially women and men and youth are affected by this phenomenon, what is the current status quo? Who is most disadvantaged or affected and what factors influence /account for the current gender gaps within the sectors targeted (vegetable cultivation, water management, agro-processing and agri- business) and what opportunities provided by the project to address those gaps/issues will be undertaken. Disaggregated statistics by sex will be important as well provide better statistic data.

Agro-processing stands out as a vital component within the agricultural sector which is under resourced. Dominica boasts approximately thirty cottage-level agro-processors, working with locally sourced raw materials for processing. While the industry holds great potential, many agro-processors encounter challenges tied to equipment and facilities, which affect the quality and viability of their products.

Despite the challenges posed by recurrent and increasing weather-related events, the agro-processing sector continues to operate though on a small scale, engaging in the processing of various products. The government recognizes the potential of agro-industries to stimulate economic growth, create employment opportunities, and at the same time ensure Dominica's resilience to climate change and improve the management of its natural resources.

Dominica has set forth its ambitious goal to become the world's first climate-resilient nation, as outlined in the CRRP. This project is dedicated to strengthening Dominica's agricultural sector by

promoting sustainable agriculture, climate-smart practices and agro-processing. It serves as a crucial step towards realizing the nation's vision of becoming a climate-resilient leader while fostering economic growth, reducing poverty, and enhancing climate resilience.

This project aligns seamlessly with ongoing initiatives within the Ministry of Agriculture, all of which fall under the strategic framework of the Agriculture Transformation Roadmap and the Gender-Responsive Agriculture Disaster Management Strategy. These initiatives focus on building capacities for the development and expansion of profitable and sustainable value-added agri-food businesses, with a specific emphasis on accessing niche markets at the local, regional, and international levels. Moreover, they are dedicated to fostering ongoing training and mentorship in critical areas such as business management, product development, and market access.

These interventions collectively enhance opportunities for the establishment of sustainable value-added production systems and encourage the development of new and alternative skills and livelihoods. This is particularly beneficial for women and youth, as it equips them not only with the capacities necessary for recovery in the aftermath of adverse hazards, but equally supports women's economic empowerment, income generation, poverty reduction and well being.

In addition, these efforts are highly complementary to the overarching objectives of establishing new or retrofitting existing climate-resilient integrated facilities at the community level. These facilities are instrumental in supporting preparedness and response strategies, ensuring that they are gender-responsive, and promoting the sustainability of local livelihoods.

Together, these initiatives work in synergy to create a comprehensive and cohesive approach to enhancing agricultural practices, building resilience, and fostering economic growth within the agriculture sector.

In summary, this project's core focus lies in fortifying Dominica's agricultural sector through the promotion of gender sensitive sustainable agriculture, climate-smart practices and agro-processing. It represents a pivotal stride towards achieving the nation's aspirations of becoming a global leader in climate resilience while fostering economic growth, poverty reduction, and heightened climate resilience. Further, the project will advance gender equality and human-rights considerations in all its interventions; and address some of the gaps to ensure equal access to climate-smart practices and environment solutions.

The project will contribute towards the achievement of the following SDGs, considered as priority under the Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation in the field of sustainable development between the Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security and the CARICOM States: See Annex1 for the project's contribution to the attainment of SDG goals and targets

Project Design:

The design of this PIP project has drawn knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned from UNDP and others that have informed the project design. UNDP, along with its partners, will drive these outcomes through strategic planning, gender mainstreaming, capacity building, and stakeholder engagement, leveraging lessons learned from previous initiatives and aligning with national goals.

The project strategically builds on the lessons learned and best practices identified from the recent projects in Dominica including Engender, CREAD, SSLR and GuyDOM to enhance its effectiveness and impact. Recognizing the importance of comprehensive planning, the new project incorporates detailed baseline assessments and clear targets for agricultural productivity, and forest management in addressing previous gaps in data and measurement. It emphasizes improved coordination and integration across various project components, ensuring that activities are interlinked and complementary to create a cohesive approach.

UNDP's Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) is rooted in principles like universality, indivisibility, non-discrimination, and participation, ensuring that development programs respect, protect, and fulfill human rights. These principles guide the process of development, focusing on the capacities of both duty-bearers and rights-holders.

A HRBA has been adopted in the development of this PIP and the associated activities. The project integrates a HRBA into its project design through a multi-faceted process, including utilizing its HRBA Toolkit and applying the UN Social and Environmental Standards, as well as through the application of human rights principles like universality, indivisibility, non-discrimination, and participation.

The UN Social and Environmental Standard along with the SESP, provide policy guidance and tools for designing and implementing high-quality projects that meet UNDP's social and environmental requirements. The SESP which has been done for this project guides project developers in identifying potential social and environmental opportunities and risks, ensuring responsible project development.

Sustainability and Impact Measurement

One of the major findings from recent projects in Dominica has been the lack of robust mechanisms to measure long-term impact and sustainability. This PIP addresses this by incorporating comprehensive monitoring and evaluation frameworks that track progress at both strategic and operational levels. It will also ensure alignment with national initiatives, such as the National Resilience Development Strategy (NRDS) 2030, focuses on sustainable economic growth, resilience to climate change, and people-centered development to enhance the sustainability of project interventions. By focusing on these areas, the project aims to build on recent projects legacies, ensuring that its activities contribute to long-term resilience and sustainable development of the country.

Direct beneficiaries include men and women small businesses, farmers, and producers. While indirect beneficiaries encompass the broader community. This initiative represents a comprehensive approach to enhancing resilience, addressing poverty, and promoting sustainable development, contributing significantly to the overarching goals of UNDP and development partner priorities.

Overall, the “Enhancing Smart Sustainable Agriculture and Agro-Processing for Climate Resilience in Dominica: Phase 1” PIP builds on recent Dominica specific project’s experiences and findings by addressing identified gaps and challenges. It aims to improve agricultural practices, enhance food security, advance forest management, and ensure sustainability through effective gender mainstreaming, impact measurement and alignment with national initiatives.

1. Project description

Development Objective:

The long-term goal of this project is to *enhance resilience through Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Smart Agriculture and Sustainable Agro-Processing*. This includes gender responsive and participatory water resource management, adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, which will enhance economic growth and improve overall community resilience to climate-related challenges. This multifaceted initiative is a significant step towards achieving the SDGs and Dominica’s international commitments while fostering a more resilient and sustainable future for the nation. The project comprises three main outcome objectives.

Outcome Objectives:

1. Disaster adaptation/mitigation measures, solutions and techniques strengthened through effective gender responsive and participatory water resource management in farming communities: A key objective is to upgrade the existing Irrigation distribution system in the community of Morne Prosper, reducing vulnerability and enhancing resilience against disruptions in water and food-supply caused by climate induced hazard and thereby reducing loss of production and farming income. This system will be comprised of water storage facilities, distribution lines to Farmgate and additional accessories to ensure system control and superior water quality. In the process the project will develop a model guide that will serve as a standardized reference for constructing similar facilities, consistent with national standards, ensuring consistency in maintaining resilient agricultural infrastructure throughout the region. It aims to support gender inclusivity through participatory approaches in addressing climate challenge.

2. Livelihood Resilience strengthened through the Integration of gender sensitive Climate-Smart and Disaster-Resilient Technologies to Expand Sustainable Market Opportunities for Rural Farmers: In this phase, the project's primary objective is to establish Agro-Processing Technology Centers (APTECs) for traditional crops such as casava, toulona, ginger, cocoa, herbal tea, etc.. The project's initial focus is on creating one of the four planned model APTECs throughout Dominica, with the overarching goal of significantly strengthening the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector. These centers will serve as vital catalysts for improving equal market access for all and enhancing the sustainability of agricultural livelihoods in hazard-prone communities. A key aspect of this endeavor is the reinforcement of local mechanisms aimed at integrating vulnerable farmers (men, women and youth) into both new and existing markets. This integration is achieved by improving product quality, adhering to higher standards, and enhancing the overall viability of agricultural businesses. The project's multifaceted approach not only contributes to economic growth, job creation and retention, and poverty reduction but also addresses broader societal issues, such as unemployment, crime, and violence.

3. Capacities of target communities and government agencies strengthened for effective gender responsive disaster risk reduction and climate smart agriculture livelihood approaches, resulting in improved resilience and sustainability in the sector: The primary objective in this component is to provide targeted training programs in climate-smart agriculture and climate services, specifically for vegetable farmers in the Morne Prosper community. This training will empower farmers with the knowledge and skills necessary to apply climate and disaster-resilient livelihood approaches, helping them confront challenges posed by various hazards like drought, pests, and diseases, which can result in low production and economic losses due to climate variability. In parallel, National expertise will also be enhanced by direct capacity building for agricultural extension officers and other technicians to allow them to provide comprehensive guidance and support for more gender-responsive disaster risk reduction planning. Ultimately, the goal is to enhance resilient livelihoods within the community and enable more effective adaptation to climate-related challenges.

Target groups

Name	Type	Location	Number	Women/youth	Description
Small and medium-size agro-processors	Direct	Grandbay	30	At least 20 women At least 45% youth	<u>Needs:</u> • Improve climate resilience and disaster preparedness. • Increase productivity and product quality. • Enhance market penetration and commercialization opportunities. <u>Project actions:</u> • Access to regional disaster proofed APTECs, with power washing and drying equipment, central grinders, labelling machine, solar panels. • Training of equipment
Women Vegetable farmers	Direct	Morne Prosper		80F:	<u>Needs</u> • Improve facility for rainwater harvesting. • Enhanced drought mitigation against climate variability • Enhanced capacity to employ climate information in agricultural decision-making. <u>Project Actions</u> • Access to refurbish facility for rainwater harvesting with 2000-gallon storage tanks. • Training of agricultural Farmers for application of PICSA to improve risk resilience.
20 communities	indirect	Southern Agricultural Region		50:50 (50F)	<u>Needs:</u> • Improve climate resilience and disaster preparedness. • Access to economic and quality food.

Name	Type	Location	Number	Women/youth	Description
Staff of the bureau of standards	direct	Dominica Bureau of Standards	8		Needs: Project actions: collection of data, training.
Extension Services staff of Division of Agriculture	Direct	Division of Agriculture	15		Needs - AEOs, Met Officers providing consistent climate advisory services to farmers. Project Action - Training of agricultural extension officers (AEOs) for application of PICSA to improve risk resilience.
General public	indirect	country-wide	20,000 households		Conduct public awareness and education of the General public on appropriate actions towards CSA practices.

Theory of Change Given that this is PIP the Theory of Change (ToC) is simplistic for the "Enhancing Smart Sustainable Agriculture and Agro-Processing for Climate Resilience in Dominica: Phase 1" project outlines a comprehensive framework designed to achieve desired outcomes and impacts by clearly identifying the necessary conditions and causal pathways connecting project activities to intended results.

At the input level, the project requires essential resources, including financial resources amounting to US\$ 719,935, human resources comprising project staff and local experts, partnerships with various government ministries, NGOs, and community organizations, as well as the deployment of technologies and infrastructure. These inputs are crucial for facilitating the project's activities.

The activities designed to leverage these inputs include:

- upgrade the existing Irrigation distribution system in the community of Morne Prosper, reducing vulnerability and enhancing resilience against disruptions in water and food-supply caused by climate induced hazard and thereby reducing loss of production and farming income.
- establishing Agro-Processing Technology Centers (APTECs) for traditional crops such as casava, toulona, ginger, cocoa, herbal tea, etc.. The project's initial focus is on creating one of the four planned model APTECs throughout Dominica, --with the overarching goal of significantly strengthening the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector.
- targeted training programs in climate-smart agriculture and climate services, specifically for vegetable farmers

These activities are expected to yield several outputs. Increased agricultural productivity and improved food security will be key outcomes, along with enhanced forest and watershed management practices. As a result of these outputs, the project seeks to achieve significant

outcomes, including enhanced resilience of the community to climate-related shocks, water security, sustainable economic growth driven by diversified agricultural activities, and improved social cohesion.

Ultimately, the intended impact of the project is to enhance resilience through Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Smart Agriculture and Sustainable Agro-Processing.

No diagram has been developed for the ToC.;

Result Chain

LONG-TERM GOAL	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS
Enhance resilience through Gender Sensitive Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Smart Agriculture and Sustainable Agro-Processing	OC 1: Disaster adaptation/mitigation measures, solutions and techniques strengthened through effective water resource management in farming communities.	OP1.1 Model guidelines for the construction of Resilient Irrigation distribution system developed. - OP1.2 Validation and prioritisation exercises with national stakeholder for resilient rainwater harvesting facilities held. - OP 1.3 Irrigation distribution system fully renovated. - O.P 1.4 Farmers capacity enhanced in for application of PICSA to improve risk informed for resilience. - OP 1.5 Gender equality analysis in resilience planning and agribusiness.	- No. Of guidelines of resilient rainwater harvesting developed. - No. of women, men and youth farmers practicing risk mitigation and climate change adaptation measures for livelihood strengthening (70%W;30%M) - No. of rain harvesting facilities fully renovated. - % of farmers applying PICSA as part of their farming practices - No. of women, girls and vulnerable populations reporting improved quality of life through use of technologies.

	OC 2: Livelihood Resilience strengthened through the Integration of Climate-Smart and Disaster-Resilient Technologies to Expand Sustainable Market Opportunities for Rural Farmers	- OP 2.1 Climate smart APTEC fully retrofitted. - OP 2.2 Farmers and agro-processors trained in CSA and gender responsive approaches. - OP 2.3 Agricultural input (seeds, tools, material and equipment) procured for agro processors relating CSA practices. - OP 2.4 Capacity enhanced for Agro-processors groups and cooperative especially women and youth in accessing new and existing markets applying sustainable approaches. - OP 2.5 Public awareness and education of the general public on appropriate actions towards CSA practices.	- n. of agro-processors using APTECs - % agro-farmers (men, women and youth) processors apply CSA practices - % of agricultural inputs procured and being utilized - % increase in local, sustainable agricultural production. - % increase in public awareness on food security and climate change.
	OC 3: Capacities of target communities and government agencies strengthened for effective disaster risk reduction and climate smart agriculture practices, resulting in improved resilience and sustainability in the sector	- OP 3.1 Agricultural extension officers (AEOs) and farmers trained in PICSA application to improve risk resilience	% of government technical officers (AEOs, Met office staff) and farmers (men, women and youth) demonstrating enhanced capacity to provide / use climate advisory services

Table 2: Results Chain

Work Breakdown Structure

WP	WP LEADER	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	TASKS	DELIVERABLES
<i>Title</i>	<i>Entity responsible for WP implementation</i>	<i>Project output(s) to which the WP contributes</i>	<i>Subdivision of the WP in activities</i>	<i>Subdivision of the activities in tasks (optional)</i>	<i>Tangible and intangible, directly produced by the activities/deliverables</i>
WP 1 Model Guideline for Resilient Irrigation distribution system		Validation of a Model guidelines for the construction of Resilient Rainwater harvesting Facility	Design and draft model plan	2 stakeholder consultations Validations workshops	Consultation reports Workshop reports Digital and physical copy of Model guideline
WP 2 Refurbishment and retrofitting of irrigation distribution system.		Fully established model facility for irrigation distribution	Implementation of the model facility for irrigation distribution	a) Site assessment report b) Labour mobilization c) upgrade and retrofitting d) Create List of materials and equipment e) equipment sourcing f) equipment shipping g) transportation of equipment to Dominica	a) Site Assessment Report b) Contracting of procurement, Building and procurement services, c) Handover of the completed facility
WP 3 - Establishment of a Model regional Agro-processing Technology Centre (APTECs) situated in the community of Grandbay in the Southern part of Dominica. .	Climate Execution Agency for Dominica (CREAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Green and Blue Economy (MoAFBGE)	Retrofit and equip of Model Agro-processing Technology Centres (APTECs) in strategic locations in the Commonwealth of Dominica.	1) Clearing and retrofitting of sites 2) Purchase and installation of equipment 4) Training and capacity building	WP sub. 1 <u>activities</u> a) visit to sites b) technical assessment c) labour mobilization d) upgrade and retrofitting WP sub 2 <u>activities</u> a) resource processing b) equipment sourcing c) equipment shipping d) transportation of equipment to Dominica e) clearing and storing WP sub. 3 <u>activities</u> a) labour mobilization b) installation and testing	a) confirmation of site b) cost estimate for retrofit c) contractor to retrofit. d) retrofitted space. a) funds for procurement b) equipment c) transportation of equipment d) equipment in country e) equipment on project site a) contractor to install equipment b) equipment installed, APTEC functioning

WP	WP LEADER	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	TASKS	DELIVERABLES
			5)Monitoring, Evaluation, and reporting	WP sub. 4 <u>activities</u> a) caretaker training b) training of users c) training of staff of Bureau of Standards WP sub. 5 <u>activities</u> a) monitoring, evaluation and reporting b) formal launch and testing	a) knowable caretaker b) knowable users c)knowable staff a) project completion report b) commissioning of APTECs
WP 4 Capacity building of vulnerable communities for the application of PICSA and CSA training modules			Traning workshops	a) Identification of Facilitator b) Training venue allocation and workshop logistics c) Community mobilization	Delivery of 12 sessions with farming groups and communities
WP 5 Dissemination and communication			Conduct public awareness and education of the general public, government. and the media on the availability of information and appropriate actions toward the improved disaster resilience in agriculture sector. National Awareness campaign on food security and waste management, climate change, healthy nutrition, benefits of local, organic food	Produce and distribute communication materials to disseminate. Results and lessons learnt	2 Project Video production Dissemination billboard, poster and Infographic for social media and physical spaces
Coordination and Management	UNDP	Established governance structure for project implementation	Set up of Project management unit	Develop ToR for respective role in PMU, Technical advisory group and other governance mechanism	Hiring of technical staff

WP	WP LEADER	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	TASKS	DELIVERABLES
Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning	UNDP		Collection of data on project implementation, including foreseen indicators preparation of biannual progress technical and financial reports and of final reports Collection of lessons learned, best practices.		Baseline survey Field Reports

Table 3. Work Breakdown Structure

2. Results Framework

LONG-TERM GOAL: Enhance resilience through Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Smart Agriculture and Sustainable							
Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF: SDCF: Resilience to Climate Change/Shocks & Sustainable Natural Resource Management. Outcome 2: The Caribbean has fully transitioned to a more diversified and sustainable economy that supports inclusive and resilient Outcome 5: Caribbean people communities, and institutions have enhanced adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender responsive Disaster adaptation and mitigation Caribbean people, communities, and institutions have enhanced adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender r							
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Priority Area 1: Economic resilience and shared Prosperity Priority Area 2: Resilience to climate change and sustainable natural resource management.							
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systematic uncertainty and risk and other collaborative arrangements. Output 3.3 The project is aligned with the 2022-2026 UNDP Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean Country Programme Document (CPD) for the countries manage natural resources and ecosystems strengthening their resilience and enhancing the resilience and prosperity of th them, Outcome 3- building resilience and Output 3.3: Governments and communities have increased capacities to adapt to and mit							
Signature Solutions: 3. Resilience: 3.4 Integrated development solutions <u>implemented</u> to address the drivers of irregular and forced migration, enhance the resilience o communities, and expand the benefits of human mobility 3.4.2 Number of people on the move and host communities benefiting from integrated and targeted interventions, including on strengt • People in host communities ○ Female ○ Male ○ Sex-disaggregated data unavailable 3. ENVIRONMENT 4.1 Natural resources <u>protected</u> and <u>managed</u> to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods 4.1.1 Number of people directly benefitting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources: • Female • Male • Sex-disaggregated data unavailable							
RESULT LEVEL	RESULT N. and DESCRIPTION ¹	INDICATOR <i>Method of measurement</i>	UNIT	BASELINE <i>Initial value</i>	TARGET <i>Project targets²</i>		
					Y1	Y2	Fin
OC 1: Disaster adaptation/mitigation measures, solutions and techniques strengthened through effective water	Irrigation distribution system Model guidelines for the construction of Irrigation distribution system	No. Of guidelines of resilient irrigation distribution system developed.	#	0	1		1

resource management in farming communities	Validation exercises with national stakeholder for validation and prioritisation of resilient rainwater harvesting facilities held	No. of farmers practicing risk mitigation and climate change adaptation measures for livelihood strengthening	#	0	2		2
	Irrigation distribution system fully renovated	No. of irrigation distribution systems fully renovated	#	0	1		1
	Capacity enhanced in for application of PICSA to improve risk informed for resilience	% of farmers applying PICSA as part of their farming practices	%	0	30	20	50 (M 25, F 25)
OC 2: Livelihood Resilience strengthened through the Integration of Climate-Smart and Disaster-Resilient Technologies to Expand Sustainable Market Opportunities for Rural Farmers	Natural resources <u>protected</u> and <u>managed</u> to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods	Number of people directly benefitting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources: • Female • Male • Sex-disaggregated data unavailable	#	0	20	30	50 (M 25, F 25)
	Climate smart APTEC fully retrofitted.	No. of agro-processors using APTECs	#	0	1		1
	farmers and agro-processors trained in CSA and gender responsive approaches.	% agro-processors apply CSA practices	%	0	30		30
	agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, material and equipment) procured for agro-processors relating to CSA practices	% of trained farmers obtaining climate resilient investment in agriculture	%	0	30		30
		% of agricultural inputs procured and being utilized	%	0	100	100	100
	Capacity enhanced for agro-processors groups and cooperative especially women in accessing new and existing markets applying sustainable approaches.	No. of farmers fulfilling new agreements for supply of value-added agricultural products to domestic markets	#	0	20		20 (M 10, F 10)
		% increase in public awareness on CSA practices	%	20%			
		% increase in local sustainable agricultural production	%	0	5	15	20

	Conduct public awareness and education of the General public of appropriate actions towards CSA practices	No of awareness activities on CSA.	#	0	4		4
	Integrated development solutions implemented to address the drivers of irregular and forced migration, enhance the resilience of migrants, forcibly displaced and host communities, and expand the benefits of human mobility	3.4.2 Number of people on the move and host communities benefiting from integrated and targeted interventions, including on strengthening social cohesion: • People in host communities ○ Female ○ Male ○ Sex-disaggregated data unavailable	#	0	20	30	50 (M 25, F 25)
OC 3: Capacities of target communities and government agencies strengthened for effective disaster risk reduction and climate smart agriculture practices, resulting in improved resilience and sustainability in the sector	Agricultural extension officers (AEOs) and farmers trained for application of PICSA to improve risk resilience	% of government technical officers (AEOs, Met office staff) to farmers demonstrating enhanced capacity to provide climate advisory services	%	0	5	20	25

Table 4. Results Framework

Monitoring Plan

The Monitoring Plan identifies progress and final targets for outcome and output results, and appropriate indicators to monitor the progress towards their achievement throughout the project lifecycle.

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
	Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.				
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.		2,000
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.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision-making.	At least every 6 months	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		2,000
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-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.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)			2,000
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.	Six monthly	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		2,000

UNDP Comparative advantage

UNDP is the lead United Nations agency on international development working in 170 countries and territories to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality. UNDP help countries develop policies, leadership skills, partnerships and institutional capabilities to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDPs work is centred around six core development areas, known as signature solutions: poverty and inequality, governance, resilience, environment, energy and gender equality.

UNDP's comparative advantage in Dominica is in its on-the-ground presence, its longstanding relationship and partnerships with government and local stakeholders, its impartiality, and its ability to adapt to address emerging development priorities hence leading foster mutually beneficial relationships with multiple partners on the ground. UNDP is the largest UN development agency in Dominica.

Communication & Visibility

All communications related to project will be led by UNDP. UNDP will prepare a communication strategy/plan during the inception phase of the project and carry out public information campaigns for specific activities. UNDP commits to full acknowledgement of the India-UN Fund and stakeholders during all communication activities and with development partner branding. Commitment to India-UN Fund visibility (detailing specifics relating to the project in terms of branding of project equipment/structure, activities, and outreach engagements). This will include appropriate signage (signs, stickers etc) with acknowledgment of India UN fund and use of the fund logo and funds information.

UNDP will also provide quarterly reporting through UNOSSC as Secretariat in line with the Fund's requirements. A communications plan has been developed (as a living document) for this project.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The project is embedded within Government priorities and is seen as a first phase with the second phase been parger in scale.

The project will develop in its first year a sustainability plan including timelines for phasing down, phasing out and phasing over to stakeholders. Opportunities for scaling up similar interventions will also be included in the sustainability plan which is developed by the project with the submission of the second phase document 4 months before the end of the current phase. This would include a "phasing over" to the new phase.

4. Governance and management arrangements – implementation

4.1. Implementation

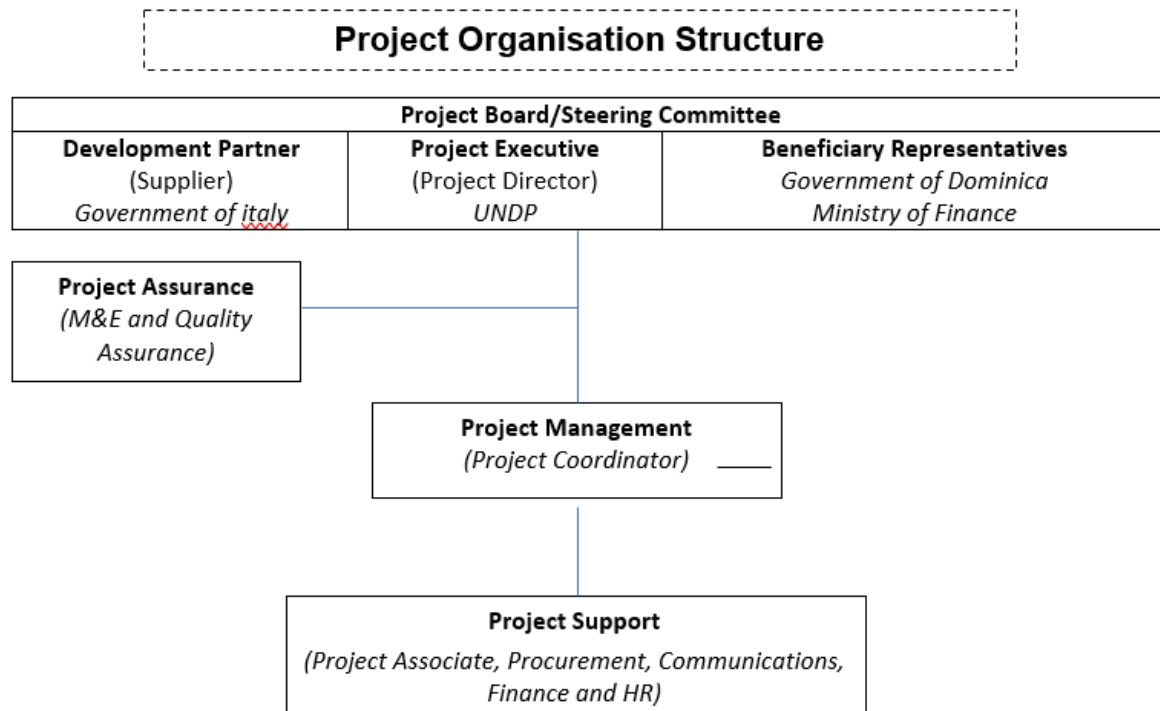
The project is aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan outcomes (Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systematic uncertainty and risk and other collaborative arrangements. Signature Solutions: Environment: nature-based solutions for development Women's empowerment and gender equality, and Keeping people out of poverty).

The project will be executed under UNDP's direct implementation modality (DIM) as per the DIM project management implementation guidelines agreed by UNDP and national governments. In this regard, the UNDP offices in Barbados and the OECS with direct lead from the Dominica project Office will be the Implementing Agencies for this project and will be jointly responsible and accountable for project implementation. Having responsibility for project implementation, UNDP will have a dedicated a Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU will be entrusted to support UNDP to deliver on the outputs outlined in this project document. The PMU will be responsible for the day-to-day management and coordination of the project, under the supervision of the UNDP offices. The PMU will be comprised, 1 Project Manager, and part time project administration support Other short-term support may be contracted by the PMU.

This project will be implemented by UNDP (Direct Implementation Modality – DIM). The management arrangements for implementing this project will comprise the following:

- Project Board (PB) to provide overall policy and strategic guidance.
- Project Review Committee to provide strategic technical oversight to the project for effective implementation, including building synergies with ongoing activities in the countries and the region and ensuring alignment with regional objectives.
- The (PB is responsible for making management decisions for the project, when guidance is required by the Project Manager. The PB will have overall authority over the project and is responsible for its initiation, direction, review and eventual closure, and will meet at a minimum once per year.

The PB is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver high quality outputs, contributing to the stated project outcomes in the project document. Within the confines of this project, the PB will be the highest decision-making authority in accordance with UNDP's project management procedures, regulations, rules and policies as outlined in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP). Minimum requirements for a project's governance arrangements include stakeholder representation (i.e.: UNDP, national partners, beneficiary representatives, donors, etc.) with authority to make decisions regarding the project. The project's management arrangements must include, at minimum, a project manager and project assurance that advises the project governance mechanism.



The PMU will be under the day-to-day guidance from the Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP Barbados and OECS or their designates. The PMU will be provided the authority to manage components on a daily basis as per the boundaries established by this project document. The UNDP office Barbados will be responsible for services related to recruitment of project staff and consultants, travel, sub-contracting, organisation of regional workshops, etc. The costs of the UNDP services will be borne from the direct project costs budget. UNDP will undertake regular oversight of project implementation including management arrangements, annual work planning and in-situ monitoring, financial and results management, evaluation and project closure.

UNDP, assuring the overall quality control and oversight for this initiative (especially on substantive results monitoring and financial management), will report to the Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security on an annual basis using MASE Progress Technical and Financial Report templates (the first one to be submitted 3 months after the project document has been signed). More frequent updates can also be provided between project performance evaluations in response to any particular requirements or preferences of the donor.

The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project steering committee) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Project Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Steering Committee

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.. The PSC will include at a minimum the government and UNDP.

The Grievance Redress mechanism in the project will include information on UNDP cooperate GRM and a project specific email will be established. The project will developed a monitoring and evaluation plan requiring quarterly reporting to the donor. to complement the government GRM the project will also advertise the UNDP GRM and provide a Dominica email which can be used. The Government of Dominica has robust GRM in place and these are complemented by the UNDP policies <https://ses-toolkit.info.undp.org/response-mechanisms>

Responsible Party

A Responsible Party is defined as an entity that has been selected to act on behalf of the Implementing Partner on the basis of a written agreement to purchase goods or provide services using the project budget. In addition, the Responsible Party may manage the use of these goods and services to carry out project activities and produce outputs. All Responsible Parties are directly accountable to the Implementing Partner in accordance with the terms of their agreement or contract with the Implementing Partner. Implementing Partners use Responsible Parties in order to take advantage of their specialised skills, to mitigate risk and to relieve administrative burdens.

For this project, Responsible Parties will include Climate Resilience Executing Agency (CREAD). For more detailed oversight of project progress at a national level, it is proposed that national working groups be established, or existing inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms be used to provide technical guidance and implementation support. This is particularly important given the need for coherence with national policy processes and need to ensure synergies with related initiatives governments and development partners engaged in countries.

5. Long-term sustainability

This project, including its ongoing maintenance, will become an integral part of the annual budget of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, the Blue and Green Economy and communities of the South Agriculture Region. This strategic integration will ensure regular maintenance during operations and long-term sustainability. Additional sustainability planning will be integrated into project activities.

To guarantee the sustainability and expansion of these project initiatives, it is essential to incorporate technical expertise and capacity within relevant national institutions. These institutions will be responsible for the continuous extension of these functions well into the foreseeable future, thus securing the enduring viability of our efforts.

A fundamental aspect of enhancing the sustainability of local livelihoods lies in the expectation that the introduced changes will result in increased income for farmers. This increased income will empower them to continue investing in and expanding their agricultural operations and resilient practices, consequently mitigating the risk of future losses.

Our commitment to documenting and sharing successful approaches will play a pivotal role in promoting sustainability. These documented successes can serve as valuable resources in similar contexts, offering insights and solutions that can be employed to foster positive change. By establishing a foundation for self-sufficiency and knowledge exchange, the objective is to create lasting impacts that extend well beyond the project's duration.

Additionally, members of the APTECs and the farmers of the local community who collaboratively leverage the rainwater harvesting facility, will generate user fees amongst themselves, contributing to local maintenance efforts and reducing reliance on public financing for upkeep. This participatory approach fosters sustainability and community ownership of the facility.

6. Risk mapping

Through risk mapping, possible challenges that may delay or hinder project's implementation and results achievement are anticipated, and appropriate countermeasures identified. Risks may be ranked as Very High, High, Medium, Low and Very Low, as a function of probability and impact. See Monitoring and Evaluation framework for the risk assessment matrix and a sample of risk mapping.

Risk	Ranking Impact	Probability (1 Low – 5 High)	Impact	Countermeasures
Delays in Equipment Procurement	High	3	Delays in acquiring necessary equipment could lead to project schedule slippage, increasing costs and potentially hindering overall objectives	- Start the procurement process early, allowing for sufficient lead time. - Identify and engage multiple suppliers to reduce the risk of procurement bottlenecks. - Establish clear communication channels with suppliers and implement regular progress tracking.
Insufficient Budget Allocation	Medium	2	A shortfall in budget allocation may hinder the completion of project activities, impacting outcomes and overall project success	- Conduct a thorough budget analysis, considering all project components. - Seek additional funding sources or contingency funds. - Implement strict financial monitoring to ensure budget adherence.
Lack of Stakeholder Engagement	High	1	Insufficient stakeholder engagement can result in misaligned objectives and reduced support for project activities.	- Develop a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan. - Establish regular communication channels and feedback mechanisms. - Ensure that stakeholders understand the project's objectives and their role in its success.
Equipment Malfunction or Breakdown	Moderate	1	Equipment malfunctions or breakdowns could result in project	Implement a rigorous equipment maintenance schedule.

Risk	Ranking Impact	Probability (1 Low – 5 High)	Impact	Countermeasures
			delays and additional costs.	- Establish contingency plans for equipment repair or replacement. - Maintain a stock of critical spare parts for rapid replacement.
Weather-Related Delays	High	1	Adverse weather conditions can disrupt project activities, particularly those related to outdoor construction and agriculture, leading to schedule slippage.	- Include buffer periods in the project schedule to account for weather-related delays. - Monitor weather forecasts and plan work accordingly. Invest (Invest refers to the Training, Water security and APTECs) in weather-resistant infrastructure and equipment.
Community Resistance or Opposition	High	1	Resistance or opposition from the local community can hinder project activities and disrupt the achievement of project objectives.	- Implement a robust community engagement and awareness strategy. - Address community concerns and incorporate feedback into project planning. - Collaborate with local leaders and influencers to build community support and ownership.
Equipment Security and Theft	Moderate	1	Equipment theft or damage can result in project delays and increased costs	- Implement security measures such as fencing, surveillance, and secure storage. - Ensure valuable equipment to mitigate financial loss in the event of theft. - Engage local law enforcement and community members in equipment security efforts.
PSEA – Project does not adequately address grievances to PSEA	High	1	Community stakeholders lose faith in UNDP – reputational risk	GRM in place and request reminder of standards and training

Table 5. Risk Mapping

7. Workplan - Time schedule

WP	Activity	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6
Retrofit Irrigation distribution system in Morne Prosper:	Development of Model Guide	*	*				
	Validation workshop 2		*	*			
	Site assessment for retrofitting.		*				
	Initial equipment procurement.			*	*	*	
	Retrofitting of the rainwater harvesting facility.		*	*	*	*	
Establish Agro-Processing Technology Centers (APTEC):	Stakeholder engagement and community consultations.	*	*	*	*		
	Environmental impact assessment.	*	*				
	Project planning and development of detailed project plans	*					
	Equipment procurement and setup	*	*	*			
	Equipment testing and operational readiness.				*	*	*
	Agri- business Training of farmers		*	*			
	Community awareness and education				*		
	Knowledge sharing of best practices to identified communities					*	*
	Equipment fine tuning					*	
Capacity Building in Climate-Smart Agriculture and Climate Services	Mobilization for CSA and PICSA training	*					
	PICSA training execution				*		
	CSA Training	*		*			
	Sustainability planning		*	*		*	
	Final M&E&L and reporting activities				*	*	*
	Project handover to local authorities and community groups.					*	

Table 6. Time schedule

PROJECT CONTRIBUTION TO THE ATTAINMENT OF SDG GOALS AND TARGETS

GOAL	CARICOM LOCALIZED SDG TARGETS	PROJECT CONTRIBUTION
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.	Centralized and controlled use of water within a single space/facility as opposed to a multi-location system of water utilization and management.
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services.	The project mentions outfitting facilities with solar power to reduce the carbon footprint and energy costs. This adoption of renewable energy sources aligns with the broader goal of transitioning to sustainable and modern energy sources. While not a direct energy-related aspect, the project's efforts in enhancing food security can indirectly contribute to reduced energy consumption and costs associated with food production and distribution.
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries. By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities. Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.	The establishment of Agro-Processing Technology Centers (APTECs) and the retrofitting of a rainwater harvesting facility represent investments in resilient infrastructure. These facilities are designed to withstand the impact of climate-related challenges and natural disasters, contributing to building resilient infrastructure in Dominica. The project's focus on agro-processing and value addition within the agricultural sector promotes sustainable industrialization. By supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in agro-processing, the project fosters economic growth and job creation. The project encourages innovation in agro-processing and agricultural practices. It seeks to improve product quality, standards, and business viability, which often involves adopting innovative techniques.

GOAL	CARICOM LOCALIZED SDG TARGETS	PROJECT CONTRIBUTION
		and technologies to enhance productivity and competitiveness. The project prioritizes the inclusion of vulnerable groups, particularly women and young people, in agro-processing and sustainable agriculture. This inclusive approach supports the goal of promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization.
Goal 13: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change And Its Impacts.	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.	The project's focus on climate-smart agriculture and the establishment of Agro-Processing Technology Centers (APTECs) aims to enhance the resilience of the agricultural sector to climate-related disasters. This includes building infrastructure and practices that can withstand extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and droughts. It addresses disaster risk reduction by retrofitting a rainwater harvesting facility, which contributes to disaster preparedness. This facility will help mitigate water-related challenges in the community and improve overall resilience. Through capacity building in climate-smart agriculture and climate services, the project equips farmers with the knowledge and skills needed to adapt to climate-related challenges. This empowers them to make informed decisions and implement practices that increase their resilience to disasters. Lastly it explicitly targets vulnerable groups, including women and young people, in its efforts to make agricultural livelihoods more sustainable and less susceptible to the adverse effects of climate change. This contributes to strengthening the adaptive capacity of these communities.

GOAL	CARICOM LOCALIZED SDG TARGETS	PROJECT CONTRIBUTION
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.	By promoting climate-smart agricultural practices and enhancing the resilience of rural farming communities, the project aids in sustainable land management. These practices help prevent land degradation and promote the responsible use of terrestrial ecosystems. Through the project's focus on disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation in agriculture, it indirectly addresses desertification. By improving soil management, water resource utilization, and sustainable land practices, it contributes to the prevention and reduction of desertification. The project's emphasis on sustainable agricultural practices and agro-processing supports the protection of biodiversity. By utilizing locally produced raw materials and encouraging the cultivation of various crops, it indirectly contributes to the preservation of diverse plant and animal species. Although the project's primary focus is on agriculture, its efforts to enhance agro-processing can reduce the pressure on forests as a source of raw materials for processing. This indirectly supports the sustainable management of forests by promoting alternative sources of raw materials.
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection. Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to	APTECs aims to mobilize international development support to help build Dominica's industrial capacity and export for foreign exchange earnings. This will allow the country to introduce and promote access to science, technology, and innovation for improvement in its agro-processing sector.

GOAL	CARICOM LOCALIZED SDG TARGETS	PROJECT CONTRIBUTION
	developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries. Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources. Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress. Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism. Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation. Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.	This also aids in the development of North-South Cooperation. The project actively engages with various stakeholders, including government agencies, local communities, and international organizations. By fostering collaboration and partnerships, it aligns with the spirit of SDG 17, which emphasizes the importance of global cooperation in achieving sustainable development goals. Additionally, it provides technical support and expertise to strengthen the capacity of local communities and government agencies. This assistance is a form of international cooperation that supports the means of implementation, a key element of SDG 17. The project's commitment to documenting successful approaches and sharing them with similar contexts promotes knowledge exchange, capacity development, and the revitalization of global partnerships. This aligns with SDG 17's emphasis on knowledge sharing and capacity-building.

	EXPECTED SOURCES OF FUNDING		
	Expected sources of funding	Amount (USD)	Percentage of total budget
	MASE	606,720.00	84%
	UNDP	28,115.00	4%
	Government of Dominica	85,100.00	12%
	Total estimated costs	719,935.00	100%

TRANCHES OF PAYMENT OF MASE FUNDS (2)

N. of tranche	Amount (USD)	Percentage of MASE funds	Expected date of payment (3)
1 st tranche	126,197.76	20% (including USD 6067.20 of coordination levy)	Tentatively by September 15th, 2024
2 nd tranche	300,326.40	50%	Tentatively by March 15th , 2025
3 rd tranche	180,195.84	30%	Tentatively by November 15th, 2026
Total	606,720.00	100%	

