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United Nations Development Programme

PROJECT DOCUMENT
Maldives

Project Title: Strengthening the Actionable Early Warning Systems for Improved Response to Climate-Induced Disasters in Maldives
Project Number: 01004367
Implementing Partner: UNDP
Start Date: May 2025 **End Date:** May 2026 **PAC Date:** 17 April 2025

Brief Description

The Maldives faces acute development challenges stemming from its extreme vulnerability to climate change and natural hazards. With 75% of its land less than 1 metre above sea level, the country is increasingly exposed to sea surges, monsoonal flooding, coastal erosion and extended dry periods. These threats are exacerbated by limited meteorological infrastructure, fragmented governance, and insufficient last-mile communication, leaving communities—especially those on remote islands—at risk without timely, actionable early warning.

The project aims to address these gaps by strengthening the country's multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) through three key result areas: (1) upgrading meteorological observation networks, including AWS and radar systems; (2) improving the accessibility and inclusivity of early warning information via revamped digital platforms and gender-responsive communication tools; and (3) enhancing national capacities and governance structures to interpret and act upon meteorological data. The project will directly benefit over 200,000 people and contribute to national resilience-building efforts, aligning with the Sendai Framework, the EW4All initiative and Sustainable Development Goals 11, 13 and 17.

Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF, CPD, RPD):
UNSDCF Outcome 3, CPD 2.1, 2.2, 3.1

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker:

Output 2: Development of localized communication channels and tools via social media, websites and mobile apps to ensure accessibility of information to the community | GEN2
Output 3: Improved capacity and coordination among government and stakeholders on EWS data analysis, interpretation and application to local contexts | GEN2

Total resources required:		US$1,982,764
	UNDP TRAC:	-
	Donor:	$1,982,764
	Government:	-
	In-Kind:	-
Unfunded:		-

Agreed by (signatures):

United Nations Development Programme		
Name	Signature	Date
Andan Cheema Resident Representative	DocuSigned by: 7A11E308E3FE4ED...	13-Aug-2025

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1. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The Maldives faces significant vulnerabilities as a small island nation, with a dispersed population of 515,132 across 187 islands and low average elevations, making it extremely susceptible to climate-induced challenges. The increasing frequency and intensity of hydrometeorological events—such as monsoonal flooding, coastal erosion, storm surges and extended dry periods—pose existential threats to lives, livelihoods and infrastructure. Additionally, long-term climate projections indicate a rapid increase in sea levels of 5-10 cm between 2030-2050[1], further exacerbating these challenges. The 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami demonstrated the nation's acute vulnerability, with losses amounting to 60% of its GDP.

Recognizing these challenges, the Maldives has committed to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030[2], integrating its priorities into national strategies to strengthen disaster risk governance and enhance resilience. As an active supporter of the UN Early Warnings for All (EW4A) initiative[3], the Maldives aims to ensure that every person is protected by timely, effective early warning systems by 2027. The recently launched Maldives Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy 2024–2030[4] operationalizes these commitments, focusing on strengthening meteorological infrastructure, improving risk-informed governance and empowering vulnerable communities. This project directly addresses these national and international priorities by modernizing the multi-hazard early warning system and promoting inclusive, accessible early warning dissemination.

Critical gaps persist in the Maldives' capacity to address these challenges, particularly in the realm of multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS). Barriers include:

1. Insufficient Meteorological Infrastructure: The Maldives Meteorological Service (MMS) lacks adequate resources to sustain a robust weather monitoring network. Current Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) face significant maintenance and operational challenges, hindering their functionality.
2. Fragmented Governance: The absence of streamlined governance and coordination mechanisms slows disaster preparedness and response, undermining the effectiveness of warning systems.
3. Limited Access to Early Warnings: Geographic isolation and infrastructural limitations restrict the reach of early warning information, particularly to remote communities.
4. Weak Data Management and Communication: Outdated data collection, analysis, and dissemination systems fail to meet the needs of public and private stakeholders, leaving gaps in hazard forecasting and public outreach. This particularly impacts vulnerable groups, such as women, children and the elderly.
5. Limited South-South Cooperation: While the Maldives has engaged in international and regional collaborations, more robust South-South knowledge sharing is required to develop scalable and sustainable solutions tailored to similar contexts.

Addressing these gaps is critical for saving lives, protecting livelihoods, adapting to climate change, and safeguarding progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including Goals 13 (Climate Action), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 10 (Reduced Inequalities).

This project aims to overcome these challenges by enhancing the operational capacity of MMS, strengthening governance frameworks, and improving public access to early warning systems through gender-responsive and locally adapted solutions. By leveraging South-South Cooperation and targeted investments, the initiative will support national efforts to build resilience against climate-induced hazards while fostering inclusivity and sustainability.

2. STRATEGY

The project's Theory of Change establishes a clear and direct causal pathway linking identified challenges to strategic interventions. In response to the Maldives' acute exposure to climate-induced hazards and limited early warning coverage, the project delivers three key outputs: upgraded meteorological infrastructure (AWS and radar systems), enhanced and accessible digital communication platforms (Moosun app and MMS website) and strengthened national capacities for risk governance and emergency preparedness. These outputs

[1] IPCC, 2019. Sea Leve Rise and Implications for Low-Lying Islands, Coasts and Communitiies
[2] Prevention Web, 2017. Stepping up resilience in the Maldives
[3] Ministry of Tourism & Environment, 2024. Maldives' roadmap to achieve the Early Warning for All Initiative has been published.
[4] President's Office, 2024. National Disaster Management Council endorses the Maldives DRR Strategy 2024-2023

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collectively generate outcomes of improved risk detection, real-time information dissemination and empowered national and local institutions, leading to greater community resilience and reduced vulnerability to climate and disaster risks. Figure 1 shows the Theory of Change for the project.

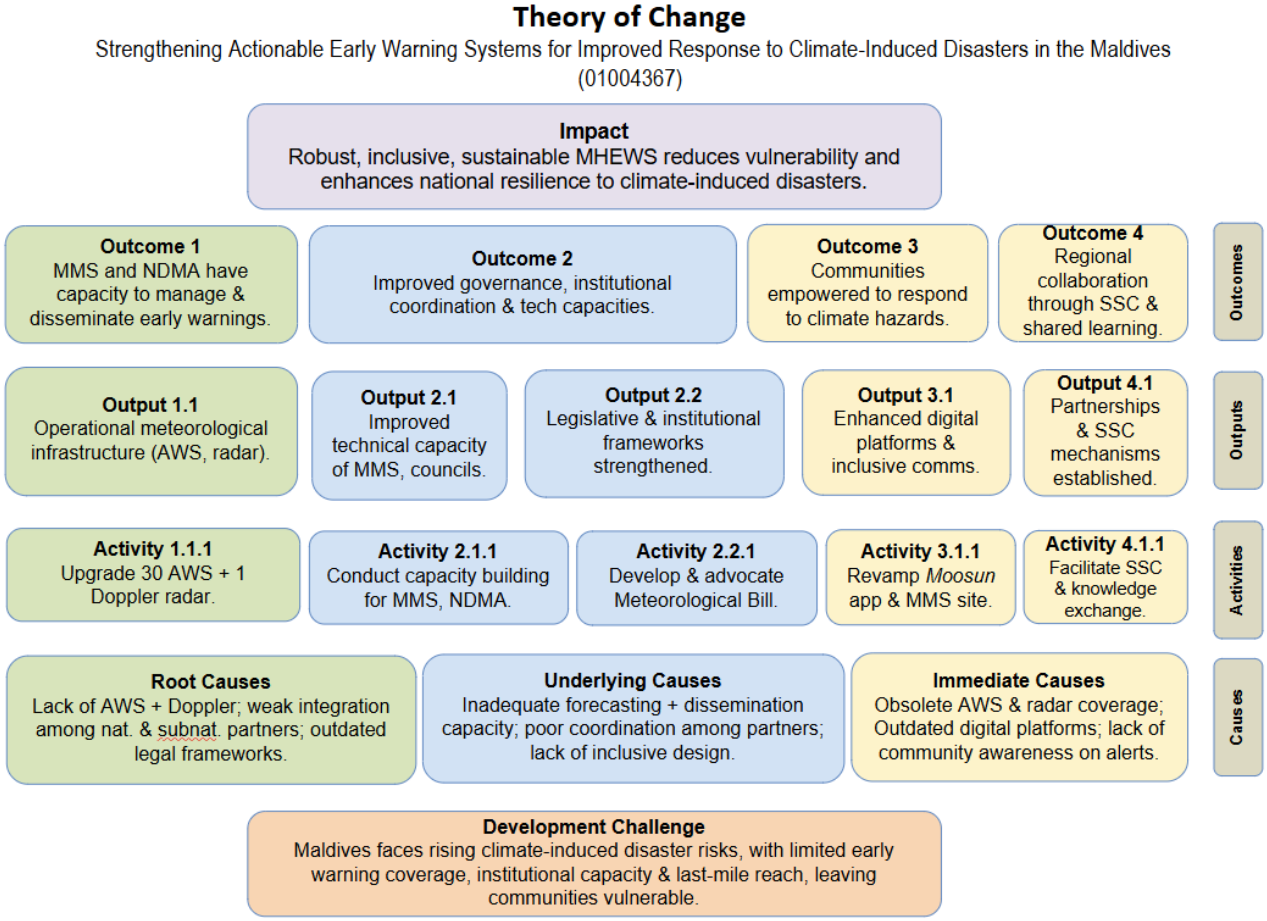


Figure 1: Theory of Change

Ultimately, the project contributes to achieving Outcome 2 of the UNDP Maldives CPD 2022–2026, which aims to strengthen national systems for environmental sustainability, climate resilience and risk-informed development. By closing critical gaps in early warning coverage and promoting inclusive, risk-informed decision-making, the project enhances the Maldives' long-term adaptive capacity and supports sustainable development priorities in line with national and international commitments.

2.1 Strengthening Meteorological Infrastructure

The project will upgrade and expand the MMS observation and monitoring networks. This includes:

- Maintenance and enhancement of existing AWS to improve weather forecasting accuracy.
- Installation of advanced meteorological instruments to pilot innovative solutions for data capture and analysis.
- Upgrading radar systems to enhance regional monitoring capabilities, with specific focus on areas with high concentrations of assets and vulnerable populations.

2.2 Governance and Coordination

To address governance gaps, the project will:

- Strengthen protocols for data collection, analysis and dissemination by facilitating collaboration among MMS and other stakeholders.
- Develop and support the implementation of a Meteorological Bill to enhance MMS's operational independence, resource mobilisation and accountability.

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- Establish robust mechanisms for coordination during emergencies, including standard operating procedures (SOPs) for disaster response and early warning dissemination.

2.3 Enhancing Communication and Outreach

The strategy places a strong emphasis on improving access to early warnings for all communities, particularly marginalized and remote populations:

- Develop localized, gender-responsive, and disability-inclusive communication materials to foster community understanding and trust in EWS.
- Revamp digital platforms, including the *Moosun* app and the MMS website, to improve accessibility and usability for diverse stakeholders.
- Integrate multilingual capabilities to ensure that advisories are accessible to expatriates and non-native speakers.

2.4 Capacity Building

The project will focus on enhancing the skills and knowledge of key stakeholders:

- Conduct thematic workshops on Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) and Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS), tailored to the Maldives' specific needs.
- Provide technical training for MMS personnel to manage, maintain, and operate upgraded equipment and systems.
- Strengthen institutional readiness for climate action through South-South Cooperation initiatives, sharing best practices and technologies with other nations in the Global South.

2.5 Leveraging South-South Cooperation

The project capitalizes on the UNDP's South-South Cooperation framework to:

- Facilitate the exchange of knowledge, expertise and technology between the Maldives and other developing countries.
- Document and disseminate best practices for EWS implementation, fostering regional integration and collaborative learning.

2.6 Sustainability and Long-Term Impact

The strategy incorporates measures to ensure the long-term sustainability of project outcomes:

- Develop cost-recovery mechanisms for MMS operations, particularly through service provision to industries such as aviation and ports.
- Include warranty and after-sales support for procured equipment and establish plans for ongoing maintenance.
- Advocate for the allocation of government funds for future upkeep, ensuring the continued functionality of EWS infrastructure beyond the project lifecycle.

This integrated approach ensures that the Maldives is better equipped to address climate-related challenges, safeguard its population, and build a resilient and inclusive society.

3. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

3.1 Expected Results

This project aims to significantly enhance the Maldives' capacity to prepare for and respond to climate-induced hazards through targeted improvements to its early warning systems. By upgrading observation networks, piloting advanced meteorological instruments, and enhancing data acquisition mechanisms, the MMS will provide more accurate and timely weather forecasts. The installation of 30 upgraded AWS, enhancement of

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the Doppler radar in the Greater Malé Region (GMR), and piloting of 10 innovative meteorological tools will form the backbone of an integrated, robust system for weather monitoring and disaster preparedness.

The project also seeks to empower communities by improving access to critical weather and disaster information. Localized, gender-responsive communication materials will ensure inclusivity, while revamped digital platforms like the *Moosun* app and MMS website will enhance public accessibility to real-time weather data. These efforts aim to engage over 435,000 residents, fostering trust and encouraging proactive disaster response behaviours.

To support long-term sustainability, the project will strengthen institutional frameworks through capacity building and legal reform. Training sessions on Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) and Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) will enhance the skills of government officials and technical staff, ensuring readiness for climate action. Additionally, the drafting and validation of a Meteorological Bill will provide a legislative foundation for MMS to sustain operations and mobilise resources, securing the resilience of the Maldives against future climate challenges.

3.2 Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

Achieving the expected results of the project requires a combination of technical expertise, financial investment, partnerships and material resources, as outlined below. These inputs are aligned with the change pathway established in the project's Theory of Change (Figure 1).

3.2.1 Technical Expertise and Personnel

UNDP Staff Time: The project will rely on dedicated staff from the UNDP Country Office (CO), including technical experts from the Resilience and Climate Change (RCC) Unit, operational staff for day-to-day management, and senior leadership for oversight and strategic decision-making. Regional and HQ-level teams will provide specialized guidance, technical backstopping and quality assurance.

Consultants and Trainers: External consultants will be engaged to deliver capacity-building activities, including workshops on IBF and MHEWS. Technical trainers will be hired to build the capacity of MMS personnel in the operation and maintenance of upgraded systems.

Legal and Policy Experts: Specialists will support the drafting and review of the Meteorological Bill, ensuring alignment with international best practices and national requirements.

3.2.2 Procurement of Equipment and Materials

Upgraded Meteorological Infrastructure: The project will procure and install 30 AWS, a Doppler radar system, and 10 innovative meteorological instruments for piloting. Additional items, such as electric vehicles and laptops, will support maintenance and data management in regional centres.

Digital Platform Enhancements: Investments will be made to revamp the *Moosun* app and MMS website, ensuring improved functionality, accessibility, and user experience. The procurement process will include technical support and a warranty for long-term maintenance.

3.2.3 Partnerships and Collaboration

Government Entities: Collaboration with the Maldives Meteorological Service (MMS) and Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MoTE) is essential for operational and policy alignment.

South-South Cooperation: The project will leverage the UNDP South-South Cooperation platform to share knowledge, expertise, and technologies with other developing countries, fostering mutual learning and cost-effective solutions.

International Partners: Support from the Government of China and adherence to World Meteorological Organization (WMO) standards will ensure the project benefits from global best practices.

3.2.4 Communication and Outreach Tools

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Awareness Materials: Gender-responsive and disability-inclusive communication materials will be developed to disseminate critical information on extreme weather preparedness. These materials will include newsletters, press releases and digital content tailored to diverse audiences.

Stakeholder Engagement: Regular working group meetings, validation workshops, and community consultations will ensure stakeholder buy-in and the integration of local insights.

3.2.5 Financial and Administrative Resources

Budget Allocation: The project budget includes provisions for equipment procurement, staff salaries, consultancy fees, travel, workshops and logistical support. Adequate financial resources are critical for implementing the activities outlined in the results framework.

Operational Support: Staff will manage the project's administrative and logistical needs, ensuring smooth implementation and compliance with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP).

3.3 Partnerships

The success of this project hinges on strategic collaboration with partners who bring essential expertise, resources, and operational capabilities, ensuring that all components of the theory of change are effectively implemented. Partnerships will be built on shared objectives and aligned with the project's outcomes to strengthen the Maldives' Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS).

3.3.1 Working with Partners to Achieve Results

i. Maldives Meteorological Service (MMS)

MMS, as the primary technical partner, will lead the operationalization of upgraded meteorological infrastructure, including Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and Doppler radar systems. MMS's established technical capacity, institutional knowledge, and mandate under the Disaster Management Act ensure its pivotal role in achieving project results. The assumption is that MMS will have sufficient technical and human resource capacity to sustain these improvements post-project.

Expected Results: MMS will maintain and expand the functionality of meteorological systems, ensuring continuous and accurate data collection and analysis to enable timely early warnings.

ii. Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MoTE)

The Ministry's role in policy alignment and resource mobilisation is critical for sustaining project outcomes. It will ensure that the Meteorological Bill is implemented and that cost-recovery mechanisms for MMS operations are institutionalized. The assumption is that the Ministry will provide political and financial support to embed these changes within national frameworks.

Expected Results: A strengthened legislative and financial foundation for MMS, ensuring long-term sustainability of early warning systems.

3.3.2 UNDP Regional and Global Teams

UNDP's regional and global teams will provide technical expertise, quality assurance, and access to best practices. Their role in facilitating South-South Cooperation will be instrumental in adapting proven solutions from other Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to the Maldives' context. The project assumes that regional cooperation will bring innovative, cost-effective solutions tailored to the Maldives.

Expected Results: Enhanced technical capacity and governance frameworks through shared knowledge and collaborative approaches.

3.3.3 Government of China

As a donor and technology partner, the Government of China will provide funding and technical resources to support meteorological infrastructure improvements. The assumption is that their contributions will align with project needs and timelines.

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Expected Results: Accelerated implementation of infrastructure upgrades and enhanced South-South knowledge exchange.

3.3.4 Mapping Other Relevant Initiatives

The project aligns with and complements several ongoing initiatives aimed at enhancing disaster resilience and climate adaptation in the Maldives:

JICA Digital Terrestrial Broadcasting Network Development Project: This project established early warning systems in prominent locations, providing a foundation upon which the current project builds. The assumption is that these systems will continue to operate effectively as part of the broader MHEWS framework.

UNDP Green Climate Fund (GCF) Project: The GCF project has improved localized weather information through AWS installations and the *Moosun* app. The current project will expand on this by incorporating advanced instruments and enhancing digital platforms.

SIDS Joint Programme (JP): The Risk and Resilience Portal developed under this initiative provides critical data for disaster management. This project will integrate these tools into a streamlined governance and operational framework.

Scaling Up the National Capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (SNCDRRMM): The Japan-funded project focused on coordination mechanisms during emergencies, which will be strengthened and operationalised through the proposed project activities.

3.4 Risks and Assumptions

The achievement of the project results depends on several assumptions and is subject to key risks that could impede progress. These risks are aligned with the project's risk log (to be annexed) and are accompanied by mitigation strategies to ensure the project's sustainability and minimise adverse social and environmental impacts.

3.4.1 Technical and Operational Risks

Risk: The MMS may face challenges in maintaining and operating the upgraded infrastructure due to limited technical capacity or resource constraints.

Assumption: MMS will have the capacity and support to operate and maintain meteorological systems effectively.

Mitigation:

- Comprehensive training for MMS personnel to build operational capacity.
- Inclusion of warranty, after-sales support, and spare parts in procurement contracts to ensure ongoing functionality.
- Advocacy with the Government of Maldives to include maintenance costs in the annual budget.

3.4.2 Governance and Coordination Risks

Risk: Fragmented coordination between MMS and other stakeholders may delay implementation or reduce efficiency.

Assumption: Stakeholders will collaborate effectively to ensure smooth coordination of early warning systems.

Mitigation:

- Regular coordination meetings to ensure alignment and communication.
- Development of clear Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to define roles and responsibilities.
- Engagement of high-level government actors to ensure prioritisation of the project.

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3.4.3 Financial Risks

Risk: Insufficient or delayed funding from donors or national stakeholders could impact the timely delivery of project outputs.

Assumption: The required financial resources will be available on time, including possible co-financing from the Government of Maldives.

Mitigation:

- Regular donor engagement to ensure commitment and timely disbursements.
- Development of a cost-recovery mechanism for MMS, such as service fees from aviation and port sectors.

3.4.4 Social and Environmental Risks

Risk: Infrastructure upgrades, such as the installation of AWS, may inadvertently disrupt local ecosystems or communities.

Assumption: Project activities will adhere to UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) to minimize impacts.

Mitigation:

- Conduct Targeted Assessment for all installations to identify potential adverse impacts.
- Engage local communities early in the project to address concerns and ensure buy-in.
- Implement measures such as selecting sites with minimal ecological disruption and ensuring inclusivity in decision-making processes.

3.4.5 Community Engagement Risks

Risk: Communities, particularly vulnerable groups, may not fully understand or trust early warning systems, reducing the effectiveness of disaster preparedness efforts.

Assumption: Community members will participate in and benefit from awareness-raising and capacity-building initiatives.

Mitigation:

- Development of gender-responsive and disability-inclusive communication materials tailored to diverse linguistic and cultural contexts.
- Active engagement with local councils, NGOs and community leaders to foster trust and ownership of early warning systems.
- Monitoring and feedback mechanisms to adjust outreach strategies as needed.

3.4.6 External Risks

Risk: **Increasing** frequency and intensity of climate-induced hazards may overwhelm the capacity of newly installed systems, limiting their effectiveness.

Assumption: Upgraded systems will be resilient to expected climatic conditions during the project period.

Mitigation:

- Design systems with robust specifications to withstand extreme weather events.
- Pilot innovative technologies to enhance adaptability and scalability.

3.5 Avoiding and Managing Adverse Social and Environmental Impacts

The project will strictly adhere to the SES to avoid or mitigate potential adverse impacts. Measures include:

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- Conducting a thorough risk screening and ESIA to identify and address risks before implementation.
- Ensuring community consultations at every stage to account for local knowledge and concerns.
- Establishing grievance redress mechanisms to address complaints from project-affected people promptly and effectively.

By proactively identifying and mitigating these risks, the project aims to ensure that the chosen strategy delivers sustainable results while minimising negative social and environmental impacts.

3.6 Stakeholder Engagement

The success of the project hinges on engaging all relevant stakeholders effectively, particularly the target groups who will directly benefit and other groups potentially affected by the project. A participatory approach is essential to ensure inclusivity, transparency and accountability throughout the project lifecycle. The engagement strategy prioritizes collaboration, communication and feedback mechanisms to foster trust and shared ownership among stakeholders.

The primary target groups of the project are residents of vulnerable communities, particularly those living on low-lying islands most susceptible to flooding, coastal erosion and extreme weather events. These communities will be engaged through participatory consultations to identify their specific risks and needs. Localized, gender-responsive, and disability-inclusive awareness materials will be developed to enhance their understanding and trust in the early warning systems. Community leaders will be trained on disaster preparedness and response, empowering them to act as local champions in disseminating critical information and supporting resilience-building efforts.

Women, persons with disabilities (PWDs), elderly individuals, and key marginalized groups are also key target groups, given their disproportionate vulnerability to disasters. Their perspectives and needs will be prioritized by ensuring their representation in consultations and decision-making processes. Communication materials will be designed to address barriers such as literacy, accessibility, and cultural considerations. The project will collaborate with women's organizations and local NGOs to advocate for inclusive disaster preparedness measures that empower these groups and reduce their vulnerabilities.

The engagement of government institutions and local councils is vital for ensuring the effective implementation and sustainability of project outcomes. Agencies such as the MMS, other stakeholders and local councils will participate in regular coordination meetings to align on project activities and responsibilities. Capacity-building programmes will equip them with skills in IBF and MHEWS, strengthening their ability to respond effectively to climate-induced hazards. Collaborative policy development, such as drafting the Meteorological Bill, will enhance governance mechanisms and institutional frameworks.

The project acknowledges that certain groups may be indirectly affected (though however minimal) by its activities, communities residing near project implementation areas where infrastructure upgrades such as AWS will be installed. Targeted assessments will be conducted to identify and mitigate potential impacts, ensuring that these communities are informed, consulted and supported throughout the process. Based on the targeted assessment a management plan will be put in place to mitigate any social or environmental impacts.

Private sector stakeholders, particularly those in the tourism, fisheries, and aviation industries, will also be engaged as they rely on accurate meteorological information for their operations. The project will involve these stakeholders in consultations to incorporate their needs into the system design. Partnerships will be developed to establish cost recovery mechanisms, ensuring the financial sustainability of the early warning systems while providing targeted training and updates to these sectors.

To ensure accountability and responsiveness, the project will make grievance mechanisms easily accessible to all stakeholders. UNDP's Social and Environmental Compliance Review and Stakeholder Response Mechanism will provide a platform for addressing unresolved complaints. Awareness campaigns will inform communities about their rights and the mechanisms available for submitting concerns, using accessible communication channels such as public meetings, social media, and community radio. Monitoring and feedback loops will be implemented to track stakeholder engagement activities, respond to feedback, and address any gaps in communication or consultation.

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By implementing this inclusive and participatory approach, the project aims to foster trust and shared ownership among stakeholders, ensure equitable benefits for target groups and address potential concerns proactively to minimize adverse impacts.

3.7 South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

The project strategically integrates South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC) to achieve and sustain its results, building on the principles of mutual learning, resource sharing, and collaboration among developing countries. SSC/TrC is a cornerstone of the project's Theory of Change, enabling the Maldives to leverage successful practices and expertise from other nations facing similar challenges in climate resilience and disaster risk reduction.

The project will foster South-South knowledge exchange by facilitating technical cooperation between the MMS and meteorological agencies in other SIDS and developing countries. This collaboration will enable the transfer of proven methodologies, technologies, and governance models that have demonstrated effectiveness in similar contexts. For instance, the Maldives will benefit from the expertise of countries with advanced IBF systems and MHEWS, adapting these to local needs.

Capacity-building activities will be a key component of SSC/TrC. The project will organize workshops and training programmes featuring experts from other UNDP-supported countries and regional partners. These sessions will focus on advanced techniques for data analysis, interpretation, and dissemination, ensuring that MMS personnel and other stakeholders gain the skills needed to sustain the project outcomes. Additionally, thematic workshops on MHEWS will bring together practitioners from the Global South to exchange insights and collaboratively address common challenges.

Triangular cooperation with technical and financial partners, such as the Government of China, will further enhance the project's impact. China's support will include funding for critical infrastructure upgrades and access to innovative meteorological technologies. The project will also document and share lessons learned through platforms such as the UNDP South-South Cooperation network, enabling broader dissemination of successful practices and fostering a cycle of continuous improvement.

SSC/TrC will play a vital role in enhancing sustainability by building institutional and technical capacities that endure beyond the project's lifecycle. For example, the knowledge-sharing mechanisms established through SSC will enable MMS to maintain and improve the upgraded early warning systems in the long term. Partnerships formed during the project will serve as a foundation for future collaborations, ensuring that the Maldives remains part of a global network addressing climate-induced challenges.

By embedding SSC/TrC into its framework, the project aims to create a robust and scalable model for early warning systems that not only addresses the Maldives' immediate needs but also contributes to the collective resilience of developing nations against climate-induced hazards.

3.8 Digital Solutions

The project strategically employs digital technologies and solutions to improve the experiences of target beneficiaries and partners while addressing the development challenges associated with the Maldives' vulnerability to climate-induced hazards. By integrating advanced digital tools, the project enhances data collection, analysis, dissemination and community engagement, creating a robust and inclusive MHEWS.

3.8.1 Enhancing Meteorological Infrastructure with Digital Tools

The project focuses on modernising the MMS observation networks through digital technologies. Upgrades to AWS and Doppler radar systems will integrate real-time data collection and transmission capabilities, ensuring more accurate and timely weather monitoring. Innovative ocean-based meteorological instruments will be piloted to capture and analyse climate data specific to the Maldives' context. These digital upgrades improve forecasting accuracy, enabling stakeholders to make informed decisions during extreme weather events.

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3.8.2 Revamping Digital Platforms for Public Engagement

The *Moosun* mobile app and MMS website will be revamped to provide enhanced user experiences and expand access to critical meteorological information. The upgraded platforms will feature real-time alerts, user-friendly interfaces, and multilingual capabilities to ensure inclusivity for diverse populations, including non-native speakers. These platforms will also incorporate interactive tools such as personalised alerts and localized forecasts, making early warning information more actionable and accessible to vulnerable communities.

3.8.3 Developing Localized Communication Tools

The project will leverage digital technologies to create gender-responsive and disability-inclusive awareness materials tailored to diverse audiences. Digital channels, including social media platforms, will be used to disseminate these materials, ensuring broad reach and engagement. The digital approach allows for customization and rapid updates, ensuring that the information remains relevant and effective during rapidly evolving disaster scenarios.

3.8.4 Strengthening Data Integration and Decision-Making

The integration of digital technologies will streamline data management processes, enabling MMS to consolidate meteorological data from multiple sources into a unified system. Advanced data analytics tools will support IBF, allowing for the identification of high-risk areas and the tailoring of early warnings to specific community needs. This approach not only enhances decision-making but also builds trust in early warning systems among stakeholders.

3.8.5 Facilitating Capacity Building through Digital Solutions

Digital platforms will be used to deliver training and capacity-building initiatives for MMS personnel and other stakeholders. E-learning modules, virtual workshops, and knowledge-sharing platforms will ensure that training is accessible and scalable. These tools enable participants to develop technical expertise in operating and maintaining digital systems, ensuring the sustainability of project outcomes.

3.8.6 Monitoring, Feedback, and Continuous Improvement

The project will employ digital tools to establish monitoring and feedback mechanisms that track the effectiveness of early warning systems. Data collected from beneficiaries and stakeholders will be analysed to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement. This iterative process ensures that digital solutions remain responsive to the evolving needs of the Maldives.

By integrating digital technologies at every stage, the project enhances the efficiency, accessibility and impact of early warning systems. These solutions not only address immediate development challenges but also build a foundation for long-term resilience, empowering communities and stakeholders to respond proactively to climate-induced hazards.

3.9 Knowledge

3.9.1 Knowledge Products and Visibility Strategy

The project will generate a range of knowledge products to document and disseminate the insights, lessons learned and innovative practices developed during its implementation. These products will enhance understanding of effective MHEWS in SIDS and contribute to global efforts to address climate-induced hazards. The visibility strategy ensures that knowledge is accessible to a broad audience, fostering replication and scaling of successful approaches.

3.9.2 Knowledge Products

i. Publications

Case Studies and Best Practices: The project will produce detailed case studies on the development and operationalization of early warning systems, highlighting successful interventions and challenges overcome.

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Policy Briefs: Targeted briefs will outline recommendations for policymakers, including legislative and institutional frameworks for climate resilience.

Technical Manuals: Manuals will provide step-by-step guidance on the operation and maintenance of meteorological equipment and the implementation of gender-responsive and inclusive communication strategies.

ii. **Databases and Tools**

Integrated Climate and Weather Data Repository: A comprehensive, publicly accessible database will consolidate real-time and historical meteorological data collected during the project. This repository will support research, planning and decision-making for stakeholders in the Maldives and beyond.

Interactive Risk Mapping Tools: Digital tools will visualise hazard-prone areas, allowing local authorities and communities to plan and prioritise preparedness activities effectively.

iii. **Media Products**

Documentary Films and Video Tutorials: Short films and video tutorials will showcase project achievements, such as the operationalization of upgraded systems, community engagement efforts, and success stories from target groups.

Infographics and Social Media Content: Visually engaging materials will be designed for social media platforms, conveying project insights and updates to a wide audience.

iv. **Knowledge-Sharing Platforms**

Online Learning Modules: E-learning modules on topics such as IBF and MHEWS will be developed to support training and capacity-building.

Regional Knowledge Exchanges: The project will contribute to UNDP's South-South Cooperation network by hosting webinars and virtual forums, sharing lessons learned with other small island nations and developing countries.

3.9.3 Visibility Strategy

i. **Global and Regional Platforms**

The project's outcomes and knowledge products will be shared through global platforms, such as the UNDP South-South Cooperation network and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Participation in regional forums, including those organized for SIDS, will further amplify visibility.

ii. **Public Awareness Campaigns**

Outreach efforts will use local and international media, including press releases, public service announcements, and features in climate resilience publications. Social media channels will highlight key milestones and showcase community-driven success stories, building momentum and stakeholder support.

iii. **National Dissemination**

At the national level, knowledge products will be shared with government agencies, local councils, NGOs and private sector stakeholders. Public workshops, exhibitions, and events will ensure that insights reach a diverse audience.

iv. **Documentation and Reporting**

The project will ensure thorough documentation of activities, outcomes, and lessons learned. These will be consolidated in annual reports, publicly available on the MMS website and shared with relevant stakeholders.

By creating and disseminating these knowledge products, the project ensures that the lessons learned are not only retained but also serve as a resource for similar initiatives in the Maldives and other climate-vulnerable

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nations. This approach amplifies the project's impact and fosters a cycle of continuous learning and improvement in disaster risk reduction and climate resilience.

3.10 Sustainability and Scaling Up

The project will be fully embedded within national systems to ensure sustainability, scalability and ownership. MMS will lead the operationalisation of technical components including the upgrade and maintenance of AWS, radar systems, and the development of digital platforms such as the Moosun app and MMS website. All procured infrastructure will be handed over to MMS, with long-term operation and maintenance embedded within the agency's institutional mandate, budget frameworks, and technical workplans.

The project will enhance national systems by building on existing institutional arrangements mandated under the Disaster Management Act (28/2015), particularly the roles of MMS, local councils and state media. Transition arrangements have been designed to ensure the sustainability of results post-project: this includes capacity development of MMS regional teams for maintenance; integration of new early warning protocols into national SOPs; and the establishment of cost-recovery mechanisms through the drafting and eventual enactment of the Meteorological Bill. This Bill aims to formalize MMS' mandate and enable the collection of service fees from sectors such as civil aviation and maritime transport.

National capacities will be strengthened through hands-on training in IBF, maintenance of digital and observational infrastructure and communication strategies targeting remote and vulnerable communities. The project will also provide operational toolkits, communication packages and capacity-building roadmaps to MMS. The effectiveness of these capacity-building efforts will be tracked through training evaluation forms, uptake of tools, and feedback collected during project supervision missions.

To ensure national ownership, the project governance structure places MMS and national stakeholders at the centre of planning and oversight. A Project Board co-chaired by UNDP Maldives and MMS will oversee implementation, ensuring alignment with national policies and priorities, including the Sendai Framework and the Maldives' EW4All roadmap. Through the South–South platform, the project will also position MMS as a regional knowledge contributor in climate and early warning innovations, reinforcing national leadership and visibility.

4. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4.1 Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The project strategy is designed to maximize results with the available resources by leveraging proven approaches, aligning with lessons learned in the Maldives and other similar contexts, and utilizing efficient mechanisms for resource allocation and implementation. The theory of change analysis has been instrumental in identifying critical gaps in EWS, such as outdated infrastructure, fragmented governance and limited community engagement. By focusing on these areas, the project ensures that resources are directed towards activities with the highest potential for impact, such as upgrading meteorological equipment, strengthening institutional frameworks, and enhancing community outreach.

Drawing on good practices from other SIDS, the strategy integrates capacity-building initiatives, digital solutions, and governance improvements to address the unique vulnerabilities of dispersed island populations. For instance, lessons from past UNDP-supported projects in the Maldives highlight the importance of combining technical upgrades with localized, inclusive communication efforts to ensure trust and participation in early warning systems. The project builds on this by revamping the *Moosun* app and MMS website, incorporating accessibility features, and conducting targeted training for both technical personnel and community leaders.

To improve cost-effectiveness and learning, the project adopts a portfolio management approach, aligning activities with complementary initiatives such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project and regional South-South Cooperation efforts. This ensures that resources are optimally utilized by avoiding duplication and creating synergies with existing programmes. Joint operations, including shared monitoring and procurement processes with other partners, further enhance efficiency. For example, collaborating with international agencies for equipment procurement allows the project to secure high-quality meteorological instruments at competitive costs.

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This pathway is the most efficient and effective among available options because it balances immediate needs, such as operationalizing early warning systems, with long-term sustainability through policy development and cost-recovery mechanisms. By integrating global best practices, leveraging partnerships, and tailoring solutions to the Maldives' context, the strategy ensures that the limited resources yield maximum results, benefiting both national institutions and vulnerable communities.

4.2 Project Management

The project will be operationalized across key locations in the Maldives, with a focus on areas most vulnerable to climate-induced hazards, such as low-lying islands prone to flooding, storm surges and coastal erosion. The MMS headquarters in Hulhulé Island (within the GMR) will serve as the central hub for technical and operational coordination, supported by regional offices in Addu City and other strategically identified locations to ensure geographic coverage and accessibility to remote islands.

The project will be coordinated through a mechanism established within UNDP, comprising a project manager, technical specialists and administrative support. This team will work in close collaboration with designated technical counterparts at the MMS. To ensure cost-efficiency and avoid duplication, operational support functions—such as procurement, financial management and monitoring—will be provided through existing UNDP CO, drawing on established implementation mechanisms and shared service arrangements. To enhance effectiveness, the project will adopt collaborative approaches with other ongoing initiatives, such as the GCF project and disaster preparedness programmes, to align activities and maximize impact through joint planning, training and resource-sharing.

Audit arrangements will follow UNDP's corporate guidelines to ensure transparency and accountability. An annual audit will be conducted by independent, UNDP-approved auditors to assess compliance with financial and operational standards. Regular reporting and monitoring will be undertaken through UNDP's Quantum/Quantum+ ERP systems, providing real-time updates on expenditures, progress and outcomes.

Collaborative arrangements with related projects will focus on aligning activities and sharing resources. For example, joint procurement of meteorological equipment with other UNDP-led initiatives will ensure cost efficiency while maintaining high quality. Knowledge-sharing platforms, such as workshops and regional forums, will facilitate coordination and learning across projects. Direct project costing will be applied where necessary to cover dedicated personnel, training, and infrastructure, with costs allocated transparently and documented in the project budget.

By leveraging existing infrastructure, fostering partnerships, and ensuring robust audit and operational mechanisms, the project will achieve its objectives efficiently while maintaining high standards of accountability and alignment with national priorities.

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5. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework: Enhanced resilience of Maldivian communities to climate-induced hazards through inclusive, risk-informed early warning systems.

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:
CPD Outome 2: Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Climate Resilience

- Number of national policies and strategies on climate change and disaster risk reduction that are implemented.
- Proportion of the population covered by multi-hazard early warning systems
- Number of people benefiting from climate and disaster risk reduction interventions

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:

- 1.1.2 Countries enabled to strengthen inclusive and multi-hazard disaster risk reduction and recovery systems.
- 2.2.2 Countries supported to strengthen climate information and early warning systems.

Project title and Quantum Project Number: Tailored Intelligence for Actionable Early Warning Systems – Maldives (01004367)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		5.1 TARGETS (by freq. of data collection years)			5.2 DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	5.3 Final	
Output 1 *Upgraded collection and observation networks for an integrated data acquisition mechanism.*	***1.1** No. of AWS upgraded and operationalised in selected regions*	*MMS reports/site logs*	0	2024	*30*	-	*30*	*Site inspection reports, commissioning certificates. Risk: Procurement or installation delays due to remote logistics or shipping constraints.*
	***1.2** Number of Doppler radar systems upgraded and operationalized in the Greater Malé Region*	*MMS reports*	0	2024	*1*	-	*1*	*Technical progress reports from contractor; acceptance testing reports. Risk: Delays in vendor mobilization or customs clearance for components.*
	***1.3** Number of EVs operational in Addu City for system maintenance*	*Procurement records*	0	2024	*2*	-	*2*	*Vehicle logbooks; deployment rosters. Risk: Maintenance support and EV-compatible infrastructure.*
	***1.4** Number of innovative meteorological instruments piloted and integrated*	*Technical reports*	0	2024	*10*	-	*10*	*Installation verification by MMS; pilot performance data. Risk: Lack of technical familiarity with new instrumentation delaying operationalization.*

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		5.1 TARGETS (by freq. of data collection years)			5.2 DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	5.3 Final	
Output 2 *Development of localised communication channels and tools via social media, websites and mobile apps to ensure accessibility of information to the community.*	***2.1*** *Number of gender-responsive, disability-inclusive communication materials developed and disseminated*	*Project communications tracker*	0	2024	*15*	-	*15*	*Material production logs, dissemination records. Risk: Delays in review or quality assurance processes.*
	2.2 *Number of people with access to improved meteorological and EWS information*	*MMS web/app analytics*	0	2024	435,000	-	435,000	*Usage analytics of Moosun app and website; national survey (if feasible). Risk: Ineffective user uptake or technical failures in digital platforms.*
Output 3 *Improved capacity and coordination among government and stakeholders on EWS data analysis, interpretation and application to local contexts.*	***3.1*** *Number of stakeholders trained on IBF and MHEWS (disaggregated)*	*Training reports / attendance*	0	2024	25	-	25	*Post-training assessments; attendance sheets. Risk: Scheduling conflicts or low participation in training events.*
	3.2 *Drafting and review of Meteorological Bill completed and submitted*	*Draft bill; meeting records*	0	2024	1	-	1	*Submission confirmation from MMS; policy working group records. Risk: Institutional delays in consultations or political changes affecting endorsement.*

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6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Measure progress against results indicators in the Results Framework	Quarterly	Review results; identify gaps; update indicators	MMS	Track results progress
Monitor and manage risk	Identify and respond to implementation risks	Quarterly	Maintain and update project risk log	MMS, MoF	Monitor and manage risk
Annual Project Quality Assurance	Review project against UNDP quality standards	Annually	Integrate findings into project decision-making	UNDP HQ / BRH	Annual Project Quality Assurance
Mid-project review (technical)	Assess progress of technical delivery	After 6 months	Adjust implementation plan	MMS, consultants	Mid-project review (technical)
Grievance and feedback monitoring	Ensure community and stakeholder engagement	Continuous	Feed insights into adaptation of communications	Local councils	Grievance and feedback monitoring
Project Board Review	Review project performance	At least annually	Document lessons and realign workplan	UNDP, MMS, MoF	Project Board Review
Evaluation	Independent review of outcomes	End of project	Develop final report	External evaluator	Evaluation

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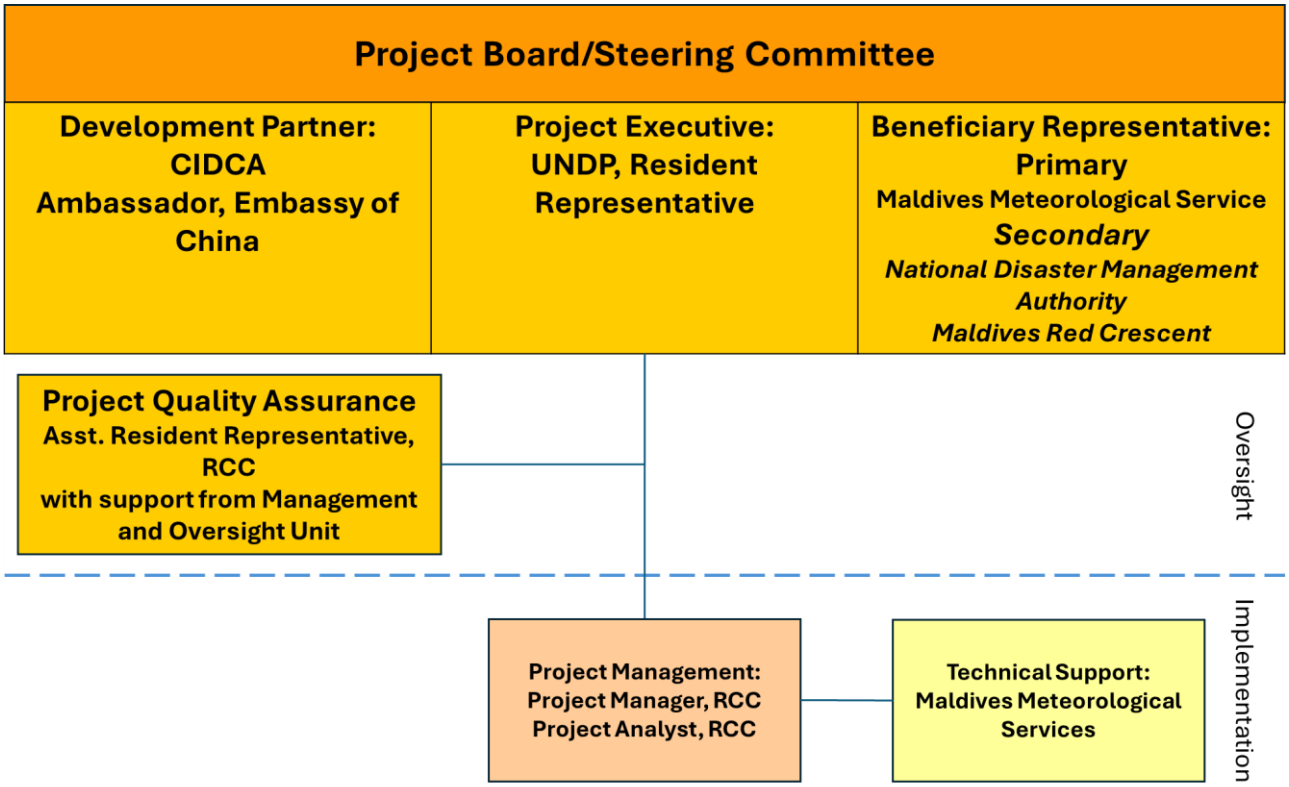
7. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1: Upgrade, improve, and where needed, expand collection and observation networks across the country to ensure data acquisition and disaster preparedness. *Gender marker: GEN1*	1.1 Conduct maintenance and upkeep of AWS and radar systems	$1,035,840	$150,000	-	-	UNDP MDV	10392	71300	$1,185,840
	1.2 Pilot advanced meteorological instruments	$203,000	-	-	-	UNDP MDV	10392	72210	$203,000.00
	Project Technical Support and Operations	$16,851	$16,851	-	-	UNDP MDV	10392	71400	$33,702.00
	Sub-Total for Output 1								**$1,422,542**
Output 2: Development of localized communication channels and tools via social media, websites and mobile apps to ensure accessibility of information to the community. *Gender marker: GEN2*	Activity 2.1 Improve the dissemination and availability of meteorological data to the public through digital channels	$193,000	-	-	-	UNDP MDV	10392	71300	$193,000
	Project Technical Support and Operations	$14,000	$14,000	-	-	UNDP MDV	10392	71400	$28,000
	Sub-Total for Output 2								**$221,000**
Output 3: Improved capacity and coordination among government and stakeholders on EWS data analysis, interpretation and application to local context. *Gender marker: GEN2*	Activity 3.1 Conduct capacity building programs to enhance partner/stakeholder capacity on the effective utilization and integration of climate and weather data	-	$85,900	-	-	UNDP MDV	10392	71300	$85,900
	Project Technical Support and Operations	$10,719.74	$10,719.74	-	-	UNDP MDV	10392	71400	$21,439.48
	Sub-Total for Output 3								**$107,339.48**
Project Management Costs (PMC)	Visbility and Knowledge Management	$27,505.52	$32,505.52	-	-	UNDP MDV	10392	71300	$60,011.04
	Technical Support	$25,000	-	-	-	UNDP MDV	10392	64300	$25,000
	Inter-CO coordination and reporting	$52,454.15	-	-	-	UNDP MDV	10392	64300	$52,454.15
	GMS (5%)	$77,669	$16,749	-	-	UNDP CNA	10392		$94,417
	Sub-Total for PMC								**$137,465.19**
TOTAL									**$1,982,764**

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8. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The governance and management of the TIAEWS–Maldives project will be vested in a Project Board chaired by the UNDP Resident Representative in Maldives, with membership drawn from the Embassy of Chinathe Maldives Meteorological Service (MMS) and other key stakeholders, to provide strategic oversight, approve annual work plans and monitor high-level risks. Day-to-day implementation and coordination will be led by the Project Manager within UNDP Maldives, who will ensure compliance with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), the HACT framework and Social and Environmental Standards, while oversight and quality assurance will be carried out by Programme Specialist, Climate Change and CO focal point for management and oversight. The MMS will execute technical activities—upgrading AWS, radars and digital platforms—while UNDP China facilitates donor liaison, financial reporting and South–South Cooperation linkages. UNDP Global and Regional Teams will provide periodic technical backstopping, knowledge management and independent quality assurance, including mid-term and end-of-project evaluations. A robust internal control system, featuring quarterly risk reviews, annual spot checks and an external audit, will safeguard transparency, accountability and timely delivery of results.



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9. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Maldives and UNDP, signed on 25 January 1978. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

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

10. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism , that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient:

    a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:

        i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

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ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient (each a "sub-party" and together "sub-parties") acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, each sub-party, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

d. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, sub-parties will and will require that their respective sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

(i) Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

(ii) Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

(iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

(iv) Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

(v) Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the

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investigation.

e. Each sub-party shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.

g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud, anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

h. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

i. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption other financial irregularities with due confidentiality.
Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

k. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud corruption or other financial irregularities, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement.

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

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

l. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

m. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

n. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

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ANNEXES

1. **Project Quality Assurance Report**
2. **Social and Environmental Screening Template**, including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant.
3. **Risk Log and Analysis**