Valid for proposals from September 2024 onward

Funding Windows Proposal Template

The UNDP Funding Windows provide flexible resources to COs through four pooled thematic funds:

- Poverty and Inequality
- Governance, Peacebuilding, Crisis and Resilience
- Nature, Climate and Energy
- Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Proposal Format

- If the team/CO is requesting resources for an existing project(s), use this proposal template to explain the rationale for FWs resources and clearly identify the outputs and activities that will be delivered with FWs resources. The project(s) can be at global, regional and/or CO-level. Please insert the project title(s) and share the project document(s) for all projects associated with this proposal.
- If the team/CO is requesting funding for a new project, please use this proposal template as an intermediary step and use the latest UNDP project document template to prepare your project document.

All proposals must comply with corporate programming standards outlined in the POPP, including UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) programming principles and screening procedure.

The quantum project setup should follow UNDP Quantum setup guidance from POPP Quantum Project Creation Process Overview and Quantum Project Setup - Training Recording Link.

Funding Windows Proposal Requirements Checklist

Proposals must have completed all sections, particularly:

- **Technical Accompaniment and Endorsement (Operational Overview section), including:**

  ☒ Names of all contributing experts (Environment/Climate, Youth, Gender, RBM/M&E, relevant technical expertise at global, regional and country level), to ascertain that technical consultations have taken place.

- **Workplan/Budget (Section VII), including:**

  ☒ Gender Marker confirmed by the Global/Regional Hub Gender Specialist, linked to each output (GEN2/GEN3).

  ☒ Budget for pre-identified monitoring & learning activities (at least 1% of the total programmable budget, as per corporate guidance) to ensure monitoring of change and results and evidence gathering (such as surveys, Focus Group Discussions and other stakeholder feedback mechanisms), as well as documentation of lessons learned.

  ☒ Budget for communications & advocacy purposes (at least $3,000-5,000 of the total programmable budget) to increase the visibility of our results and the FWs partners (ex. developing blogs, beneficiary stories, photos, videos).

  ☒ Project management costs (including delivery enabling services costs) do not exceed 7% of the budget.

  ☒ Specified technical accompaniment costs by BPPS/CB (HQ or Hub) do not exceed 5% of the budget.

  ☒ Distribution of Funding Windows allocation in section VI (across CO/Region/Global) is provided and matches the workplan/budget.

Country/Context*:

Maldives

In addition to obstacles common to other SIDS, Maldives' major challenges center around the issues of inclusiveness, resilience, and sustainability (UNSDCF 2022-2026). Maldives is faced with daunting challenges in terms of resilience to climate change and disaster risk. It is regularly exposed to floods, droughts, storms, monsoonal heavy rains, cyclones, storm swells, and coastal erosion. The archipelago is also exposed to seismic activity that can cause tsunamis. Further disaster risks include fire accidents and oil spills. The observed impacts and projected risks of climate change present major risks to livelihoods, infrastructures, economic and socio-ecological systems as 70% of the country's total land area is less than one meter above sea level (CADRI).

Recognizing the DRR-CCA-related challenges of the country, the Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (2010-2020) already proposes to mainstream disaster and climate risk reduction into development policies, plans, and programs of government. Subsequently, the Strategic Action Plan (SAP, 2019-2023), which outlines the developmental targets and priorities of the Government, foresees the integration of DRR and climate change risk management into local planning processes. Fostering sustainable development while ensuring '*sustainability and sovereignty from the negative consequences of the changing climate*' is further foreseen in the country's Climate Change Policy Framework (2015-2025). In this context, UN system support targets, among others, enhanced resilience to climate change and disaster impacts, natural and human-induced hazards by 2026. UNDP's support to the coherent and joint integration of DRR and CCA into development processes is of particular relevance that is aligned with both national and UN system objectives.

Seychelles

Reflecting the specific vulnerabilities associated with SIDS, the issues that emerged of greatest significance in Seychelles are strengthening capabilities for resilience and risk-informed development, alongside climate change adaptation (UNSDCF 2024-2028). Seychelles is highly vulnerable to extreme weather events and the effects of climate change, including the imminent rise in sea levels, which poses a particular risk since 90 percent of economic activities, livelihoods, and critical infrastructure are concentrated on the low-lying, narrow coastal zones.

The Seychelles Vision 2033 to be *'a resilient, responsible and prosperous nation'* includes resilience against disasters and climate change. As such, the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategic Plan 2021-2030 outlines the Seychelles' objective to '*be the Centre of Excellence for Disaster Risk Management amongst SIDS'* and the ambition to mainstream DRR at all levels. While DRR interventions and strategies have been put in place in some sectors, a major gap remains the implementation of particular DRR related laws and regulations. Additionally, DRR needs to be further mainstreamed into respective policies and organizations beyond emergency preparedness and response (Seychelles: Voluntary National Report of the Sendai Mid-term Review, 2022). The National Climate Change Policy (2020) equally highlights the objectives to mainstream and integrate climate change considerations into all relevant sectors and all levels of government and to put in place measures to adapt, build resilience, and minimize vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. As part of the UN system support and in alignment with the national priorities, UNDP can contribute to mainstreaming, implementing, and integrating DRR and CCA measures to strengthen the resilience of communities as well as to strengthening capacity and inter-institutional coordination for DRR, CCA and preparedness (UNSDCF 2024-2028).

Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste is highly prone to disasters, in particular recurrent drought, flooding, and landslides. The country is located near one of the most active tectonic plate boundaries in the world and is exposed to frequent earthquakes that can trigger landslides with devastating impact. Timor-Leste also faces the threats of tsunamis and tropical cyclones. Climate change is likely to exacerbate disaster events, environmental degradation, and water scarcity, disproportionately affecting food security and livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable and potentially increasing inequalities (CADRI).

Despite recent progress (e.g. Organic law for the Civil Protection Authority in 2022, National Adaptation Plan in 2021 and Nationally Determined Contribution 2022-2030), gaps remain in the country's risk governance arrangements, including the absence of a national DRR strategy and the lack of mechanism for tracking DRR budget and projects across sectors, as well as the absence/limited hazard, exposure, vulnerability and disaster loss/damage data (National report on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework, 2023). Some DRR- and CCA-related elements are already mentioned in the programme of the IX Constitutional Government and Timor-Leste's Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030). The National Adaptation Plan identifies as disaster risk reduction and adaptation priorities: (i) '*enhancing community-level integration of DRR and CCA; and (ii) strengthening national capacities for climate change responsive disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management'*. Pursuing close DRR-CCA alignment in policies and governance architecture has also been identified as a future priority action area during the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework.

Operational Overview

Proposal Title*: **Disaster and Climate Risk Informed Development in Small Island Development States**

Funding Windows (FWs) resources will support (please check one) *:

☒ An ongoing output within an existing Prodoc

☐ A new output within an existing Prodoc

☐ A new Prodoc (*please provide estimated PAC date*)

Linked SDG Goal(s) and Target(s): SDG 1, SDG 6, SDG 9, SDG 11, SDG 13, SDG 15, SDG 17

Linked SP Moonshot(s): Poverty Moonshot; Investment Moonshot

Linked Strategic Plan Output[1]*:

Output 3.1: Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at regional, national and sub-national levels.

Linked Strategic Plan Indicator*:

3.1.1 Number of risk-informed development strategies and plans in place at: (a) national level, (c) sub-national level, and (c) sectoral level.

Linked Flagship target(s)*:

8-10 countries able to minimise the impact of disasters on people and assets using disaster risk-informed development strategies and plans + enhanced capacities for multi-hazard early warning and preparedness, damage assessment and recovery planning, and community-based resilience building

Linked CPD Output(s):

Maldives (2022-2026)

Output 2.2 Government institutions at national/subnational levels have enhanced capacities to integrate DRM and climate adaptation and mitigation into development planning.

Seychelles (2024-2028)

Output 1.3: Country-led policy measures to enhance capacities and advance equal participation and representation of women and youth in structural transformation initiatives.

Output 2.1 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Paris Agreement and other intergovernmental frameworks integrated in national and local development plans, measures to accelerate progress put in place.

Timor-Leste (2021-2025)

Output 3.2 Capacity for planning, monitoring and accountability of national and municipal institutions and CSOs improved (number of municipalities with climate and gender-responsive plans and budgets).

Expected FW funding duration*: 18 months

Technical Engagement and Endorsement

Names and expertise of the experts who have contributed to this proposal:

- Gender*: Carolina Rivera (Gender Specialist)
- M&E/RBM*: Patrick Gremillet (Partnership Advisor)
- Youth: Vanessa Schultz (Resource Mobilization & Engagement Consultant)
- Environment/Climate: Angelika Planitz (Disaster & Climate Risk Governance Advisor); Rajeev Issar (Policy Specialist Disaster Risk reduction ; Viktoria Mohos Naray (Disaster Risk Reduction Expert)
- Other Technical expertise*: Sanny Jegillos (Asia Regional Practice Coordinator Disaster Risk); Gatkuoth Kai (Africa Regional Coordinator Disaster Risk); Rajesh Sharma (Programme Specialist – Risk Information); Angelika Planitz (Disaster & Climate Risk

[1] All proposals should align to at least one SP output and related indicator and include those in the workplan/result-framework below to show contribution to the SP IRRF. The linkage to the SP Output and indicator should also be reflected in Quantum.

Governance Advisor); Ioana Creitaru (Programme Specialist – Early Warning and Preparedness)

- Global/Regional Hub thematic focal point*: Sanny Jegillos; Gatkuoth Kai
- RB advisor/country desk*: n/a
- Global Substantive Lead for Flagship*: Ronald Jackson (Head Disaster Risk Reduction & Recovery for Building Resilience); Angelika Planitz (Disaster & Climate Risk Governance Advisor);

Department ID:	**07401**
Quantum Project Award:	**00121541**
Project/Output ID(s)[2]:	**00121541**
Gender Marker*:	**GEN 2**

Total resources required*: **1,800,000 USD**

Total allocated resources: **1,800,000 USD**

- Regular:
- Other:
  - Funding Windows*: **1,800,000 USD**
  - Government:
  - Other donor(s):

Unfunded budget:

In-kind contributions:

** required fields*

Brief Description (200-250 words)

The frequency, magnitude and impact of crises are on the rise, thus undermining progress in sustainable development. The challenge posed by climate change and disaster risk is being exacerbated by their interplay with other types of risks such as those linked to fragility, conflict, climate security, and epidemics. However, the systemic and multidimensional nature of risks, their interlinkages, and compounding effects are often not understood or considered.

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are some of the most vulnerable nations to disasters exacerbated by climate change. Whilst efforts to address the impacts of disasters and climate change have formed important policy objectives in many SIDS and countries worldwide, they have not yet fully embraced an **integrated approach that embeds both disaster and climate risk in an integrated manner at the heart of development strategies and plans.** In particular, the way countries manage the impacts of natural hazards and climate change (risks to development) and mitigate the losses and damages of potentially risk-blind development processes (risks from development) have been insufficient and have jeopardized sustainable development advances**.**

The project intends to **fill these important gaps** by focusing on risk-informing SIDS' development responses that reflect the multidimensionality and interconnected nature of risk. Thus, the project will contribute to transforming the development agenda in selected SIDS from within by helping the institutionalization of the disaster and climate risk management process in the policymaking, planning, project-cycle, and investment planning processes. It also **responds to calls by SIDS for support to building resilience** (e.g. SAMOA Pathway, "Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity") indispensable for development progress.

To this end, the **overall objective** is to strengthen the capacity of national and local governments, as well as communities in selected SIDS (Maldives, Seychelles, Timor-Leste) to **build their resilience to disaster and climate risks**, reduce their risk exposure and vulnerability, and save lives and livelihoods from disaster impacts towards their journey to sustainable development. This will be achieved via support to **risk-informed development planning** and **adaptive risk governance,** upskilling a cadre of men and women decision makers and practitioners to pursue **integrated DRR/CCA approaches**, improved **damage and loss accounting systems**, **enhanced gender equality through scaled-up community resilience** building interventions, and upgrading **multi-hazard early warning and preparedness** systems.

The project groups these into four (4) substantial outputs complemented by an output focusing on project effectiveness. A strong **gender equality** dimension is incorporated, including via a dedicated output in the context of community level resilience building. The project ensures that **both disaster and risks associated with climate change are considered together and strategic foresight methods** are applied as important avenues for more effective development solutions in the face of complexity and uncertainty.

The project further adopts a **multi-sectoral and whole-of-government** approach to ensure advances coherently and holistically towards achievement of DRR, climate change and sustainable development goals. **A multi-risk and conflict-sensitive** approach will ensure that achievements in one area of risk reduction do not exacerbate other risks or conflict. The embedded **comprehensive resilience building** approach strives to overcome siloed approaches to reducing risk as these are no longer effective due to the increasingly multi-dimensional and complex risk contexts in SIDS. **Innovation and digital transformation** will be strongly encouraged throughout, while project interventions at local and community level will adopt an **area-based** approach to foster addressing multi-dimensional risks.

Allocation Proposal

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The frequency, magnitude and impact of crises are on the rise, thus undermining progress in sustainable development. The changing climate and rapidly growing exposure to disaster risk threaten to undermine the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and national development objectives. Disasters and economic losses have almost doubled in the last 20 years. Between 2000 and 2019, 7,348 major disaster events were recorded, affecting 4.2 billion people, claiming 1.23 million lives, and resulting in approximately US$2.97 trillion in global economic losses (CRED and UNDRR, 2020). Women and children are 14 times more likely than men to die from the impacts of disasters (UNDP, 2022). The changing climate is projected to further increase the incidence of climate-related disasters, which already account for the majority of annual disaster losses (IPCC, 2012), and will continue to increase vulnerability to other natural hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and landslides.

The already enormous challenge posed by climate change and disaster risk is being exacerbated by their interplay with other types of risks such as those linked to fragility, conflict, climate security, and epidemics, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the systemic and multidimensional nature of risks, their interlinkages, and compounding effects are not often understood, or considered. **Disaster and climate risks are also rooted in inappropriate or "flawed" development** (Roy, 2018), as vulnerability to these risks is affected by development choices (Roy, 2018; OECD, 2009). Many hazards can become disasters as a result of development decision-making (e.g. poor land-use planning or the nonexistence of a building code) when it increases vulnerability and exposure to disasters. To support SIDS' sustainable development, it is necessary to address the constraints they face in implementing the Sendai Framework and strengthening disaster risk reduction (DRR).

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are some of the most beautiful places in the world and, at the same time, some of the most vulnerable on average losing 2.1 % of their GDP annually due to disasters (UNCTAD, 2020). SIDS are isolated, lack economies of scale, have high transportation and communication costs, and have limited means and capacity to implement comprehensive sustainable development goals. They are generally small in population and land area, with fragile ecologies, and face diverse and distinct development trajectories. SIDS are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including sea level rise, changing rainfall and storm patterns, hurricanes of increasing intensity, loss of habitats, infrastructure, livelihoods, and agricultural land and produce. Despite many SIDS having graduated to middle-income countries, the costs of direct and indirect losses from disasters, caused by natural hazards, tend to outweigh national increases in GDP (SIDS Gap Assessment Report, 2023). GDP indicators are often used to assess the health of economies and vulnerability. In the case of SIDS, however, GDP indicators do not capture their susceptibility to disasters.[3] The Seychelles, for instance, before COVID-19, was deemed a high-income country, and most SIDS are identified as middle-income countries, but these figures do not capture their domestic vulnerabilities such as proneness to disaster, economic vulnerability, ecological fragility, and dependency on other states for goods and services.

SIDS have clearly articulated their expectations for support from the international community through forums like the 2019 mid-term review of the **Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway**, which recognizes risk reduction and resilience building as key themes in this internationally agreed programme of action for SIDS for the decade 2014 – 2024, as well as the "**Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity**" (ABAS, 2024), which foresees building resilience to disasters in SIDS by – among others - supporting more robust multi-hazard risk governance and mainstreaming DRR.

The adoption of resilience as essential for development progress has emerged from concerns over the protection of development gains from shocks and stresses *and* the need to ensure that development does not deepen vulnerabilities and inequalities so that the impacts of climate change and natural hazards do not derail the achievement of the SDGs (UNDP, 2015b). **Building resilience to risks and addressing underlying vulnerability is a unifying goal for climate change adaptation (CCA), climate change mitigation, DRR and poverty reduction practitioners at all levels, and thus forms the core rationale for integrating DRR and CCA into development policy, planning, and budgeting.** SIDS' development responses must be risk-informed and reflect the multidimensionality and interconnected nature of risk.

II. STRATEGY

This project is linked to UNDP's 2022-2025 Strategic Plan Outcome #3 on Resilience Building and Signature Solution #3 on Resilience. It is also aligned to UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025 which includes priorities related to resilience and gender responsive disaster risk reduction, as well as gender equality and women's leadership and participation. The project builds upon UNDP's Crisis Offer and SIDS Offer, which articulate the significance of building more anticipatory institutions and of "future-testing" governance systems as key to the achievement of the SDGs. It aims to support selected SIDS build their resilience to disaster and climate risks and is designed to address the problems related to the increasing hazard exposure and vulnerability of people, assets, and livelihoods, and reduce the related losses in lives and livelihoods.

The project approach is rooted in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction with a focus on three of the four 'Sendai Priorities' comprising (i) increased disaster and climate risk governance capacities

3 The recognition that SIDS are far more vulnerable than income data accounts for, is captured in the work underway by the United Nations and the High Panel on the Development of a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI).

(Sendai Priority 2), (ii) strengthened understanding of disaster risk (Sendai Priority 1), and (iii) enhanced disaster preparedness and recovery (Sendai Priority 4) and contribute significantly to efforts to build resilience.

Whilst efforts to address the impacts of disasters and climate change have formed important policy objectives in many SIDS and countries worldwide, they have not yet fully embraced an **integrated approach that embeds both disaster and climate risk in an integrated manner at the heart of development strategies and plans.** Especially, the way in which countries manage the impacts of natural hazards and climate change (risks to development) and mitigate the losses and damages of potentially risk-blind development processes (risks from development) have been insufficient and have jeopardized sustainable development advances. The project intends to **fill these important gaps.**

Therefore, there is an urgent need **to transform the development agenda in SIDS from within and fully institutionalize the risk management process** in the policymaking, planning, project-cycle, and investment planning processes in these vulnerable island states. This requires new modes of long-term and cross-disciplinary thinking to inform adaptive and anticipatory approaches to policy, programming, and governance. The project, therefore, ensures that both disaster and risks associated with climate change are considered together and strategic foresight methods are applied as important avenues for more effective development solutions in the face of complexity and uncertainty. UNDP is particularly well equipped to offer such support in the implementation of this initiative.

The project's **Theory of Change (TOC)** is founded on the following premises:

If UNDP provides integrated solutions for disaster and climate risk-informed development planning, budgeting, and financing, supports coherent and adaptive risk governance frameworks, and helps key national and local actors bring community-based efforts to scale, including in fragile contexts, ***then*** accountability for risk exposure and vulnerability will be generated, and the diverse needs of sectors, stakeholders, and communities in decision-making processes addressed to leave no one behind and enforce a culture of risk reduction.

If UNDP institutionalizes damage and loss tracking systems, strengthens capacity to report on Sendai Framework targets, and enhances monitoring of disaster risks through national risk information systems, ***then*** disaster risk information will be more available, accessible, and actionable to inform national and subnational policies and plans, early warning and preparedness systems, and international reporting requirements.

If UNDP strengthens end-to-end multi-hazard early warning and preparedness capacity at multiple levels, ***then*** countries and communities will both be more disaster-ready and women and men able to take early action to save lives and livelihoods.

These outputs, in return will contribute to small island nations and communities being more resilient to disaster and climate risks and thus to sustainable development.

The following **key enablers** will be used to enhance the effectiveness of the initiative:

The project will foster a **whole-of-government** approach and seek **cross-sectoral engagement**. This will ensure that the programme integrates governments' efforts and advances coherently and holistically towards achievement of DRR, climate change and sustainable development goals. In line with good practice, the project outputs will be pursued at all levels of society, from national governments to local communities. UNDP support will equip national and local government beneficiaries to implement risk reduction strategies at the local and community level, which is still a major impediment to effectively reduce disaster and climate risk.

A **multi-risk and conflict-sensitive approach** will ensure that achievements in one area of risk reduction do not exacerbate other risks or conflict. The project adopts **comprehensive resilience building** measures and strives to overcome siloed approaches to reducing risk as these are no longer effective due to the increasingly multi-dimensional and complex risk contexts in SIDS.

Throughout the project, **innovation and digital transformation** will be strongly encouraged, as will South-South cooperation and learning that lead to adaptation and replication of successful approaches.

The project strategy will strive to **leave no-one behind** in line with the Leaving No One Behind principle underlying the 2030 Agenda**.** Activities will be implemented in a **gender-responsive** manner by helping to overcome gender-based barriers, respect gender differences in structures and systems, and advance gender equality through disaster and climate risk reduction. It will strengthen the participation and empowerment of underrepresented individuals and groups including women and girls, persons with disabilities, people on the move, inhabitants of remote and coastal areas, or minorities in decision-making and implementation will be strengthened. A **whole-of-society** and **rights-based** approach will foster advocacy and accountability in risk reduction.

Project interventions at the local and community level will adopt an **area-based approach** which contributes to addressing multi-dimensional risks by fostering an understanding of area-specific vulnerabilities and capacities, as well as how local systems are interconnected, with a view to building resilience in the target area/community.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The **overall objective** of this project is to strengthen the capacity of national and local governments, as well as communities in selected SIDS to build their resilience to disaster and climate risks, reduce their risk exposure and vulnerability, and save lives and livelihoods from disaster impacts. This will be achieved via support to risk-informed development planning and adaptive risk governance, upskilling a cadre of men and women decision makers and practitioners to pursue integrated DRR/CCA approaches, improved damage and loss accounting systems, scaled-up community resilience building interventions, and upgrading multi-hazard early warning and preparedness systems. The expected results include:

- 2 countries have made tangible progress in disaster and climate risk-informed policy making processes related to one, or more of the following, i.e.; (i) data, research and analysis for policymaking; (ii) policy formulation and consultation; (iii) policy adoption; (iv) programme design and implementation; (v) budget allocations; (vi) policy monitoring and evaluation. [Seychelles, Timor Leste]
- A cadre of 300 men and women, including practitioners and decision-makers from national and local institutions are trained to take action on integrating DRR and CCA into development policy and planning processes, by pursuing gender sensitive approaches. [Maldives, Seychelles, Timor Leste]
- 3 countries have established or upgraded their loss and damage tracking systems providing accurate data to inform one or more of the following, i.e. (i) national and local level policies and plans, and (ii) international reporting requirements. [Maldives, Seychelles, Timor Leste]
- Local governments (min. 4-6 local public authorities) in 3 countries have scaled up the implementation of community-based resilience building measures to foster gender equality as part of the local development planning process, reaching at least 50,000 individuals. [Maldives, Seychelles, Timor Leste]
- 1 country has established or upgraded multi-hazard early warning systems and preparedness plans, leading to a 30% improvement in early warning dissemination and community response times. [Maldives]

The project is designed to be demand driven – with a tailor-made package drawn up to address needs and priorities in each country context from the menu of the below listed activities.

Output 1. Integrated Risk Governance: Strengthened disaster and climate-risk-informed development capacities at national and subnational levels to set incentives for risk reduction and resilience building.

This output applies the disaster and climate risk-informed paradigm as part of the national and sub-national development planning and implementation process. The activities under the integrated risk governance output will link the institutional base for DRR and CCA through harmonized policies and legal frameworks and institutional arrangements to foster the integration of risk into national/sub-national as well as sectoral planning and budgeting decisions. This will result in stronger links between climate and disaster resilience building, environmental and natural resource management, and broader development. UNDP support also fosters readiness to face multiple and unexpected risks through strategic foresight methodologies and greater public and private sector accountability by reducing known and preventing the emergence of new risk. **GEN 2**

Indicators:

- *Number of men/women, including practitioners and decision-makers from national and local institutions trained to consider DRR and CCA in their development planning processes.*
- *Number of risk-informed development strategies and plans developed or revised at: (a) national level, (c) sub-national level, and (c) sectoral level that incorporate gender-responsive disaster and climate risk management.*

ACTIVITIES:

1.1 Support the co-creation of **national/local/sectoral mainstreaming strategies** that foster disaster and climate risk-informed development planning via a gender-inclusive, whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and multi-sector approach.

1.2 Provide **training and capacity development for men/women, including national and local government officials**, key stakeholders, and practitioners on how to disaster and climate risk-inform national/subnational/ sectoral development processes, including how to strengthen gender equality, women's participation and representation in related decision-making.

1.3 Support the review of **national/subnational/sectoral development strategies, policies, or legislative frameworks** to integrate disaster and climate risk management in a coherent, gender-responsive and integrated manner.

1.4 Carry out **sex disaggregated monitoring, evaluation, and reporting**.

1.5 Carry out **communication and knowledge sharing activities**, including through events and webinars, targeted messages and materials like blogs, think pieces, articles through global, regional, and national platforms, as well as thematic webinars in collaboration with partners.

Output 2. Strengthened gender equality, women's empowerment and leadership through community-based resilience building (CBRB).

Women and girls are often underestimated partners when it comes to recognizing their leadership roles in community resilience. Thus, the participation, active engagement and leadership of women and girls and their organizations need to be actively sought for effective community-based resilience-building. This output strengthens the capacities of government and civil society to implement community-based disaster and climate risk management programs at scale, with emphasis on women's empowerment and leadership, gender equity and inclusiveness. **GEN3**

Indicators:

- *Number of community-based resilience building initiatives implemented that incorporate gender-responsive risk reduction and resilience building measures.*
- *Number of men and women local decision makers and practitioners trained to implement gender-responsive community-based resilience programmes that foster women's leadership and empowerment.*

ACTIVITIES:

2.1 Develop, strengthen, or review national or local guidelines/tools/approaches on **community-based resilience building** by mainstreaming dedicated measures that foster gender equality[4], DRR, CCA, and other risk reduction interventions as indicated by the local context and ensure they are informed by multidimensional risk and gender analyses.

2.2 Strengthen the **capacities and skills of men and women in local government and civil society to foster gender equality at scale**, with an emphasis on women's empowerment, leadership and inclusiveness, in **community-based resilience building programmes**.

2.3 Support the implementation of **community-based resilience building interventions to foster gender equality** benefitting women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities and socio-economically marginalized groups, as part of local government workplans, budgets, and reporting requirements.

2.4 Carry out **sex disaggregated monitoring, evaluation, and reporting**.

2.5 Carry out **communication and knowledge sharing activities**, including through events and webinars, targeted messages and materials like blogs, think pieces, articles through global, regional, and national platforms, as well as thematic webinars in collaboration with partners.

Output 3. Disaster and Climate Risk Information: Increased access to and application of climate and disaster risk information in decisions on development and recovery

The output supports the establishment or institutionalization of damage and loss tracking systems in the form of national data platforms based on disaggregated data. Damage and loss tracking systems will be complemented by analyses of prospective disaster risk based both on historical data and projections (including related to climate change scenarios). These are instrumental for monitoring of disaster impacts and reporting on the implementation of in-country disaster and climate risk policies and plans, as well as international policy frameworks (Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement, SDGs, as well as the SAMOA Pathway). Disaster impact information will be more available, accessible, and actionable to inform development, early warning, and preparedness decisions. All training and capacity development activities will facilitate the participation of men, women, and persons with disabilities. **GEN 2**

Indicators:

- *Number of applications of sex-age-disability disaggregated damage and loss information in development and recovery planning, policymaking, monitoring and reporting.*

[4] Gender-equality measures could include: (i) improvement of human rights for women through CBRB; (ii) gender-sensitive education and training on CBRB; (ii) reduction of gender-based violence through CBRB; (iv) gender equality in decision-making related to CBRB; and (v) engagement of women and women's organizations in relevant institutional mechanisms and implementation of CBRB.

- *Number of men and women stakeholders, including persons with disabilities, accessing and applying risk information, tools or methodologies in preparedness and risk reduction actions.*

ACTIVITIES:

3.1 Support the digitalization and institutionalization of **sex-age-disability disaggregated damage & loss tracking systems** by establishing or expanding existing databases into full-fledged systems that capture damage and loss arising from disaster and climate change impacts to inform national risk profiles.

3.2 Strengthen **sex-age-disability disaggregated data collection and analysis capacity** of key stakeholders to be able to feed into damage and loss tracking systems, risk assessments, and other hazard specific research products.

3.3 Support **digital diagnostics and solutions to enhance access** of men and women, girls and youth, and persons with disabilities **to risk information** for preparedness and risk reduction measures.

3.4 Explore the **application of strategic foresight** methodologies to support governmental and non-governmental stakeholders embed adaptive and anticipatory governance into decision-making processes related to risk-informed development planning and preparedness.

3.5 Support **the application of damage and loss information and risk assessments** in monitoring, reporting, planning, and policymaking related to DRR, CCA, and sustainable development.

3.6 Carry out **sex disaggregated monitoring, evaluation, and reporting**.

3.7 Carry out **communication and knowledge sharing activities**, including through events and webinars, targeted messages and materials like blogs, think pieces, articles through global, regional, and national platforms, as well as thematic webinars in collaboration with partners.

Output 4. <u>Early Warning and Preparedness:</u> Strengthened early warning and preparedness systems and capacities to support early action of affected men and women

The focus of this output will be on improving efficiency of existing early warning and preparedness systems through capacity development, developing the monitoring capacity of hydro-meteorological and other hazard warning institutions at all levels, strengthening multi-hazard, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms for early warning and disaster preparedness, and promoting innovative communication to share actionable warning messages for 'last mile' connectivity and early/anticipatory action. This will ensure that different population groups such as women, men, youth, elderly and persons with disabilities understand and know how to act upon the warning messages that are adapted to their needs and situations. The project will utilize the potentials of innovation and technologies in the design and implementation of early warning and preparedness measures in collaboration with the private sector. Project activities will be aligned with the Early Warning for All (EW4All). As a result, countries and communities will be more disaster-ready and able to save people's lives and livelihoods. **GEN 2**

<u>Indicators:</u>

- *Number of gender-responsive and multi-hazard early warning and preparedness procedures established or updated and implemented in a multi-stakeholder approach.*
- *Number of men and women professionals trained and equipped to implement early warning, preparedness, and response roles, disaggregated by sex.*

ACTIVITIES:

4.1 Strengthen the **coordination between national and subnational institutions** engaged in multi-hazard early warning and preparedness in line with the national roadmap for the implementation of the Early Warning for All (EW4All) initiative and supported by clear Standard Operating Procedures.

4.2 Undertake **participatory, gender responsive and people-centered design or review of early warning and preparedness** systems involving community members and local organizations defining clear early warning protocols, roles of stakeholders, educational sessions on anticipatory and early action.

4.3 **Support the tourism industry** with strengthening preparedness capacities and plans, including gender-responsive business continuity and crisis management plans.

4.4 Support design, institutionalization and implementation of **capacity development, upskilling and equipment of men and women professionals, including first responders,** from government and non-governmental institutions, including women groups, involved in disaster anticipation, preparedness and response.

4.5 Strengthen the capacity of mandated institutions in charge of coordination of disaster preparedness and response to regularly **organize gender-responsive preparedness/contingency/emergency response planning exercises**, bringing together governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, including women- and youth representative organizations.

4.6 Carry out **sex disaggregated monitoring, evaluation, and reporting**.

4.7 Carry out **communication and knowledge sharing activities**, including through events and webinars, targeted messages and materials like blogs, think pieces, articles through global, regional, and national platforms, as well as thematic webinars in collaboration with partners.

Output 5. <u>Project Effectiveness:</u> Ensured the successful implementation of activities in all participating countries

The focus of this output is to ensure that the global and regional DRT is equipped to effectively plan, implement, monitor and resource the full suite of outputs and activities across the 4 participating countries. This includes technical assistance, policy and programme support as well as high-level advocacy and advisory support, communications, knowledge management and reporting functions.

<u>Indicators:</u>

- *Percentage of UNDP Country Offices that have successfully applied gender-responsive and risk-informed corporate tools, methodologies and approaches into their activities.*
- *Number of collaborative initiatives established, involving partners, communities of practice, and knowledge-sharing platforms in the delivery of project activities.*

ACTIVITIES:

5.1 Provide **technical and advisory support** to UNDP COs for planning and implementation of project activities, ensuring they are gender-responsive and risk informed.

5.2 Support the **application of corporate tools/methodologies/approaches** in the delivery of project activities.

5.3 Foster **collaboration, partnerships, communities of practice** and knowledge exchange.

5.4 Carry out **project management functions, including sex disaggregated monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.**

5.5 Carry out **communication** and knowledge sharing, including through events and webinars, targeted **messages and materials like blogs, think pieces, articles** through global, regional, and national platforms, as well as thematic webinars in collaboration with partners which highlight stories of women, youth, elderly and persons with disabilities.

5.6 Enhance **synergies among GPN practice areas**, especially those relevant for implementing gender-responsive solutions that are relevant for contexts characterized by multi-dimensional risks across the humanitarian-development-peace continuum.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

As per the Work Plan in section below.

Partnerships

As a globally recognized thought leader and convener in disaster risk reduction, UNDP will harness the capacities and expertise of partners to advance disaster and climate risk risk-informed development by adopting joined-up approaches and advocacy in support of the objective of the project. The project will promote coherence and complementarity with other ongoing initiatives supported by UNDP and partners at country level, while simultaneously pursuing active collaboration with international and regional organizations, UN system, technical and research institutions, private sector, and community representative bodies and partners. On-going partnerships with UN and other organizations will be strengthened and leveraged to enhance the programmatic delivery and impact. Adopting a mutually reinforcing and complementary approach, it will help cross-fertilize ideas and capacities while also informing each other's policy and programmatic initiatives with disaster and climate risk related information.

The project pursues a strong partnership approach by collaborating closely with UN agencies and international organizations, such as the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the European Union, and several key UN and non-UN agencies that are members of the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI), the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP), and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI), and the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR).

At regional level, the project fosters collaboration with relevant regional organizations such as the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), the Pacific Community (SPC), the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). This will ensure sustainability of the initiative and institutionalization of capacities, technical and knowledge resources.

The project fosters inclusion and gender transformative approaches and seeks to address priorities expressed by regional, national, municipal, and local governments, with a focus on governments and relevant government agencies (national, subnational, local); climate and disaster risk science and research community, academia and Think Tanks; civil Society and community-based organizations; and the private sector.

Communications and Advocacy

Communications and advocacy will enhance the visibility of the proposed activities, disseminate good practices and emerging success stories, facilitate information sharing with national and subnational counterparts in other countries/communities, and foster replication of the same while showcasing the

strategic investments in resilience building supported by the GPCR Funding Window development partners and donors.

Overall communication objectives are to:

- Enhance public and policymakers' awareness of existing needs and emerging priorities related to risk reduction and resilience building noting the high vulnerability of SIDS.
- Focus attention on the need to augment local governance systems, capacities, and mechanisms to address multi-risk contexts characterized by intersecting risks, crises, shocks.
- Foster the need to invest in resilience building approaches, especially at subnational and community levels.
- Inform stakeholders of project progress and showcase achievements and impacts.
- Facilitate sharing of successful practices and knowledge within and across countries and stakeholder groups.
- Highlight the investment in the risk reduction and resilience building agenda by GPCR Funding Window development partners and donors in support of the broader sustainability objectives.
- Promote multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder partnerships in support of DRR-CCA integration and mainstreaming and risk-informed development.

Communication, advocacy, and information sharing activities will target the following cross-practice audiences:

- Governments and regional inter-governmental organizations
- UNDP corporate, country offices, UN agencies and international organizations
- Donors and development partners
- Civil Society Organizations, community groups with a special focus on women, elderly, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized segments of society
- Technical, research, and academic institutions
- Social and conventional media functionaries as well as influencers
- Private sector consortiums and entities
- DRR, climate change mitigation and adaptation community

Targeted messages and materials like blogs, think pieces, articles etc. will be developed and shared through global, regional, and national platforms, as well as thematic webinars in collaboration with partners.

Risks and Assumptions

Risk type	Risk description	Risk assessment (Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level)[5]	Mitigation measures
Safety and Security	Disasters and protracted crises redirect attention and resources to emergency response, away from efforts to build resilience and address the underlying causes of risk.	Lack of focus on preventative measures in favour of response L = 3 I = 3	The project is designed to address this challenge, attracting and sustaining a visible and adequate level of investment on prevention, preparedness, and pre-event solutions that reduce risk.
Financial	Sustained engagement in and support for preventive measures is jeopardized by reliance on short-term funding sources i.e., from humanitarian assistance.	Lack of resources for dedicated multi-year allocations from development budgets. L = 3 I = 4	The project is designed to address this challenge, attracting and sustaining a visible and adequate level of investment on prevention, preparedness, and pre-event solutions that reduce risk.

[5] As per UNDP's Enterprise Risk Management Policy

Political	Insufficient understanding of interests and motivations that can foster/hinder DRR; and risk of political changes affecting country priorities.	Risk could lead to the key vulnerable stakeholders being excluded from programming or support not benefitting the entire community. L = 3 I = 3	The project activities will: • be informed by stakeholder mapping and activities that will strengthen the capacity of in-country decision makers to promote inclusive DRR. • work with pertinent civil society actors to mainstream inclusive DRR at most local of levels.
Operational	Risk information/ assessment is either not available, not applicable, or not applied.	Investment decisions across development, risk reduction, and recovery not based on proper risk assessments. L = 4 I = 3	The project supports damage and loss accounting systems, transparent and accessible open-source data platforms, providing accurate data.
Safety and Security	Poor security, violence, and conflict.	Hampers access to high-risk areas and vulnerable populations and disrupt programme implementation. L = 3 I = 3	The project seeks to ensure planned activities can proceed without disruption through inclusive and multi-stakeholder engagement that fosters social cohesion.
Organizational	Brain drain and frequent turn-over or transfer of government staff.	Reduction of the impact of capacity development efforts. L = 4 I = 4	The project invests in capacity development using cutting-edge techniques and metrics to transform institutions that host trained personnel.
Political	Constraints on commitment to institutionalizing project outputs in view of other more pressing or urgent needs.	Hampers timely implementation of activities. L = 3 I = 3	This risk describes some of the problems the project seeks to address. The solutions are part of the project.
Financial	Competition over resources.	Hampers partnership building and ability to harness synergies across multiple partners and stakeholders involved in resilience building. L = 4 I = 4	The project seizes the comparative advantage of UNDP to nurture longstanding relationships and build genuine synergies that form the backbone of lasting DRR.

The project is designed based on the following assumptions:

- Governments have the lead responsibility for reducing risk and preventing conflict, establishing effective policy and legislative frameworks, providing resources and capacity to implement comprehensive prevention and resilience building interventions.
- Development is recognized as a potential key driver of risk which opens opportunities to address unsustainable development practices that increase vulnerability and exposure of people, livelihoods, and assets to hazards.
- Siloed global policy frameworks do not jeopardize efforts towards integrated solutions. Synergies between DRR and CCA make practical sense as part of an integrated risk management framework that can address issues across different time scales.
- Women's participation in and leadership of prevention and risk reduction have multiplier effects on sustainable development. Sexual and gender-based violence are major setbacks to women's empowerment (economic, social, and political).
- Integrated approaches accelerate the humanitarian development nexus for risk reduction, social cohesion, and peacebuilding.
- Crises offer opportunities for resilience building and reforms, creating political will and public support for utilizing recovery programmes as entry points for comprehensive risk reduction.

- Partnerships are critical as no single group or organization is able to address all aspects of risk. Both development and humanitarian partners will successfully align with national frameworks and coordinate and collaborate to maximize complementary strengths, minimize duplication, and assure collective outcomes. This is crucial, given the sensitivity of the relevant issues.
- Commitment within a society as well as a minimum ability to cooperate – whether among leaders in government, armed forces or groups, politics, and civil society – is key for reducing risks related to natural hazards, climate change, and for mitigating conflicts and violence.
- Policy solutions are tailored to national context and capacity and integrated tools/methodologies are available.

Stakeholder and Beneficiary Engagement

The project's direct beneficiaries are national and sub-national government departments and units, but certainly not limited to those specifically dedicated to disaster risk management. The project will take a whole-of-government approach – from local to national – and thus, under this project, UNDP will work with all relevant levels of planning, finance, DRM/DRR, climate change, environment, agriculture, meteorology, housing, gender, and others departments, depending on each country's government structure and the chosen nomenclature for its divisions. It will also directly benefit the private sector (focus on tourism industry), as well as some civil society and community groups that receive technical or financial assistance for community-based resilience building measures. **The secondary beneficiary** is the population at risk that receive services from the direct beneficiaries, in communities in urban and rural areas, and whom government represents and is accountable to. Where UNDP supports community-based disaster and climate risk management programs, the direct beneficiaries will be the population in the targeted communities.

In addition to the above, the project will work and **engage other stakeholders**, such as: technical, research, and academic institutions; regional intergovernmental organizations; private sector entities and consortiums.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

In line with UNDP's corporate strategy on SSC/TrC recognizing the critical role of national capacities and the importance of universal access to knowledge as a development multiplier for accelerating the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, the project facilitates south-south exchanges among beneficiary countries and beyond to share experiences, learn new practices, and adapt and apply best practice solutions in relation to disaster and climate risk informed development. Beyond SSC/TrC, the universality of the 2030 Agenda represents an excellent opportunity for territorial partnerships and decentralised cooperation, with experiences, best practices, and lessons learned from one context being transported to another. The project will identify and promote whenever possible technical specialists, experienced practitioners, trainers, researchers, analysts, advocates, and other 'change agents' who are available for short-term south-south exchanges, convene south-south experts and expert organisations around key issues, facilitate personnel exchanges among countries, and fund for medium- and long-term south-south deployments.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The sustainability and scaling up of the interventions will be achieved by ensuring that:

- The outputs and activities are need and demand driven, identified in a participatory and analytical manner.
- The vision, goals and objectives are clearly articulated in collaboration with beneficiaries, partners and stakeholders who are actively involved in the implementation and monitoring of activities.

- The project strategy is regularly reviewed and adapted to meet the demands and needs of beneficiaries. Periodic monitoring will help assess the effectiveness of the interventions.
- The project implementation is leveraged through a wide network of global, regional, and country partnerships, promoting stakeholder owned approaches and solutions, and investing in the provision and application of knowledge management and practice development services creating new, wider, and deeper capacities.
- The implementation is leveraged through UNDP's cross-team and cross-practice approach involving DRR, CC-CCA and resilience project portfolio and by jointly reaching out to a wide network of global, regional and country partnerships, promoting stakeholder owned solutions and investing in the application of knowledge management and practice development services.
- Knowledge networking, information-sharing and best practices are documented and disseminated widely for replication as well as scaling-up and scaling-out.

The mobilization of additional resources through complementary projects will also help ensure sustainability of activities.

IV. MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The global DRT and the Regional DRT working in Africa (Nairobi Resilience Hub) and Asia and Pacific (Bangkok Regional Hub) will lead the implementation and provide requisite policy, programmatic, technical, advisory, and knowledge management support to respective UNDP COs in the project countries to ensure effective and timely implementation of the envisaged activities. Partnerships forged at global and regional level with global, regional, sub-regional, and national organizations, stakeholders, and partners will be brought to bear on the initiative.

The project will **adopt a cross-practice approach** by harnessing the technical expertise and capacities to help link the initiative **with other thematic teams within UNDP** on urban resilience, local governance, climate change, SDG integration, gender and other relevant issues while also mobilizing regional/national teams behind the initiative. This will foster greater collaboration across DRR, climate change (mitigation and adaptation), conflict, fragility, governance especially local governance, environment, and related areas of work, to ensure a holistic approach and provide an integrated package of support to governments, communities, and partners while recognizing the need for devising contextual solutions for each country. The project will benefit from involvement of UNDP's inter-disciplinary teams based in Geneva, New York and regional/sub-regional hubs.

The **Program Quality Assurance role** will be carried out by UNDP's Partnership Adviser based with DRT in UNDP Geneva to ensure regular project oversight, monitor compliance with administrative and financial requirements, and other program effectiveness functions. An annual report will be produced to showcase progress made and a final Project Achievements Report will be produced on the completion of the intervention.

A **detailed RRF and Annual Work Plan** will be developed at the commencement of the implementation to ensure monitoring, oversight, and identify technical support requirements. DRT's global and regional teams will provide hands-on and regular policy, programmatic, and technical support to the respective UNDP COs to ensure effective implementation complemented by missions, capacity building, training, and other support as needed.

V. MONITORING AND LEARNING

Monitoring

In accordance with UNDP's POPP guidelines, the monitoring of the efficacy and timeliness of the activities implemented, their impact as well as the learnings derived therefrom will be reviewed and evaluated periodically as per the following plans:

- Overall as well as annual work plans: The implementation will be guided by a detailed overall project plan which will be complemented by an Annual Work Plan. It will specify the set of inputs, activities and resources required along with the timeline for each of the activities.
- Organize implementation in line with the activities and indicators identified: Develop sound, robust, and RBM compliant indicators that will help keep the implementation on track while also supporting efficient monitoring of the progress as well as gaps and shortfalls.
- Track results progress: Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress of the action in achieving the agreed outputs. This will be done quarterly or as required.
- Monitor and manage risk: In accordance with 'Risks and Assumptions' identified above, specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results will be flagged and addressed in a timely manner. Using a risk log will help identify and monitor risk management actions. This will help identify the risks by project management team and actions initiated to manage the same. Maintaining risk log actively also helps to keep track of the identified risks including mitigating measures and plans.
- Annual action 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 actions. This will help review the areas of strength and weakness and inform decisions to improve the delivery.
- Annual reporting: Annually, a progress report will be prepared and shared with the FW Secretariat as well as with key stakeholders including requisite counterpart agencies and partners consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets. Annual reports for the FWs following a common format are collected from COs in January for the previous calendar year.
- A regular light-touch 'monitoring' will be undertaken through (i) results tracking and monitoring; (ii) managing risks; (iii) cross-learning and information exchange; and (iv) detailed work planning.

Learning

As part of knowledge management, documentation of what has worked and what has not will be done to share information, good practices as well as lessons learned which have a potential for replication in the same country or other SIDS facing similar risk and development challenges.

VI. DISTRIBUTION OF THE FWS ALLOCATIONS

Country/Region/Global	Dept ID	Amount
UNDP Maldives	*Tbc*	**640'117**
UNDP Seychelles	*Tbc*	**533'872**
UNDP Timor Leste	*Tbc*	**533'871**
Global DRT/CB	B0074	**92'149**
Total		**1'800'000**

VII. WORK PLAN[6] [7]

If resources will be used beyond one calendar year, please use the resource framework in the project document template.

According to the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025 global, regional and country office programmes and projects will identify, at their design stage, at least one stand-alone gender-specific component (GEN3 output of project document) with at least of 15 percent of the total resources of the initiative allocated to this component. For more information, please refer to the updated Funding Windows Gender Marker Guidance Note.

Period: **December 2024 – May 2026**

Contribution to SP: Indicator 3.1.1 Number of risk-informed development strategies and plans in place at: (a) national level, (c) sub-national level, and (c) sectoral level:

Baseline: national level: 88; sub-national level: 261; sectoral level: 17

Target: national level: 233; sub-national level: 606; sectoral level: 34

EXPECTED OUTPUTS *And indicators, baselines, and annual targets*	PLANNED ACTIVITIES *List activity and associated actions*	TIMEFRAME						RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6		Funding Source	Specific Budget Description[8]	Amount USD
Output 1 **Integrated Risk Governance**: Strengthened disaster and climate-risk-informed	Activity 1.1: Support the co-creation of **national/local/sectoral mainstreaming strategies** that foster disaster and climate risk-informed development planning via a gender-inclusive, whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and multi-sector approach		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP COs in Seychelles, Timor Leste	GPCR FW	*workshops; consultants*	86,000

[6] 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

[7] Changes to a budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated 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.

[8] i.e. Technical accompaniment, project management cost, grants, contractual services – companies, Consultants, Travel, Equipment, etc.

development capacities at national and subnational levels to set incentives for risk reduction and resilience building Gender Marker: **GEN2** **Indicator 1:** *Number of men/women practitioners and decision-makers from national and local institutions trained to consider DRR and CCA in their development planning processes.* **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 300 **Indicator 2:** *Number of risk-informed development strategies and plans developed or revised at: (a) national level, (c) sub-national level, and (c) sectoral level that incorporate gender-responsive disaster and climate risk management.* **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 3 (at least 1 per country)	Activity 1.2: Provide **training and capacity development for men/women, including national and local government officials**, key stakeholders, and practitioners on how to disaster and climate risk-inform national/subnational/ sectoral development processes, including how to strengthen gender equality, women's participation and representation in related decision-making.		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP COs in Maldives, Seychelles, Timor Leste	GPCR FW	*travel; contractual services companies; workshops*	150,000
	Activity 1.3: Support the review of **national/subnational/sectoral development strategies, policies, or legislative frameworks** to integrate disaster and climate risk management in a coherent, gender-responsive and integrated manner.		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP COs in Seychel les, Timor Leste	GPCR FW	*consultants*	72,000
	Activity 1.4: Carry out **sex disaggregated monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.**	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP COs in Maldives, Seychelles, Timor Leste	GPCR FW	*project management cost*	3,000
	Activity 1.5: Carry out **communication** and knowledge sharing activities, including through events and webinars, targeted **messages and materials like blogs, think pieces, articles** through global, regional, and national platforms, as well as thematic webinars in collaboration with partners.		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP COs in Maldives, Seychelles, Timor Leste; UNDP – DRT global and regional teams	GPCR FW	*contractual services companies; consultants; workshops*	2,000
										Subtotal:	***313,000***

Output 2 **Strengthened gender equality, women's empowerment and leadership** through community-based resilience building Gender Marker: **GEN3** **Indicator 1:** *Number of community-based resilience building initiatives implemented that incorporate gender-responsive risk reduction and resilience building measures.* **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 3 (at least 1 per country) **Indicator 2:** *Number of men and women local decision makers and practitioners trained to implement gender-responsive community-based resilience programmes that foster women's leadership and empowerment.* **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 90 (at least 30 per country)	Activity 2.1: Develop, strengthen, or review national or local guidelines/tools/approaches on **community-based resilience building to cover gender equality**, DRR, CCA, and other risk reduction measures as indicated by the local context and ensure they are informed by multidimensional risk and gender analyses.		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP COs in Maldives, Seychelles, Timor Leste	GPCR FW	*contractual services companies; consultants; workshops*	90,000
	Activity 2.2. Strengthen **capacities and skills of men and women local government and civil society representatives to implement community-based resilience building programs that foster gender equality at scale**, with emphasis on women's empowerment and leadership, and inclusiveness.		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP COs in Maldives, Seychelles, Timor Leste	GPCR FW	*travel; consultants; contractual services companies*	120,000
	Activity 2.3. Support the implementation of **community-based resilience building interventions to foster gender equality** benefitting women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities and socio-economically marginalized groups, as part of local government workplans, budgets, and reporting requirements.			X	X	X	X	UNDP COs in Maldives, Seychelles, Timor Leste	GPCR FW	*grants*	267,000
	Activity 2.4: Carry out **sex disaggregated monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.**	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP COs in Maldives, Seychelles, Timor Leste	GPCR FW	*Project management costs*	5,000
	Activity 2.5: Carry out **communication** and knowledge sharing, including through events and webinars, targeted **messages and materials like blogs, think pieces, articles** through global, regional, and national platforms, as well as thematic webinars in collaboration with partners.	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP COs in Maldives, Seychelles, Timor Leste; UNDP – DRT global and regional teams	GPCR FW	*contractual services companies; consultants; workshops*	2,000
										Subtotal:	***484,000***

Output 3 **Disaster and Climate Risk Information**: Increased access to and application of climate and disaster risk information in decisions on development and recovery Gender Marker: **GEN2** **Indicator 1:** *Number of applications of sex-age-disability disaggregated damage and loss information in development and recovery planning, policymaking, monitoring and reporting.* **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 6 **Indicator 2:** *Number of men and women stakeholders, including persons with disabilities, accessing and applying risk information, tools or methodologies in preparedness and risk reduction actions.* **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** At least 10% of men and women stakeholders, including persons with	Activity 3.1: Support the digitalization and institutionalization of **sex-age-disability disaggregated damage & loss tracking systems** by establishing or expanding existing databases into full-fledged systems that capture damage and loss arising from disaster and climate change impacts to inform national risk profiles.		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP COs in Maldives, Seychelles, Timor Leste	GPCR FW	*consultants; travel*	120,000
	Activity 3.2: Strengthen **sex-age-disability disaggregated data collection and analysis capacity** of key stakeholders to be able to feed into damage and loss tracking systems, risk assessments, and other hazard specific research products.		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP COs in Maldives, Seychelles, Timor Leste	GPCR FW	*contractual services companies; consultants ; workshops*	120,000
	Activity 3.3: Support **digital diagnostics and solutions to enhance access** of men and women, girls and youth, and persons with disabilities **to risk information** for preparedness and risk reduction measures.		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP COs in Maldives, Seychelles, Timor Leste	GPCR FW	*consultants; contractual services companies*	120,000
	Activity 3.4: Explore the **application of strategic foresight** methodologies to support governmental and non-governmental stakeholders embed adaptive and anticipatory governance into decision-making processes related to risk-informed development planning and preparedness.			X	X	X	X	UNDP COs in Maldives, Seychelles, Timor Leste	GPCR FW	*travel; consultants ; workshops*	144,000
	Activity 3.5: Support **the application of damage and loss information and risk assessments** in monitoring, reporting, planning, and policymaking related to DRR, CCA, and sustainable development.			X	X	X	X	UNDP COs in Maldives, Seychelles, Timor Leste	GPCR FW	*travel; workshops; consultants*	108,130
	Activity 3.6: Carry out sex disaggregated **monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.**	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP COs in Maldives, Seychelles, Timor Leste	GPCR FW	*project management cost;*	6,000

disabilities, from vulnerable segments of population	Activity 3.7: Carry out **communication** and knowledge sharing, including through events and webinars, targeted **messages and materials like blogs, think pieces, articles** through global, regional, and national platforms, as well as thematic webinars in collaboration with partners.	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP COs in Maldives, Seychelles, Timor Leste; UNDP – DRT global and regional teams	GPCR FW	*contractual services companies; consultants; workshops*	2,000
										Subtotal:	***620,130***
Output 4 **Early Warning and Preparedness:** Strengthened early warning and preparedness systems and capacities to support early action of affected men and women Gender Marker: **GEN2** **Indicator 1:** *Number of gender-responsive and multi-hazard early warning and preparedness procedures established or updated and implemented in a multi-stakeholder approach.* **Baseline:** 0 **Target: 3** (at last one per country) **Indicator 2:** *Number of men and women professionals trained and equipped to implement early warning,*	Activity 4.1: Strengthen the **coordination between national and subnational institutions** engaged in multi-hazard early warning and preparedness in line with the national roadmap for the implementation of the Early Warning for All (EW4All) initiative and supported by clear Standard Operating Procedures.		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP CO in Maldives	GPCR FW	*consultants; contractual services companies; workshops*	20,000
	Activity 4.2: Undertake **participatory, gender responsive and people-centered design or review of early warning and preparedness** systems involving community members and local organizations defining clear early warning protocols, roles of stakeholders, educational sessions on anticipatory and early action.		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP CO in Maldives	GPCR FW	*consultants; contractual services companies; workshops*	40,000
	Activity 4.3: **Support the tourism industry** with strengthening preparedness capacities and plans, including gender-responsive business continuity and crisis management plans.			X	X	X		UNDP CO in Maldives	GPCR FW	*consultants; contractual services companies; workshops*	55,000
	Activity 4.4: Support design, institutionalization and implementation of **capacity development, upskilling and equipment of men and women professionals, including first responders,** from government and non-governmental institutions, including women groups, involved in disaster anticipation, preparedness and response.		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP CO in Maldives	GPCR FW	*contractual services companies; equipment; workshops ; grants*	32,000

preparedness, and response roles, disaggregated by gender. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 120	Activity 4.5: Strengthen the capacity of mandated institutions in charge of coordination of disaster preparedness and response to regularly **organize gender-responsive preparedness/ contingency/ emergency response planning exercises**, bringing together governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, including women- and youth representative organizations.			X	X	X	X	UNDP CO in Maldives	GPCR FW	*consultants; contractual services companies; travel; workshops*	29,000
	Activity 4.6: Carry out **sex disaggregated monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.**	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP CO in Maldives	GPCR FW	*project management cost;*	2,000
	Activity 4.7: Carry out **communication** and knowledge sharing, including through events and webinars, targeted **messages and materials like blogs, think pieces, articles** through global, regional, and national platforms, as well as thematic webinars in collaboration with partners.	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP CO in Maldives; UNDP – DRT global and regional teams	GPCR FW	*contractual services; consultants; workshops*	1,000
										Subtotal:	***179,000***
Output 5 **Project Effectiveness:** Ensured the successful implementation of activities in all participating countries Gender Marker: **GEN2** **Indicator 1:** *Percentage of UNDP Country Offices that have successfully applied gender-responsive and risk-*	Activity 5.1: Provide **technical and advisory support** to UNDP COs for planning and implementation of project activities, ensuring they are gender-responsive and risk informed.	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP – DRT global and regional teams	GPCR FW	*technical accompaniment, including consultants; travel*	44,112
	Activity 5.2: Support the **application of corporate tools/methodologies/approaches** in the delivery of project activities.	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP – DRT global and regional teams	GPCR FW	*technical accompaniment, including workshops; travel*	15,000
	Activity 5.3: Foster **collaboration, partnerships, communities of practice** and knowledge exchange.	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP – DRT global and regional teams	GPCR FW	*technical accompaniment, including consultants*	5,000

informed corporate tools, methodologies and approaches into their activities. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 75% **Indicator 2:** *Number of collaborative initiatives established, involving partners, communities of practice, and knowledge-sharing platforms in the delivery of project activities.* **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 6 (at least 2 per country)	Activity 5.4: Carry out **project management functions, including sex disaggregated monitoring, evaluation, and reporting**	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP – DRT global and regional teams	GPCR FW	*technical accompaniment, including travel*	20,000
	Activity 5.5: Carry out **communication** and knowledge sharing, including through events and webinars, targeted **messages and materials like blogs, think pieces, articles** through global, regional, and national platforms, as well as thematic webinars in collaboration with partners, which highlight stories of women, youth, elderly and persons with disabilities.	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP – DRT global and regional teams	GPCR FW	*contractual services*	2,001
										Subtotal:	***86,113***
General Management Support (7% of FWs programmable budget) (use GMS calculator)										***Subtotal:***	***117,757***
										TOTAL:	**1,800,000**

Notes:

- *Technical accompaniment amounts to USD 84,112 see output 5 (i.e. 5% of programmable budget)*
- *GEN 3 amounts to USD 484,000 (i.e. 26,8 % of programmable resources)*
- *M&E amounts to USD 18,000 (i.e. 1% of total budget)*
- *Communications amounts to USD 9,000 (i.e. USD 3,000 per country)*