Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund

Project Proposal Template

Basic Information
1. Proposal ID (Filled by GDF): Automatically read by system
2. Project Name Tailored Intelligence for Actionable Early Warning Systems- *Seychelles* **2.1 Full name Automatically read by system** (Please be concise, *within 25 words)*: ***3.*** **2.2 Short name** (*within 15 words*): TIAEWS-SYC
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9. Country/Region of Project Implementation: *Seychelles* **Thematic Area:** Multi-hazard early warning services; Climate change; Disaster risk reduction
10. Area of Assistance: Climate change response; Disaster risk reduction; education and training
11. Brief introduction *(within 300 words)* Disasters can strike suddenly, leaving communities exposed and unprepared. In Seychelles, sudden floods, landslides, and coastal erosion, mixed with rising sea levels, pose a particular threat. The increased frequency

of natural disasters in Seychelles continues to highlight the importance of enhancing disaster preparedness, coordination, and response strategies to minimize and mitigate the acute is. impacts of such events.

The TIAEWS SYC project offers a powerful solution: a comprehensive early warning system (EWS) tailored to Seychelles' specific needs. This system seamlessly connects to other TIAEWS projects around the world and across the region, leveraging the strength of the wider TIAEWS program.

TIAEWS Programme surpasses the limitations of a universal solution. It commences with a comprehensive evaluation of the existing EWS capabilities. This entails an assessment of established strategies, governing frameworks, technological infrastructure, and notably, the degree of community involvement with the early warning system. This comprehensive examination will identify the specific domains in which the project can yield the greatest influence.

At the heart of all TIAEWS projects lies the creation of robust information platforms supported by targeted engagement on both the supply and demand sides: by strengthening the protocols and skills of those responsible for managing and implementing the system; and by conducting targeted campaigns and outreach to ensure effective uptake by end users.

Like all TIAEWS projects, TIAEWS Seychelles will revolve around three crucial pillars:

1. Data and Information Management: Cutting-edge technology mixed with advanced analysis ensures hyper-accurate, two-way information reaches even remote communities, empowering informed decision-making.
2. Improved Governance and Action: Targeted training for officials, inclusive platforms, and clear protocols for data and decision-making will ensure timely action when it matters most.
3. Last-Mile Communication and Community Outreach: Building trust and understanding within communities is essential. Through tailored assessments, culturally relevant campaigns in local languages, and targeted capacity building, communities will feel engaged in the early warning process.

This comprehensive approach will aim to bridge the gap in early warning, ultimately building a stronger, more resilient Seychelles.

12. Relevant 2030 Sustainable Development Goals:

SDG 1, No Poverty.

- Under SDG 1, Target 1.5: Builds resilience of the poor and vulnerable to environmental and other economic, social, and disasters.

SDG 13: Climate Action

- Under SDG 13, Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- Under SDG 13, Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

12.1 Other relevant SDGs: (Considering the spillover effect, other relevant SDGs (no more than three) and their related sub-goals can be listed, including the number and content of goals and sub-goals)

SDG 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities: Early warnings for weather events like floods or storms can help cities prepare and protect infrastructure, reducing damage and ensuring essential services remain functional.

- Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

SDSDG17 Partnerships: This project will be fundamental in building robust multi stakeholder level partnerships towards achieving the SDGs and improving governance mechanisms for disaster preparedness and response.

- Target 17.6: .Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.

13. Implementation Duration: 12 Months

14. Total Budget (USD): **2,049,530 million USD**

Amount of Applied Fund from GDF(USD): 2,049,530 million USD

13. Scale of beneficiaries

13.1 **Total number of beneficiaries:**

118,000

(100% of the Seychelles population together with average annual number of tourists will benefit from TIAEWS project)

13.2 Number of **direct** beneficiaries: 18,000 (15% of the total population)

(This figure is an estimate based on communities living in coastal and farming communities. Most of these likely partake in the programme directly).

Direct Beneficiaries include-

1. Govt of Seychelles (all personnel in various MDAs involved in the project)
2. Coastal Population
3. Coastal Businesses of which 90% are located along the coast.
4. Populations in Upland farmlands and other identified vulnerable zones

13.4 Women (if any): To be determined at the end of the project. Estimate 5,400 or ***30% of direct project beneficiaries will be women.***

13.5 Children (if any): To be determined at the end of the project.

Estimate 3,240 or 18% (this reflect the overall structure of the population)

13.3 Number of indirect beneficiaries (if any): **100,000 (85% of total population)**

According to the Integrated Coastal Management Plan 2019-2024 more than 90% of the Seychelles population and critical infrastructure is placed along the coast.

1 Project Background

Please briefly introduce the social and economic situation of the country/region where the project is implemented, focusing on information related to targeted issues.

The Seychelles archipelago, consisting of 115 scattered islands, is the most extended of the Indian Ocean. The archipelago has an exclusive economic zone covering an area of 1.374 million square kilometers and a total land area of 455.3 square kilometers, divided into two distinct groups of islands: the granitic group, and the low-lying islands. Mahe is the largest land area of 148 square kilometers, with Praslin and La Digue being the two other islands of major importance in terms of size and population. The granitic islands rise from the Seychelles Bank, a sunken micro-continent and shoal area of about 31,000 square kilometers, with depths ranging up to 60 meters. Many islands in the group are characterized by a very narrow coastal plateau, which rarely rises 2m above sea level. The plateau consists of calcareous reef material, which builds up as sand dunes and pocket beaches. The coral islands, which are more recent, consist of two types: low sand cays such as Bird and Denis, and elevated reef limestone like the Aldabra group (Stoddart, 1984). They are generally low-lying, average altitude of 2-6 m above mean sea level, although sand dunes on some islands may reach as high as 32 meters. Sand cays, however, rarely rise above 1m of mean sea level.

Seychelles, renowned for its pristine natural beauty and thriving tourism industry, faces a complex set of challenges. Its economic dependence on tourism, coupled with its status as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), makes it particularly vulnerable to global economic shifts, climate change, and external shocks. The ripple effects of conflicts, pandemics, and climate-related disasters place immense strain on the country's resources, particularly on public sector investments earmarked for recovery and development.

Furthermore, Seychelles' geographic isolation and limited human, financial, and technical capital present additional hurdles. The country's susceptibility to natural hazards, exacerbated by environmental degradation and climate change, poses a grave threat to the well-being and livelihoods of its people.

The devastating impact of these vulnerabilities was starkly evident in December 2023, when heavy rainfall triggered landslides, resulting in tragic loss of life and extensive damage to infrastructure. The estimated recovery costs from climate-induced disasters in the past year alone surpass USD 50 million, underscoring the urgent need to bolster the resilience of both the economy and communities in Seychelles.

Seychelles constituted its National Disaster Committee (NDC) in 1995 to investigate all natural disasters which may hit Seychelles. The NDC’s prime objective is to prevent and prepare a National Disaster Response Plan (NDPR). The President’s leadership of the NDC especially in catastrophic situation, demonstrate the high leadership to mainstream disaster management throughout the Seychelles. Since 2004, the NDC was attributed a National Disaster Secretariat through the setting up of the Department of Risk and Disaster Management (DRDM) of Seychelles which was upgraded as the Department of Risk and Disaster Management in December 2006.

UNDP has been supporting the Seychelles to implement the ‘Early Warning and Disaster Management Systems’ Project after the 2004 Tsunami. Specific activities covered included Capacity Assessment, Risk Assessment, Contingency Planning, Early Warning System, Disaster Management Policy, District Contingency Planning, Public Awareness, and Disaster Risk Reduction mainstreaming.

2 Necessity

2.1 Project Requirements Analysis

The Seychelles archipelago comprises of 115 islands spread across an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 1.3 million square kilometers. As a small island developing state (SIDS), Seychelles remains among the most vulnerable island nations to climate-related risks and disasters due to its geographic location, limited human capital and narrow economic base.

In December 2023, Seychelles experienced severe tropical storms that resulted in widespread flooding, infrastructure damage, and disruption to essential services. In addition to the tropical storms, the explosion at the Civil Construction Company Ltd (CCCL) also caused significant damages to buildings, infrastructure, impacted communities and businesses, and injuring hundreds of people.

In the aftermath of the twin disasters, the recovery and response efforts were ramped up; however, they were hindered by limited information, coordination, and the absence of critical governance mechanisms to activate disaster response protocols.

The increased frequency of natural disasters for Seychelles, continues to highlight the importance of enhancing disaster preparedness, coordination, and response strategies to minimize and mitigate the acute impacts of such events.

Based on the lessons learned from the natural disasters the TIAEWS- Seychelles project will assist in enhancing the capabilities of critical agencies and communities through preparedness, awareness, and coordination to promote sustainable development and save lives. The project targets gaps and inconsistencies in the implementation of effective Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems within Seychelles and seek to redress barriers that often leave communities vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters.

The following highlight some of the specific issues faced:

- **Limited Human, Technological Resources, and Lack of a Mobile Command Center:** Seychelles, being a small nation with limited financial and human resources, faces significant challenges in developing and maintaining comprehensive early warning systems. Currently, the nation lacks a dedicated mobile command center, which is crucial for coordinating on-site disaster response. This absence, coupled with gaps in advanced technologies and capacity building, hinders effective monitoring and response. Supporting the country in establishing a functional mobile command center and addressing these technological and capacity gaps is essential for improved disaster preparedness and response.
- **Limited access to early warnings:** Many communities, particularly in remote areas, lack the infrastructure or knowledge to be a part of the early warning process, be it receiving timely and accurate warnings or submitting and tracking valuable early warning information and data. Seychelles remains highly vulnerable to various hazards such as tropical cyclones, tsunamis, floods, landslides, and coastal erosion. Developing a multi-hazard early warning system requires the integration of different monitoring mechanisms and response protocols, which can be complex and resource intensive.
- **Weak governance and coordination:** Fragmented leadership and unclear protocols can lead to slow or ineffective action being taken. This can often translate into messages not being sent out or received to allow disaster preparedness or event mitigation efforts to be achieved. Effective multi-hazard early warning systems require coordination and collaboration among various government agencies, NGOs, international organizations, and the private sector. There is an urgent need to review and update the enabling frameworks to ensure that agencies in Seychelles are well equipped and aware of protocols during catastrophic events towards achieving seamless coordination, enhancing cooperation between entities, and improving real-time information sharing and response efforts.
- **Poor data and information management:** The digital systems infrastructure for Early warning and response is currently lacking. Whilst weather warning systems are in place and managed effectively by the Seychelles

Meteorological Authority, a comprehensive integrated system is lacking. The enabling frameworks to build a robust information management system exists but is limited by adequate resources for implementation. Existing infrastructure is currently stand alone with significant data gaps, and may utilize antiquated methodologies for data collection, analysis, and forecasting which hinders the early warning process. This is especially true for Seychelles where accurate and timely data is not readily available and accessible and where the data the quality lacks robustness for appropriate response and action. Improving the systems infrastructure will enhance data collection, sharing, and analysis mechanisms that are crucial for enhancing the reliability of early warnings.

- **Insufficient communication and outreach:** Trust in early warning services is still limited as warnings are not always delivered in culturally appropriate formats or language. Limited understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the community during emergencies or disasters hinders trust, understanding, and response. Ensuring that the general public is aware of early warning messages and effective community action is critical to building citizens' action and engagement around preparedness, management, and related response at a localized or district level. Communication strategies play a key role in breaking down language barriers, building trust and capacity, and reaching vulnerable communities, particularly those that are significantly more prone to natural disasters.
- **Limitations of Infrastructure:** Seychelles' communication networks may be compromised during natural disasters and the road and transport systems as they fall mainly along the coast remain highly susceptible to damage, erosion and access. Disruptions to communication networks or damage to existing infrastructure can impede the dissemination of early warnings, hinder evacuation, and related response efforts. The project will seek to resolve the disruptions in communications by developing alert systems and engaging the community in preparedness and response measures.

Importance and Urgency of Tackling These Issues

Importance: Seychelles has been at the forefront of several natural catastrophes over the last decade. The most recent flash floods in December 2023 resulted in the World Bank placing the loss and damage assessment estimates to businesses, infrastructure, and households at more than USD100mn. The costs of reparation increase a small island state's debt burden as scarce resources must be redirected towards rebuilding infrastructure. Investing in MHEWS will contribute directly to:

- **Saving lives and livelihoods:** Effective early warnings empower communities to prepare for disasters, minimizing casualties and economic losses.
- **Climate change adaptation:** As extreme weather events become more frequent and intense, early warnings are crucial for building resilience.
- **Sustainable development:** Disasters can derail progress towards development goals. MHEWS helps safeguard these gains.
- **Building Resilience and reducing vulnerabilities:** Communities can greatly benefit from MHEWS to enhance their own resilience and minimize their risks towards their person or livelihoods.

Urgency:

- **Vulnerability of communities:** Many communities in Seychelles are already regularly exposed to natural hazards. Delays in strengthening MHEWS leave them at greater risk.
- **Escalating climate threats:** The urgency to improve early warning systems is heightened by the increasing frequency and intensity of climate-related disasters.
- **Indebtedness and Insecurity on the rise:** The debt to GDP ratio is expected to rise as Seychelles will have to invest significantly in rebuilding its infrastructure. In a fast-changing global context with pandemics and natural and man-made disasters, Seychelles needs to reduce its vulnerabilities to external shocks and boost its resilience through collaborative, coordinated approaches that will benefit the society.

2.2 **Conformity with relevant policies and plans**

The objectives of China's Global Development Framework focusing on infrastructure, trade, and investment connecting countries and regions in a mutually beneficial manner align programmatically with the UNDPs Country Programme Document 2024-2028 (Seychelles) and equally to the overall emerging priorities of Seychelles, grappling with the significant aftermath of natural disasters. Of the key objectives, this project will contribute to:

- **Infrastructure Development**: Through the implementation of the MHEWS, the upgradation of relevant infrastructure and networks such as telecommunications will facilitate improved connectivity and preparedness toward disaster response.
- **Partnerships:** Through the Global Development Framework (GDF), partnerships between the United Nations, the Government of the Peoples Republic of China and the Government of Seychelles can be strengthened to find synergies between ongoing initiative and unlocking potential investment opportunities in sectors most susceptible to external shocks and hazards, such as agriculture, technology, and services.
- **Policy Coordination**: The GDF promotes policy coordination to align development strategies, enhance mutual trust, and cooperation. The project is well aligned to scale up coordination efforts at local, national, regional, and global levels.
- **Global Public Goods:** The project also aligns with the GDF objective to support and enhance the provision of global public goods, such as infrastructure, connectivity, and sustainable development, which benefit the entire international community.

Furthermore, the Government of China launched the Global Development Initiative (GDI) to promote the accelerated implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in developing countries, to address the challenge and reaffirm its commitments to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The TIAEWS project proposal is in line with the Country Development Programme and the UNDP Strategic Plan to support the accelerated achievement of the following SDGs through South-South cooperation: end poverty in all its forms everywhere and take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

At the national level, the Government of Seychelles has demonstrated a strong commitment to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and sustainable development through the adoption of key policies and plans, with TIAEWS aligning perfectly with these frameworks. Specifically, TIAEWS directly supports the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategic Plan 2021-2030 and its vision of becoming a "Centre of Excellence for Disaster Risk Management amongst Small Island Developing States," notably focusing on Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response. Furthermore, the project links directly with overarching national strategies policies and plans outlined below:

- **National Development Strategy 2024-2029:** The project directly contributes to the implementation of the Seychelles vision of transforming the public service through digitalization as well as contributing to enhancing national capacities for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and response. The project is timely and will demonstrate innovation and expansion of the capabilities of various government departments.
- **National Vision 2033 envisions "A** resilient, responsible and prosperous nation of healthy, educated and empowered Seychellois living together in harmony with nature and engaged with the wider world". The project aligns with the priorities identified in building climate resilience through technological advancements and a people centric approach.

- **National Digital Strategy** identifies the need for Government to focus on adopting technology and providing transparency and efficiency in government systems. The TIAEWS-Seychelles project will demonstrate the effectiveness of data management systems to enhance institutional capacities for disaster management, preparedness, and response.
- **National Mid-Term Recommendations of the Sendai Framework for Seychelles** identifies the need for investing in Information Management Systems towards informed decision making and preparedness against risks and disasters. The TIAEWS project will support the initial investment in the information management systems for DRMD.
- **Seychelles Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 2021**) under the Paris Agreement, identifies the need for Disaster management and early warning systems as part of climate adaptation and mitigation.
- **Integrated Coastal Management Plan 2019-2024**: This highlights the need for continual monitoring of vulnerable sites and informed decision making. The TIAEWS-Seychelles project will supplement existing initiatives to that of Seychelles Meteorological Authority to map and monitor vulnerable sites on the inner islands of Seychelles.

Finally, the TIAEWS aligns perfectly with the two pillars of UNDP's Country Programme Document (CPD) 2024-2028, More specifically, it will strongly contribute to innovation and demonstration of digital technologies and climate resilience. The TIAEWS will strategically contribute to the achievement of the key elements as stated in the CPD for Seychelles to be able to accelerate its trajectory towards a more resilient, sustainable, and inclusive economy, with responsive public and private sectors aligned with its development goal. Those key elements are: (a) build resilience to climate change and natural disasters and adopt early warning systems; (b) sustainably manage natural resources; and (c) provide alternative livelihoods for women in fisher communities and at-risk and underemployed youth.

The project's proposed objectives remain consistent with Seychelles' Disaster Management priorities to focus on preparedness and response to climate and other natural disasters. By embedding data and information management platforms, improving communications and community outreach, and strengthening governance and coordination mechanisms the project aims to complement ongoing initiatives and enhance the capacities of DRMD. The project's emphasis on innovative approaches will address existing gaps in information management, risk assessments, preparedness, and response mechanisms.

The project will be critical to the realization of national priorities outlined below providing opportunities to supplement and extend the current capabilities of various ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) towards informed decision making and minimizing potential risks to communities and infrastructure from climate induced disasters.

The collaboration with the Government of China, will supplement ongoing initiatives that align with national priorities and sustainable development goals.

3 Project Objectives

3.1. Relevant 2030 Sustainable Development Goals:

SDG 1, No Poverty.

- Under SDG 1, Target 1.5: Builds resilience of the poor and vulnerable to environmental and other economic, social, and disasters.

SDG 13: Climate Action

- Under SDG 13, Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- Under SDG 13, Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

3.1.1. Other relevant SDGs: (Considering the spillover effect, other relevant SDGs (no more than three) and their related sub-goals can be listed, including the number and content of goals and sub-goals)

SDG 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities: Early warnings for weather events like floods or storms can help cities prepare and protect infrastructure, reducing damage and ensuring essential services remain functional.

- Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

SDG17 Partnerships: This project will be fundamental in building robust multi-stakeholder level partnerships towards achieving the SDGs and improving governance mechanisms for disaster preparedness and response.

- Target 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.

  The TIAEWS programme exemplifies partnerships by fostering South-south cooperation on early warning systems for natural disasters through knowledge sharing, documenting best practices, connecting institutions, and advocating for wider use of these life-saving solutions.

3.2 Specific objective of the Project (within 100 words)

The main objective of the project is to strengthen preparedness and response capacity to disasters in Seychelles through technological solutions and the development of tailored and accessible early warning systems (EWS).

The project will build capacity and enhance resilience through informed decision-making to achieve positive socio-economic outcomes for climate change in a timely and cost-effective manner. This objective will be achieved through the following:

- Design of a comprehensive information management system by assessing the current and existing infrastructure for EWS and communications so that it is tailored to the Seychelles context and geographically accessible.
- Integration of systems and platforms to ensure real time location data and alerts to reach persons (residents and tourists) in Seychelles to access critical information easily.
- Build capacity of existing institutions and raise awareness among communities to play a vital role on EWS and disaster preparedness.
- Strengthen partnerships with national, regional, and international communities to build knowledge management.
- Enhance coordination and communication between national stakeholders, communities, international partners, and private sectors.
- Create data-sharing agreements between agencies.
- Engage communities in the development and implementation of EWS and create robust mechanisms to promote inclusivity in disaster management.
- Engage multi-sectoral participation to highlight the criticality of EWS to raise awareness and minimize the disruptions and damages during and post disasters.

4 Expected Outputs

Output 1: Streamlined data and information management system for Early Warning Systems, enabling timely and effective and decision-making by government and key stakeholders.

Verification Indicators:

Indicator 1.1: Digital Readiness Assessment for the establishment of a comprehensive Disaster Information Management System in Seychelles conducted.

Indicator 1.2: Disaster Information Management System (DIMS) set up and operationalized; Training Manual Developed; 3 Training sessions organized for utilization of DIMS and data sharing, 1 mobile command center established.

Indicator 1.3: Geospatial Database established for monitoring; Zoning maps developed; Disaster Risk Profiles updated.

Input:

- Consultancy firm to conduct digital readiness
- IT firm to develop DIMS and provide training
- Procurement of relevant monitoring equipment
- Procurement of venue for training
- Print and Publication of Training materials and manuals
- 1 mobile command center established

Corresponding SDGs:

SDG 1. No Poverty.

SDG sub goal: Target 1.5: Build resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters**.**

SDG 11. Make Cities inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable.

SDG sub goal 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

Indicators corresponding to the SDGs and sub-goals:

1.5.3 a) Number of impact based EWS to help institutions and vulnerable population be informed on climate risks on agriculture and fisheries sectors.

1.5.3 b) Number of vulnerable people living in climate risk zones whose resilience is built through timely generation and dissemination of early warning and action.

11.5.2) Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

Baseline Value before application

- No Early Warning Systems in place,
- Limited EWS data
- Limited data sharing protocols

Expected Value After Implementation

- Digital Readiness Assessment Report
- DIMS set up and relevant training manuals provided.
- Stakeholder training sessions conducted and protocols on information sharing established.
- Disaster Risk Profile updated and zoning maps (inner islands) available for monitoring.
- Operational mobile command center with trained personnel,

Output 2: Enhanced governance frameworks for Early Warning Systems, ensuring robust and reliable data collection, analysis, and dissemination.

Verification Indicators:

Indicator 2.1: Detailed Cabinet paper with key recommendations to support MHEWS and enhance coordination mechanisms in country; Assessment of existing legal, regulatory framework for EWS.

Indicator 2.2: 2 Technical Capacity Building sessions undertaken for Knowledge sharing and best practice.; At least 2 simulation exercises carried out and lessons learned documented.

Indicator 2.3: 1 National-level Governance body set up with linkages to regional monitoring bodies; 1 mobile command center recognized.

Input:

- Individual consultant to assess the legal regulatory framework for review for EWS.
- Individual company/ firm to provide training and capacity building.
- Workshop venues/ relate travel and logistics costs if applicable.

Corresponding SDGs:

SDG 11. Make Cities inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable.

SDG sub goal 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

SDG sub-goals: Target 17.6:. Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.

Indicators corresponding to the SDGs and Sub-Goals:

17.6 b) A number of partnerships established with centers of excellence, academia, and specialized institutions on EWS to facilitate the development of research and training.

11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

Baseline Value Before Application

- Limited coordination mechanisms and technical knowledge for disaster risk management.

Expected Value after implementation

- Robust policy and regulatory frameworks for MHEWS
- 1 governance mechanism established
- Technical capacity building and training undertaken for key responders
- 1 mobile command centre recognized
- 2 Simulation exercises/tests conducted.

Output 3: Enhanced communication and community engagement strategy for Early Warning Systems, ensuring widespread access to tailored decision intelligence.

Verification Indicators:

Indicator 3.1: Mobile Application developed and piloted.

Indicator 3.2: At least 1 Simulation exercise at Community level carried out.

Indicator 3.3: A comprehensive communication and stakeholder engagement plan has been developed.; Community

outreach through relevant media campaigns.

Input:

- Consultancy firm/individuals for app development
- Consultant for the development of communication and engagement strategy
- Videographer/ Photographer
- Technical capacity building

Corresponding SDGs:

SDG 13: Climate Action

SDG Sub-goal 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

SDG Sub-goal 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

Indicators corresponding to the SDGs and Sub-Goals:

13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.

Baseline value before application

- Limited understanding of disaster preparedness and lack of digital tools/software apps for communications

Expected value after implementation.

- Communication effectiveness and community outreach increased.
- Communities better equipped for preparedness through training and simulation drills.
- Piloting of mobile applications
- Documentation of best practices.

5 Conditions of Project Implementation

5.1 Preparatory work or earlier interventions

The long-standing partnership between the Government of China and UNDP has supported countries in reducing poverty, improving livelihoods and jointly advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The long-standing partnership between the Government of China and the Government of Seychelles, provides unique momentum to support technological advancements towards climate action, adaptation and mitigation through a whole-of-society approach. The current portfolio of UNDP-led nature, climate, and biodiversity projects in Seychelles presents a unique opportunity to build upon existing initiatives and create a robust system to support disaster risk reduction, and adaptation through integrated multi-hazard Early Warning Systems.

While the initial focus of projects like UNDP GEF- Ridge to Reef, UNDP GEF Blue Economy, and UNDP Adaptation Fund

Ecosystem Based Approaches to Climate Change is linked directly to climate adaptation and indirectly towards disaster preparedness, their contributions establish a strong foundation for a future EWS. These existing projects create synergies that pave the way for a comprehensive early warning system:

1. Vulnerability Mapping and Community Engagement:

Ridge to Reef: Focused on managing and conserving ecosystems in targeted islands. This inherently involves mapping of key biodiversity hotspots, upland and wetland sites - identifying vulnerable agricultural areas prone to drought and flooding. This data can be directly integrated into an EWS, pinpointing high-risk zones for targeted warnings.

Blue Economy: Similarly, the Blue Economy project focuses on the sustainable management of marine protected areas inter-linked with national initiatives related to the Marine Spatial Plan (MSP), Sustainable Tourism initiatives and protection of coastal ecosystems. The project's strong focus on adaptation and nature-based solutions can further support community engagement in coastal areas towards disaster preparedness and response..

Ecosystem-Based Adaptation: Focussed on building resilience in vulnerable agricultural communities against climate change through rehabilitating watersheds and reforestations to combat issues of drought, erosion and flooding. The farmers and fishers' communities being most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, have strengthened natural resource management and sustainable land management to mitigate their impacts against natural disasters. By blending community knowledge and technological advancements- tailored EWS and actions can be implemented.

Climate Promise: Through this initiative UNDPs continues to support the Government of Seychelles raise its climate ambitions and achieve its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets, through effective resource mobilization, capacity enhancements and implementation of sectoral strategies. More recently the project has supported the development of Seychelles Long Term Vision by 2050 as well as the development of the MRV platform to monitor progress towards mitigation targets. The ambitions outlined in the NDC include improved disaster preparedness, response and recovery- which can be realized by the TIAEWS programme.

Disaster Risk Treatment: 2. Building Effective Communications All existing UNDP projects involve working directly with local communities, national stakeholders, private sector and other partners and other beneficiaries. The project can leverage the existing partnerships and networks to effectively enhance communication channels and utilize outreach programmes to improve preparedness and response and also disseminate early warnings.

Strengthening Institutional Capacity:

The collaboration between UNDP and local government agencies fosters a strong foundation for implementing a multi-hazard EWS. Existing partnerships can be leveraged to build capacity within relevant ministries and departments for EWS operation and maintenance. Sharing expertise and best practices becomes more efficient when groundwork has already been laid through previous projects.

4. Leveraging Existing Data Collection:

The data collected through these projects on ecosystems community vulnerability, and other information from national agencies Seychelles Meteorological Authority, Department of Climate Change can be readily integrated into an EWS platform. This reduces the need for duplicative data collection efforts and ensures a more comprehensive understanding of potential risks.

5. Building a Culture of Preparedness:

By working with vulnerable communities on climate change adaptation strategies, these projects have already begun fostering a culture of adaptation and preparedness. The existing awareness can be further strengthened by integrating EWS training, creating a more proactive approach to disaster risk reduction.

UNDP continues to have a strong track record in the implementation of projects that align with national priorities and collaborating with bilateral partners like the Government of China. Through these efforts UNDP aims to create a strong foundation for disaster preparedness, resilience and response.

By strengthening the partnership between UNDP and China and leveraging the opportunity provided by the TIAEWS project, Seychelles can benefit from a robust system that empowers communities to be better prepared for natural disasters.

5.2 Conditions of Project Implementation

Please list necessary conditions of project implementation and give a brief description of these conditions' completeness.

The implementation conditions for this project in Seychelles are generally reliable and stable. The UNDP multi-country office has cross functional teams with key programme personnel with expertise in environment and climate change projects. Based in Seychelles. UNDP has established excellent working relationships with the Ministry of Agriculture Climate Change and Environment (MACCE) and the Disaster Risk Management Division (DRMD) and remains committed to working closely with the recipient Government, the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to ensure successful implementation of the project.

Necessary condition 1: Government Buy-In

Brief description of completeness: The project proposal and subsequent development has been discussed with Disaster Risk Management Division (DRMD) and have confirmed the alignment of the project objectives with the national priorities. Furthermore, the Seychelles Meteorological Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment and the Department of Foreign Affairs have also has been notified of the project proposal and there is consensus that the proposal is timely and will create the necessary foundation for scalable MHEWS projects that are in the pipeline

Necessary condition 2: UNDP Expertise

Brief description of completeness: The UNDP multi-country office has extensive experience in implementing development projects and supporting Seychelles achieve national priorities. To complement the existing team, UNDP will recruit the necessary project staff to ensure timely delivery of project objectives and actions. UNDP will leverage its capacities and global network to expedite procurement of experts, equipment, and to share knowledge, document best practice and strengthen networks.

6 Capabilities of Project Implementation and Management

6.1 Implementation Capabilities of the Applicant and its Partners

6.1.1 Overview and strengths of the Applicant

Please see: www.undp.org

UNDP plays a pivotal role in international development as a knowledge broker, capacity builder, innovator, and facilitator of exchanges in the global development stage. As the United Nations lead agency on international development, the **UNDP** works in 170 countries and territories to eradicate poverty and attain sustainable economic growth and human development.

UNDP helps countries to develop policies, leadership skills, institutional capabilities and build resilience to achieve the SDGs as outlined in UNDPs Strategic Plan 2022-2025, UNDP will drive change through:

- Structural Transformation including green, inclusive, and digital transitions; working with countries to effect change in systems and structures for sustainable development.
- Leaving No one Behind (LNOB) centered around inclusion, equity, human development through a human rights-based approach.

Building Resilience of countries and institutions to prevent, mitigate and respond to crisis, conflicts, natural disasters, climate, social and economic shocks. By applying UNDPs six Signature solutions in its Strategic Plan on (i) Poverty and Inequality; (ii) Governance; (iii) Resilience; (iv) Environment; (v) Energy and (vi) Gender Equality, UNDP will continue to deliver on its developmental agenda in Seychelles. The organization's array of integrated experience in disaster risk reduction, climate action, governance and peacebuilding, and economic development, as well as its global, regional, and national expertise in these areas, enables the UNDP to effectively support countries tackle complex issues. A number of projects under UNDP Country Programme in Seychelles are implemented largely through National Implementation Modality (NIM) where the Government takes leadership and ownership of delivering impact, while others follow Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). UNDP in Seychelles continues to be present on the ground and through its comparative advantage remains the partner of choice for sustainable development. Due to the UNDP's current programming profile and presence in the region and country, TIAEWS S initiative can be implemented promptly and affordably. Planned and on-going initiatives relevant to TIAEWS Seychelles in the region include: the Africa Multi Hazard Early Warning and Early Action Systems (AMHEWAS) launched in by the AUC, UNDP; the Africa Climate Mobility Initiative (ACMI) launched in 2021 by the AUC, World Bank, UNDP and IOM; the UNDP country programme for Seychelles 2024-2028.

Information Table of Three Latest Similar Projects

No.	Project Title	Start date	End date	Country/region	Thematic areas	Funding (USD)	Partners	Internal / External evaluation
1.	UNDP GEF Ridge to Reef	Feb 2020	Jan 2026	Seychelles	Biodiversity, Climate Change, Agriculture	3.9mn	MACCE	External Evaluation in 2022, 2026
2.	UNDP GEF Blue Economy	Oct 2023	Dec 2029	Seychelles	Blue Economy, Fisheries, Biodiversity	4.9mn	MACCE	External Evaluations in 2026, 2029
3.	Ecosystem Based Adaptation	Oct 30, 2014	Mar 2022	Seychelles	Biodiversity, Climate Change, Agriculture	6.5mn	MACCE	External Evaluations in 2018, 2022
4.	Climate Promise 2.0	Jan 2024	Mar 2025	Seychelles	Climate Chage	250,000	UNDP	
5.	Disaster Risk Treatment	Dec 2024	May 2026	Seychelles	Disaster Reduction and Recovery	533,871	UNDP	

6.1.2 Overview and strengths of partner(s)

I. Disaster Risk Management Division

In 1995 the National Disaster Committee was set up, solely to prepare a National Disaster Response Plan (NDPR). A decade late the National Disaster Secretariat was set up, but the impact of the December 26th Tsunami of 2004 warranted a comprehensive review of

the structures. In the aftermath of cyclone Felleng in 2013, the Disaster Risk Management Division (DRMD) gained impetus and the evolution of DRMD was finalized in August 2014.

The Disaster Risk Management Division (DRMD) is governed by the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Act 2014 for the effective disaster response and recovery through a comprehensive and integrated approach to all hazards but has, over the last decade, grown in its operational capacities. The Ministry of Internal Affairs is the responsible line Ministry for DRMD. At the national level, DRMD is legally mandated to lead the disaster coordination response and recovery with various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), given the unique expertise required.

Role for the project implementation: lead institution in charge of overseeing the whole project implementation, managing the final products and coordinating the two other institutions and with the rest of the government since DRM is a cross-cutting issue requiring a whole of government approach for impact-based EWS.

The Seychelles Disaster Risk Management Division (DRMD) remains the cornerstone of national crisis response being at the forefront of disaster response, and recovery. Its vision is to be a Centre of Excellence for the DRM amongst small island states, especially in the Indian Ocean.

With its established institutional framework, DRMD employs 25 national staff that have been trained on various aspects of response and coordination. In complementing DRMD's current capacities with technological advancements and integrated information management systems, DRMD will benefit from improved governance, preparedness, risk assessment and management through either mitigation or adaptation response.

As climate change continues to amplify the frequency and intensity of disasters, particularly for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) like Seychelles, the role of a strong, empowered national disaster management authority becomes critical. The DRMD's leadership in developing national contingency plans, coordinating multi-agency responses, and fostering community-based preparedness is vital to reducing loss of life, safeguarding livelihoods, and ensuring the continuity of essential services.

Empowering the DRMD to lead in all aspects of disaster risk management ensures that national responses are swift, coordinated, and tailored to local realities. With enhanced capacity, strategic partnerships, and sustained support, the DRMD can further scale its impact—transforming risk into resilience and enabling the Seychelles to better prepare, manage and recover from natural or man-made calamities.

The DRMD has consistently demonstrated leadership in coordinating multi-sectoral responses, post disaster and there is an urgent need to enhance their leadership in implementing early warning systems, conducting risk assessments, and engaging communities in disaster preparedness. The DRMD is uniquely placed to translate global disaster risk reduction frameworks—such as the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement—into actionable, context-specific strategies, with the collaboration of bilateral, multilateral and other national and international partners.

To fully realize its potential and lead a proactive, integrated, and climate-resilient disaster management agenda, the DRMD requires sustained investment and strategic partnerships. Empowering the DRMD means building national resilience from within—through strengthened data systems, locally led risk assessments, community-based preparedness, and interoperable early warning systems. Such investments support not only disaster response but the long-term adaptive capacity of Seychelles to navigate a changing climate. Investments in DRMD support impact investments in enhancing resilience of national governance systems and institutions: in the protection of lives and the preservation of development gains, critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

During project implementation, DRMD will be the primary project beneficiary and agency that will lead on the governance and coordination mechanisms.

II. Ministry of Agriculture Climate Change and Environment (MACCE)

The Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (MACCE) is responsible to ensure the right of every person to live in and enjoy a clean, healthy, and ecologically balanced environment, the provision of a reliable, affordable and safe water and energy supply and build resilience against climate change and disasters.–

The **Climate Change Department (CCD)** within the MACCE plays a pivotal role in overseeing climate adaptation and mitigation, coastal

protection, wetland management, and climate science and data management. The CCD is instrumental in driving the national policy framework and developing tracking systems to monitor, verify, and report on progress against Seychelles' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and its commitment to climate action which is inter-linked with the disaster management framework.

Role for the project implementation: providing technical leadership regarding climate change modeling and forecasting, as well as ensuring complementarity between DRM and CCA for more coherent approach.

Through the implementation of soft and hand engineering solutions to combat coastal erorsion, the CCD contributes to coastline protection and management. This is critical for disaster response as 90% of the Seychelles infrastructure lies along the coast.

The CCD's Climate Science and Data Management section is responsible for development of climate analysis and reports and is a repository for various climate and geographical information in line with the Ministry's mandate. At present there are limitations in the way data is shared and accessed. By integrating DRMD, the CCDs climate science and data management section with the Seychelles Meteorological Authority, Seychelles can improve disaster management, and response by mapping and monitoring vulnerable sites.

During project implementation the CCD will coordinate with DRMD on the identification of vulnerable sites and integrate existing data and systems to seamlessly contribute to Seychelles' disaster management through long term monitoring and analysis.

III. Seychelles Meteorological Authority (SMA)

Seychelles Meteorological Authority (SMA) is the national government authority mandated to monitor, collect, and analyze meteorological, climatological, hydrological, and oceanographic data; support climate risk assessments and issue related weather forecasts to ensure the safety, well-being, and economic security of the country's people and contribute to the country's socio-economic development. SMA also provide meteorological services to international air navigation, and other commercial entities. As a technical body, SMA is pivotal in delivering timely and accurate information that underpins early warning systems and disaster forecasting mechanisms. Its mandate aligns with international obligations under the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and supports Seychelles' commitments under the Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) initiative. The SMA currently has 27 staff members.

Role for project implementation: providing technical leadership regarding hydro-meteorological hazards monitoring and forecasting for EWS as well as alignment and coordination with WMO and EW4ALL for greater coherence and impacts.

The effective management of disaster risk in Seychelles centers on the strong collaboration between three key national institutions: the Seychelles Meteorological Authority (SMA), the CCD and the Disaster Risk Management Division (DRMD). Each entity has a distinct yet complementary mandate that needs to be strategically aligned, to enhance the country's capacity to prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural hazards and climate-related events.

To maximize their respective mandates, the 3 agencies can significantly benefit from shared, interoperable information systems that provide real-time data sharing; common operating platforms and early warning dissemination. These technologies will also foster improved mechanisms for prevention; preparedness, long-term monitoring and enhanced forecasting and planning for a climate resilient future in Seychelles.

Overall, the Disaster Risk Management Department (DRMD), the Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (MACCE) and the Seychelles Meteorological Authority (SMA) have different responsibilities. The Disaster Risk Management Department, as the core lead agency for the project, is responsible for overseeing the overall project implementation and coordinating with the other two departments, as well as other government departments, to facilitate the development of an impact-based early warning system. The Climate Change Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment, on the other hand, focuses on climate change modeling and prediction, ensuring synergies between disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, and supporting shoreline protection and management through the implementation of soft and manual engineering solutions. The Seychelles Meteorological Service, as the technical agency, monitors, collects and analyses meteorological, climatological, hydrological and oceanographic data to provide technical support for early warning systems and is aligned with the World Meteorological Organization and the "Early Warning for All" initiative. The three sectors work closely together to share data and resources to enhance Seychelles' preparedness, response and resilience to natural disasters and climate-related events.

6.2 Management Structure and Division of Labor for project implementation

UNDP Global and Regional Teams

UNDP's Global and Regional Teams will play a critical role in the overall TIAEWS Programme, acting as a bridge to harmonize efforts of individual country projects and achieve the program's overall goals. This includes offering invaluable technical support, such as but not limited to, supporting the country office in developing early warning system toolkits and SOP or conducting training workshops on disaster risk reduction/ preparedness strategies. Furthermore, they will work to facilitate south-south cooperation, fostering knowledge exchange and best practices amongst participating countries, leading to more efficient and locally driven disaster preparedness efforts. Global and Regional Teams are also responsible for conducting rigorous mid-term project reviews to ensure the progress and effectiveness of each country's project. Additionally, they will work to oversee and manage the program's overall knowledge management system, ensuring lessons learned and best practices are captured and disseminated across all participating countries.

UNDP China

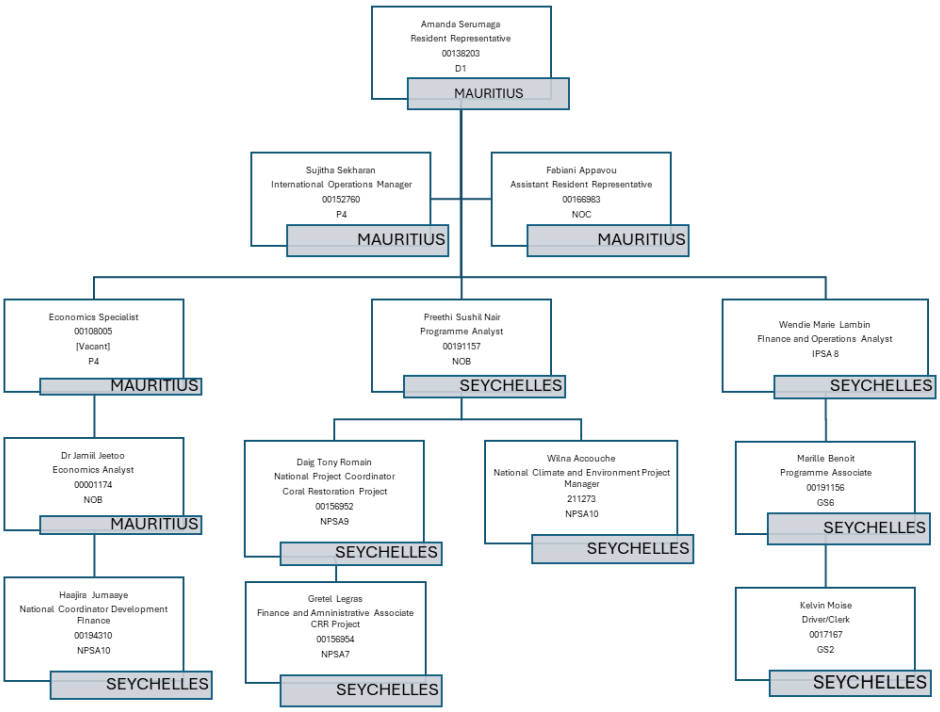
UNDP China is responsible for providing coordination and communication support with relevant Chinese partners and GDF management agency, as well as regular reporting on the progress (narrative and financial). Under the overall oversight of the Resident Representative of UNDP China, Assistant Resident Representative for Global Partnership, and a range of staff covering specialized technical advisory functions will provide quality assurance and facilitate and provide coordination support to the financial reporting process.

UNDP Mauritius and Seychelles

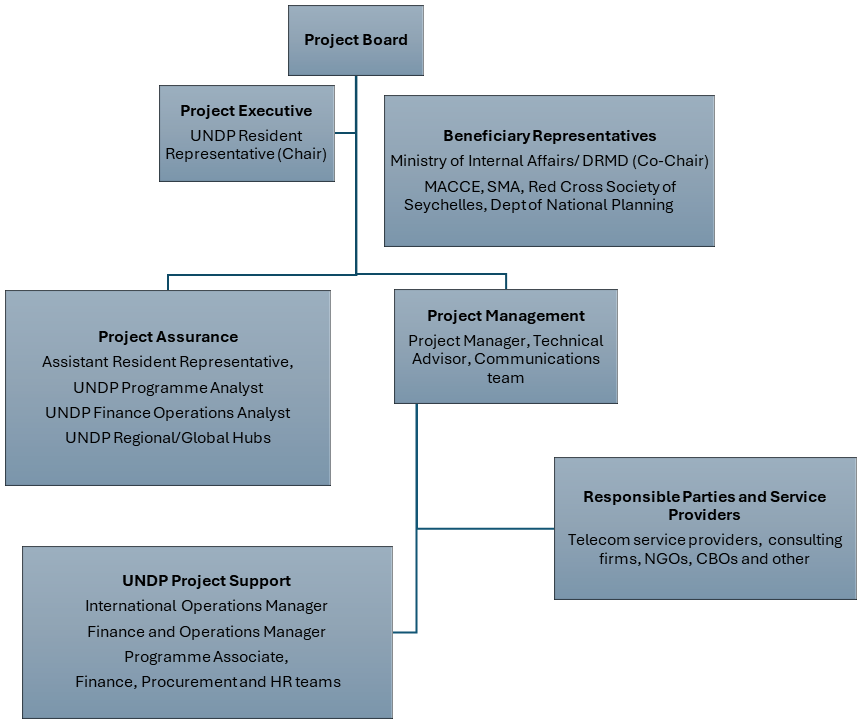
UNDP Seychelles will remain mainly responsible for the overall implementation, coordination and day-to-day operational support for the successful implementation of the project.

The UNDP Resident Representative will assume full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensure its timely implementation in compliance with GDF and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework.

For coordination and oversight, the Seychelles Programme team, comprising the Finance and Operations Specialist for Seychelles, and the Programme Analyst, will be responsible for supporting and managing the Project Staff. Additionally, colleagues based in Mauritius in Finance and Operations; Communications and Mauritius Programme will provide relevant support as needed. The MCO staff will facilitate work planning, monitoring and programme technical backstopping to the implementing teams, including the consultants, provide regular updates to the UNDP global and regional team experts, organize field visits and occasional events. The organigramme below provides an overview of the implementation structure.



A Project Board will be set up to provide oversight to the progress and addressing risks or bottlenecks. The Project Board will be set up in collaboration with the National entities and will be chaired by the Resident Representative of UNDP Mauritius and Seychelles multi-country office. The Project Board will comprise of the representatives of the Disaster Risk Management Department, Ministry of Agriculture Climate Change and Environment, the Seychelles Meteorological Authority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism and Ministry of Finance Trade and National Planning. The Project Board, which will meet once at the beginning of the project and once at the end of the project to provide oversight to the project through an annual review of progress, risks, lessons learnt and alignment to the overall project goal. To ensure the best value for money and just use of project financial resources, the UNDP usual annual processes of Spot Check and Annual Audit will be followed as guided by the HACT Framework.



6.3

Management Team for project Implementation

No.	Name	Nationality	Role in the team	Organization	Title	Area of expertise and specialty
1	Beate Trankmann	Germany	Head of the Project	UNDP China	Resident Representative	
2	Ronald Jackson	Jamaica	Subject Lead Early Warning	UNDP Crisis Bureau	Team Leader	Early Warning, Preparedness, Disaster Risk Reduction, Risk Informed Development
3	Amanda Serumaga	Canadian	Senior Manager	UNDP	Resident Representative	Law And Development
4	Sujitha Sekharan	Indian	Operations Manager	UNDP	Operations Manager	Operations
5	Preethi Sushil Nair	Seychellois	Programme Oversight	UNDP	Seychelles Programme Analyst	Programme
6	Jean Lindsay Azie	Mauritian	Programme Oversight	UNDP	Environment Analyst-Mauritius	Programme
7	Sameer Khudaroo	Mauritian	Finance	UNDP	Finance Manager	Finance
Seychelles National Implementing Partners						
8.	Daniel Cetoupe	Seychelles	Senior Lead/ Coordination Officer	DRMD	Chief Risk Management Officer	Disaster Risk Management

9.	Catherina Bonnelame	Seychelles	Alternate Coordination Officer	DRMD	Sr. Risk Management Officer	Disaster Risk Management
10.	Tony Imaduwa	Seychelles	Senior Representative	MACCE CCD	Principal Secretary	Climate Change Dept
11.	Justin Prosper	Seychelles	Alternate Representative	MACCE CCD	Director General	Climate Change Dept
12	Vincent Amelie	Seychelles	Senior Representative	SMA	CEO	SMA

6.4 Internal Control System

The UNDP Internal Control Framework Policy (ICF Policy) defines the purpose and objectives of internal control and outlines how UNDP utilizes industry best practices to design, apply and continuously enhance internal controls to achieve its organizational objectives. The ICF policy also specifies the roles and responsibilities of staff and non-staff at all levels of the organization in the achievement of internal control objectives, and the ways in which UNDP monitors and assesses internal control effectiveness.

The ICF Policy is supported by, and should be read in conjunction with, the Operational Guide of the Internal Control Framework, which brings together the key internal control requirements articulated throughout the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) to help UNDP offices implement effective internal controls in both clustered and non-clustered environments.

This project, like all UNDP projects, shall adhere to the provisions, controls and monitoring mechanisms as set out in the sub-sections of the POPP on Programme and Project Management.

6.4.1 Are there any anti-corruption systems or internal inspection and supervision systems?

☐No **xYes**

If the answer is "Yes," please indicate the relevant policy document attached along with the project proposal and specify in which chapter of the policy document the relevant information can be found.

The Anti-Fraud Policy has been updated to reflect UNDP's review of the policy and assessment of fraud risks faced by the organization. The updates include: 1. The UN's single definition of what constitutes fraud, as well as cases of suspected or presumptive fraud, as recommended by the Joint Inspection Unit of the UN and as formulated and approved by the High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM) pursuant to General Assembly resolution A/RES/70/238.2. References on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission pursuant to General Assembly resolution A/RES/62/63, which states that credible allegations of a crime committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission may be brought by the Secretary-General to the attention of the States against whose nationals such allegations are made.

6.4.2 Are there any procurement systems for supplies/services/construction?

☐No **X Yes**

If the answer is "Yes," please indicate the relevant policy document attached along with the project proposal and specify in which chapter of the policy document the relevant information can be found.

Procurement in UNDP for supplied services and construction is governed by a comprehensive system of principles, policies and procedures described in these chapters of the POPP.

- Procurement Overview
- Procurement Strategy and Planning
- Requisition
- Sourcing of Suppliers
- Procurement Methods
- Solicitation Process
- Evaluation of Offers and Pre-awards Negotiations
- Procurement Review Committees
- Award and Management of Contract
- Construction Work
- Individual Contract for Services
- Long-Term Agreements

6.4.3 Are there any expert selection/management/evaluation/examination systems?

☐No **X Yes**

If the answer is "Yes," please indicate the relevant policy document attached along with the project proposal and specify in which chapter of the policy document the relevant information can be found.

The UNDPs Global Policy Network (GPN) Express Roster System offers a database of per-vetted experts who are available for short term, medium- or long-term assignments or contracts. The Roster provides a time-effective process to easily identify and engage global expertise for projects or programmes. The selection of experts is based on qualifications, experience, and expertise in the required fields. UNDP also has monitoring and evaluation systems that include performance-based evaluations, impact assessments, and process evaluations to ensure accountability and transparency in related processes. UNDPs GPN roster is an effective tool for identifying and selection of global experts to support implementation. The selection, management, evaluation,).

6.4.4 Are there any risk assessment/management systems?

☐No **X Yes**

If the answer is "Yes," please indicate the relevant policy document attached along with the project proposal and specify in which chapter of the policy document the relevant information can be found.

A UNDP visual guide provides an overview of the business process flow steps of all procedures, as well as the tools and guidance on risk management starting from establishing the context, risk assessment, risk treatment, monitoring and review and finally communication and consultation. Links to the relevant resources in the POPP for each process flow step are also included.

The UNDP Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Policy and Procedures can also be found under this link. Risk recording and reporting at project level is described in section 2.6. and specific procedures for managing project-level risk are outlined in this page.

6.4.5 Are there any environmental and social impacts assessment/monitoring systems?

☐No **X Yes**

If the answer is "Yes," please indicate the relevant policy document attached along with the project proposal and specify in which chapter of the policy document the relevant information can be found.

UNDP programmes and projects adhere to the objectives and requirements of the Social and Environmental Standards (SES). The SES objectives are to: (a) strengthen the quality of programming by ensuring a principled approach; (b) maximize social and environmental opportunities and benefits; (c) avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment; (d) minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible; (e) strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks; and (f) ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people.

Social and Environmental Policies and Procedures can be found under this link.

6.4.6 Are there any emergency management systems?

☐No **X Yes**

If the answer is "Yes," please indicate the relevant policy document attached along with the project proposal and specify in which chapter of the policy document the relevant information can be found.

UNDP's Business Continuity Management (BCM) policy sets the framework for the organization to respond to internal and external threats and ensures the organization's preparedness, resilience and ability to continue delivering its mandate when such threats occur.

BCM in UNDP is in line with the UN Organizational Resilience Management System (ORMS) and acts as the emergency management framework for the organization. It includes the IT Disaster Recovery Plan (ITDRP), security plans (which include crisis, incident, and emergency management) and Business Continuity Planning (BCP).

A BCP is based on a Risk Assessment (RA) and Business Impact Analysis (BIAs). They build on existing Enterprise Risk Management policies and country-specific Security Risk Assessments (SRA) while considering the overall organizational mandate and continuation of business.

6.4.7 Are there any property rights management systems?

☐No **X Yes**

Globally, UNDP has a set of Standard Publication and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) processes, which are described in detail in the UNDP Program and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) manual, which can be found at the following link: https://popp.undp.org//SitePages/POPPSubject.aspx?SBJID=477

6.4.8 Other systems related to project management/monitoring/evaluation?

☐No **X Yes**

If the answer is "Yes," please indicate the relevant policy document attached along with the project proposal and

specify in which chapter of the policy document the relevant information can be found.

The main policies on Project Implementation, including management, monitoring and evaluation, can be found in the sub-section of the POPP on Programme and Project Management.

A single-page guide also offer overviews of all key roles, documents and guidance for monitoring a development project. They are usable on- and offline as a checklist and roadmap to help manage tasks efficiently and securely.

To complement the UNDP's standard monitoring mechanisms, a mid-term review will be conducted by a collaborative team of global and regional UNDP experts. This review will assess project outputs at the country level, focusing on the effectiveness of implemented activities. The mid-term review aims to proactively identify any challenges or concerns related to project implementation. This early identification allows for timely solutions to be developed and implemented before project completion. By addressing potential issues early, the project can be adjusted to maximize its effectiveness and achieve its desired outcomes. The review team will work closely with country-level project teams to ensure a comprehensive and collaborative process. This approach fosters open communication and allows for valuable local insights to be incorporated into the review findings. UNDP will support any evaluation missions in collaboration with the Chinese fund management agency in carrying out external inspections and other supervisory and evaluation work on the project as may be required.

7 Implementation Plan for Project Activities

7.1 Adopted Technologies and Standards

Following the definition of Multi Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) adopted by the General Assembly on 2 February 2017 (A/RES/71/276) such “systems address several hazards and/or impacts of similar or different type in contexts where hazardous events may occur alone, simultaneously, or cumulatively over time, and taking into account the potential interrelated effects. A multi-hazard early warning system with the ability to warn of one or more hazards increases the efficiency and consistency of warnings through coordinated and compatible mechanisms and capacities, involving multiple disciplines for updated and accurate hazards identification and monitoring for multiple hazards.” The term “multi-hazard” is defined as “(1) the selection of multiple major hazards that the country faces, and (2) the specific contexts where hazardous events may occur simultaneously, or cumulatively over time, and taking into account the potential interrelated effects. Hazards include (as mentioned in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030) biological, environmental, geological, hydrometeorological and technological processes and phenomena”.

A people-centered multi-hazard early warning system empowers individuals and communities threatened by hazards to act in sufficient time and in an appropriate manner to reduce the possibility of personal injury and illness, loss of life and damage to property, assets, and the environment. All stakeholders should work together to ensure that multi-hazard early warning systems operate as expected. This enables the system to benefit from the incorporation of traditional indigenous knowledge concerning hazards; geospatial technologies to ensure that information on exposed elements is up to date; the latest information and communication technologies to facilitate communication among all stakeholders and to ensure that warnings reach those at risk; and periodic improvements to the system based on the systematization of incorporating lessons learned from its routine operation. The system should take advantage of regional and global capacities and support mechanisms. The system must also reside in an enabling environment which incorporates good governance, has adequate operational capacities, has clearly defined roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders, is adequately resourced and has effective operational plans such as standard operating procedures. Standard operating procedures outline the tasks to be conducted as part of the routine operation of the system, define the roles of different stakeholders at different times and facilitate the decision-making process, including the delegation of authority to those who must make decisions on short

notice when the nominated decision-makers cannot be reached in case of sudden-onset events. These should be tested regularly and include a feedback process which enables continuous improvement of the system."

The project will leverage a range of digital tools and platforms to support the delivery of material and technical assistance to install EWS. This may include online platforms, mobile apps and other equipment for monitoring and site surveillance. Technologies to monitor changes in the natural environment may be deployed to select sites. The specifications for the equipment and scope of services for the digital applications, including the Digital Information Center and Digital Monitoring Dashboard, will be developed in conjunction with the national agencies with EWS mandate and subsequently validated by the UNDP's regional and global EWS experts to ensure coherence with the WMP standards.

The project will ensure that the best appropriate and best available technologies are adopted and the government staff responsible for the effective operation of these technologies receive adequate training for the sustainable use of the investments made in these technologies.

The project will ensure that technologies comply with national specs and remain compatible for future integration.

7.2 Implementation Plan of Project Activities

The project is expected to be implemented over 12 months.

The Gantt Chart presents the timeline at the activity level for each output. Below is a description of the implementation plan proposed for the project activities:

Output 1: Streamlined data and information management system for Early Warning Systems, enabling timely and effective decision-making by government and key stakeholders.

Output 1. focusses on the establishment of a robust Information Management system and enhancing the availability of Data to improve disaster preparedness and response for the Disaster Risk Management Department (DRMD). This output would entail conducting readiness assessments and gap analysis of the technological, technical, human, legal and regulatory frameworks that exist to design comprehensive integrated Information Management System that will support intelligence gathering for disaster preparedness and response. The unique geography and geology of the Seychelles islands necessitates investments in building disaster risk knowledge; detection, monitoring, and analysis of risks; communication and subsequently preparedness and response among key stakeholders. Activities under Output1. are aimed to take stock of existing capacities of the relevant agencies and address the technological and technical gaps towards enhancing the institutional capacities of the key agencies involved in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery.

Activity 1.1: **Conduct relevant feasibility and readiness Assessments related to Data Management, Data and Information gathering for the installation of Information Management Systems to support Seychelles in Early Warning and disaster preparedness and response.**

Deliverable: Digital Readiness Assessment with Technical and Design specifications for Information Management System to support MHEWS

Type of Detail: This activity is explicitly designed following the digital readiness assessment done in 2024 for the National Bureau of Statistics and supported by UNDP. Digitalization of Government ministries, departments and agencies is a priority for Seychelles. The digital readiness assessment will offer a thorough review of existing systems in place and the infrastructure and software required to enable the holistic transition to digital tools and technologies.

One of the main recommendations of this assessment, will be to focus on the development and implementation of a Disaster risk Information Management System (DIMS) and ensure the availability and quality of data as well as readiness of the government agencies to design, build and manage such databases and information system through a whole of government process.

Therefore, this activity will lay the ground for the rest of the activities under Output 1. and inform the rest of the project regarding the architecture of the disaster risk information system, the gaps in terms of data to be covered and the

capacities required to fully manage the overall MHEWS.

The estimated cost for such an assessment and associated workshops is estimated at USD 81,531/- . The costs of the digital readiness assessment is based on the available Long- Term Agreements in place with relevant IT firms.

This assessment will enable UNDP and CIDCA to explore potential additional partnerships for continuity in the development of a holistic integrated Geographic Disaster Information Management System that is future ready to enhance the capacities of national agencies. A joint review of the results of the assessment will be undertaken by CIDCA, UNDP and the government to identify if any reorientation is needed to ensure impact and sustainability of the action.

Implementation modality: Engage a consultancy or expert firm to conduct a digital readiness assessment and feasibility for development of a holistic and integrated Information Management System that will link key institutions in the monitoring, detection, preparedness and response to disasters. The consultancy firm will support the development of the TORs during the project implementation phase outlining the technical specifications of necessary equipment, and procurement plan for necessary items and spare parts, provision of long-term support, maintenance services, warranty and other requirements to support the integrated Information Management systems. The costs would also include return tickets to and from Mahe, and inner islands of Seychelles and relevant per diems in addition to the experts' costs. Costs related to workshops, print and publication of reports, purchase of supplies has been included.

Duration: 40 days over 4-6months

Activity 1.2: **Installation of the Disaster Information Management System and capacity building of Mobile Command center Deliverable: Disaster Information Management System set up and Mobile Command Center Operationalized.**

Type of Detail: Based on the recommendations of the consultancy under Activity 1.1. the procurement plan of the relevant equipment to design and comprehensively support a fully-integrated Disaster Information Management System for the 3 main agencies namely DRMD, CCD and SMA will be carried out.

The proposed action aims to establish:

a. A nationally integrated, multi-agency Disaster Information Management System (DIMS), interoperable across the Disaster Risk Management Division (DRMD), Climate Change Department (CCD), and the Seychelles Meteorological Authority (SMA);
b. A fully equipped mobile command center, capable of coordinating emergency response in high-risk areas, and maintaining real-time inter-agency communication during crises.

The procurement method will be to launch an International Tender Bid for the items or seek an Expression of Interest to bid based on global LTAs for similar equipment and scope of work.

It is anticipated that the full set of equipment may not be locally available and will have to procured internationally and shipped to Seychelles and installed. The costs have made provisions for contingencies related to shipping, installation and training. No construction is envisaged under this project.

The DIMS will support a common operating framework for risk monitoring, incident reporting, and early warning dissemination, by

- Enhancing disaster risk governance and institutional accountability through centralized, secure, and real-time data sharing;
- Facilitating rapid, coordinated response during disasters through mobile field capabilities;
- Strengthening cross-sectoral resilience, integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation;
- Building technical and human capacity for emergency coordination, information analysis, and technology management.

At present a National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) is located at DRMD in the vicinity of Mont Fleuri. The current location, accessibility and security of the NEOC raises the need to have an agile unit, which can bridge the technological gaps between agencies that would bring positive impacts towards disaster management and response.

A dedicated mobile command center will ensure continuity of operations, particularly when the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) is inaccessible due to security or environmental conditions; support on-site disaster response; and provide real-time data

enhancing inter-agency collaboration.

To operationalize the mobile Command center, a customized unit with a capacity for 10 personnel and relevant equipment will be procured. The cost of the mobile command center is estimated at USD 294,532/- with all the required equipment and customizations as described in the table below:

The procurement process will be carried out through an International Tender Bid. It is anticipated that the customization and the equipment will be procured overseas and shipped. Provision for shipping and contingency costs have been included.

The DIMS and mobile command center will be managed by the DRMD, with direct coordination and shared access by the CCD and SMA. This ensures:

- Sustainability through institutional integration, not parallel systems;
- Efficient use of national resources, with shared infrastructure across three technical agencies;
- Operational sustainability supported by trained personnel, maintenance plans, and future-proof technology procurement.

Under this component no construction is envisaged. The installation of the DIMS will be across existing offices where the 3 agencies are currently operational. The Mobile command centre will be deployed by DRMD and located in a secure zone as determined by the lead agency.

The project will ensure potential measures to reduce lead times in procurement, ensuring parallel development of data sharing protocols outlined in Activity 2.1. and training and capacity building for the three relevant agencies to maximize operational efficiency and integration.

In general:

1. The first training: was basic training for the installation and use of equipment.
2. Second training: was specific technical training on the Disaster Information Management System (DIMS), including data collection, monitoring, maintenance of the system, etc., in a training seminar targeting three institutions with 10 participants from each institution.

Duration: 100 days of work (including procurement/tendering and other processes/transportation) to be completed within 6 months.

Activity 1.3: **Establish one comprehensive geo-spatial data base (or relevant sets) to determine vulnerability, capacity, exposure to disaster prone locations (in select districts) to implement and adopt risk- informed approaches towards disaster preparedness and response**.

Deliverable: Hazard/ Zoning Maps for disaster prone areas created and disaster risk profile updated.

Type of Detail:

As the project aims to establish a comprehensive multi-hazard early warning system (MHEWS), which requires a more integrated and extensive monitoring network than what is currently available, the equipment purchased under Activity 1.3 will augment existing capacities of SMA but will be specifically selected to enhance data collection for parameters critical to multi-hazard early warning, such as real-time monitoring of landslides, erosion, flooding, tsunamis, tidal changes to address the specific vulnerabilities of Seychelles. This will go beyond the existing meteorological data to include a wider range of environmental and geological factors.

Given that a key component of the project is to develop a robust Disaster Information Management System and a geospatial database. The new equipment will ensure a more consistent, reliable, and integrated data feed into these systems, enhancing their accuracy and effectiveness in generating timely and actionable early warning information. By investing in this equipment the long-term sustainability of the MHEWS will be ensured to have a robust and modern infrastructure that provides the necessary tools for continued monitoring and data collection. Training will be provided to local agencies on the use and maintenance of the equipment, strengthening national capacity.

Building partnerships and ownership through a whole of government approach will support the coordination and efficienct use of the system. Especially for the GIS which analysis should be align with the needs and priorities of DRM practitioners as well as all sectors in order to inform their decisions. Finally, this database will form the necessary baseline the MHEWS is requiring issuing useful and actionable impact-based early warnings.

Based on the analysis from Activity 1.1. A detailed list of instruments to focus on real-time monitoring of landslides, tsunamis, tidal changes, wind, atmospheric pressure, humidity, precipitation, and other weather patterns will be included. Currently SMA has a number of weather stations across Mahe as well as other islands. A thorough analysis of the needs and gaps will enable the procurement of relevant equipment to support long-term observation of climate data and provide value for money propositions, in order not to duplicate existing instrumentations available and/ ongoing projects. *The intention is to build upon existing plans for DRMD's long-term monitoring. During the implementation phase, a robust Terms of Reference (TOR) will be drafted that effectively addresses the essential needs for instrumentation, observation, data collection, and data sharing between the relevant agencies.*

Modality of implementation: Hire consultancy firm and/or technical experts on disaster risk management well versed with development of hazard maps, modelling and forecasting to update the disaster risk profile and update relevant maps in relation to natural hazards. Given that the experts will need to conduct thorough geological assessments and modelling of Mahe, Praslin and La Digue, costs associated with travel to and within the inner islands of Seychelles needs to be factored in. At least 1 workshop(s) with national stakeholders are needed to present the findings of the risk assessments.

Duration: 100 days over 8 months

Output 2: Enhanced governance frameworks for Early Warning Systems, ensuring robust and reliable data collection, analysis, and dissemination.

Output 2 focuses on enhancing the governance mechanisms at the national levels. Currently the legal and regulatory framework that governs the 3 agencies DRMD, Department of Climate Change and SMA, include roles in disaster preparedness and weather monitoring as well towards response. There is a need to establish a clear governance mechanism to enhance coordination between these parties and to improve the national level reporting, analysis, and communication before, during and after a disaster. This output focusses on strengthening the institutional capacities of each agency by establishing a multi-sectoral Governing body (or steering committee) that will enable Seychelles to improve their response through simulation exercises and clear operational guidelines. By embedding the four elements of multi-hazard warning systems (Disaster Risk knowledge; detection, monitoring, and analysis; communication; preparedness and response) within these 3 agencies, Seychelles can respond in a timely and effective manner towards potential future hazards. Seychelles has greatly benefitted from South-South training programmes and regional integration. It is envisaged that Output 2 will support the establishment of a regional mechanism for the Indian Ocean as well adopting best practices from mainland Africa, and the Indian Ocean small island states such as Maldives, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius or other.

Activity 2.1: **Strengthen the Governance mechanism for MHEWS in Country by conducting a gap and needs assessment of the legal, regulatory, and enabling frameworks with clear recommendations for implementation.**

Deliverable: Policy recommendations and tools/processes (e.g., tested SOPs, data sharing agreement) for strengthening the Governance Framework and mechanism for MHEWS.

Type of Detail: A MHEWS is not only a technological solution. It requires solid governance mechanism to ensure coordinated and actionable early and anticipatory actions. This has been identified as a weak point in Seychelles and such processes and tools must be defined and adopted by the government to properly ensure that the MHEWS is not only issuing adequate warnings but also triggering concrete and coordinated early actions. Therefore, this activity is looking at providing the needed review and clarity of the gaps and opportunities within the existing policy and legal frameworks,

suggest improvements, and support the set-up of strategic tools and mechanisms to properly share data and intervene. Such tools are Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), with the clarification and facilitation of data sharing mechanism as well as the definition of triggers and the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder. It is proposed for this activity to build on existing frameworks and mechanisms and provide concrete and actionable tools that will ensure the operationalization of the MHEWS. The short duration of the project might not be aligned with political processes. But recommendations and a roadmap will be provided to the government for potential further review of those frameworks.
Under the project it is expected to draft Data sharing protocols that can be integrated seamlessly between the key agencies involved in disaster management, preparedness, and response- and can be signed through MoUs between key partner agencies. This will also feed into Activity 1.2 and Activity 1.3 for agencies to be able to utilize the DIMS and effectively update, monitor, and evaluate patterns in the natural environment to provide risk informed mitigation measures.

Implementation modality: A national consultant will be recruited to undertake a review of the relevant policy, regulatory and legal frameworks and identify the synergies and to harmonize the roles and responsibilities of the agencies to support the roll out of MHEWS. Building on this assessment, and jointly with the government's institutions, SOPs will be developed and tested through simulation. Further to the necessary consultation, tests/ simulations will be undertaken to validate and correct the SOPs and ensure the operationality of the MHEWS.
Duration: 4 -6 months

Activity 2.2: **Ensure regional interoperability, harmonization and standardization of tools and approaches for MHEWS.**
Deliverable: A community of practice is set-up, and interoperability and harmonization of the Seychelles MHEWS with regional (SADC and IOC) and national situation rooms follows best practice.
Type of Detail:
Like Madagascar and Comoros, the Government of Seychelles is a member of regional institutions such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). Given the fragmented and non-interoperable efforts in Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS), these institutions are establishing situation rooms and mechanisms to enhance coordination and harmonization across Member States.
This activity aims to align the TIAEWS with these efforts, strengthening MHEWS tools and mechanisms while supporting the Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) initiative. It will also facilitate skills transfer across Indian Ocean countries, recognizing their varying capacities and expertise. By fostering a community of practice and enhancing regional technical assistance, the initiative seeks to reduce reliance on international support.
Additionally, this activity will promote visibility for CIDCA and UNDP's support in addressing critical challenges. It may include technical peer to peer programs to improve MHEWS implementation, governance, and best practices within national and regional institutions through simulation exercises.

Organization of a one-day, 40-person inter-agency training to define roles and responsibilities and improve governance and coordination mechanisms required for disaster management
Duration: 2 months

Activity 2.3: **Establish Steering Mechanisms and Contribute to the Global and Regional Discourses on Scalable EWS Solutions through South-South cooperation**.
Deliverable: Establish Governance mechanism for EWS results reporting system and improving global and regional exchange
Type of Detail: Develop a detailed Terms of Reference for the National Steering Committee and establish clear

governance mechanisms and flow of information. The 3 lead agencies identified are DRMD, Dept of Climate Change and SMA but will include other key Ministries Departments and agencies which may consist of but not limited to – The President's Office; the Seychelles Defence Forces; Ministry of Finance Trade and National Planning;Seychelles Fire and Rescue Services Authority; , Dept of Information Communications and Technology, Seychelles Infrastructure Agency, Red Cross Society of Seychelles and others. A Technical Advisor for Disaster and Governance (IC) will also be recruited to build capacity of national institutions and provide upstream policy support towards embedding best practises, resource mobilization and identifying opportunities for growth.

The results from Activity 2.2. above will support in regional integration with relevant authorities in mainland Africa as well as in the Indian Ocean region.

Duration: 12 months

Output 3: Enhanced communication and community engagement strategy for Early Warning Systems, ensuring widespread access to tailored decision intelligence.

Output 3 focuses on the outreach initiatives and creating enabling environment through capacity building activities that would enhance the communication between the EWS institutions and the vulnerable communities, build the capacity of the EWS institutions to enable them to provide better service to the vulnerable populations and engage communities to enhance their existing coping mechanisms to build their resilience against the shocks, mainly those rendered by the floods and drought through digital tools and technologies.

Activity 3.1 Piloting of Community based Applications for mass-messaging and community response through the adoption of proven tools and technologies

Deliverable: Use of Mobile Application for Communities to be aware of MHEWS and participate in building disaster resilience and early action.

Type of Detail: Hiring of IT firm/ technical IT consultants for the development of a Software application to support community outreach programmes as part of the digital governance and disaster preparedness and response. The costs are indicative of the development of the application; backend and front-end support; data security and protection; cloud hosting; software license and warranty; piloting of the app and related hardware and service support for one year. Should local expertise be unavailable, there may be a necessity to source an international IT firm to provide the digital services required.

Duration: 6 months

Activity 3.2: Facilitate knowledge sharing and partnerships by capacity building and development of robust community engagement strategies through regional exchanges.

Deliverable: Develop capacities in community in collaboration with regional partners and experts that can support community engagement in MHEWS and disaster preparedness and response through digital solutions

Type of Detail: Travel for technical experts from the region to conduct community-based training and enhance capacities to prepare, reduce and respond to disasters. The costs would include related travel costs to and from Seychelles and within the inner islands; a minimum of 3 workshops for select district administrators and emergency personnel and community-based organizations (CBOs) to develop capacities and participate in at least 1 simulation exercise. At least 5 District Emergency plans updated and are printed for wider dissemination within the selected districts.

Duration: 8 months

Activity 3.3: Sensitization of community groups through detailed communications and marketing strategies.

Deliverable: Communications Strategy and Action Plan for communities developed

Type of Detail: Hire a communications consultant or firm to develop a Communications Strategy and Engagement Plan with clear communication guidelines highlighting the UNDP-China partnership as well as providing an action plan. The action plan would detail the timed release of various communication materials to be published and shared with various stakeholders. The materials would include but not be limited to photographs and videos; social media posts; flyers; banners; press releases; and other publications. The communications would also include a marketing strategy for the roll-out of the community-based application platform to ensure maximum uptake of the app nationally. The costs would also include the travel costs of expert facilitators from the region to conduct at least one simulation exercise using digital tools.

Duration: 8 months

Project Management

The Disaster Risk Management Division is a semi-autonomous unit that falls within the mandate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The DRMD works in close collaboration with multi-sectoral agencies and across communities within the mandate of disaster response and recovery. The DRMD was created in 2014 and is regulated by the DRM Act- however, given the challenges of a small island state with limited resources in terms of human capital, finance, technological, DRMD is still evolving in it its role. The events of December 2023 which included both the natural and induced disasters- made it imperative to review the governance mechanisms and ensure that the mandates of DRMD could be realized.

At present there is limited understanding of the MHEWS, and this project would be instrumental in developing the capacities of small island states through a whole-of-society approach for preparedness and response to disasters which may be biological, environmental, geological, hydrometeorological, technological or other. The project will enhance coordination capabilities across key institutions by involving both public and private sector beneficiaries to build resilience to disasters quickly and effectively. The project's objective will leverage digital tools and technologies to boost national capacities while building knowledge exchanges within the global south and the Indian Ocean region to enhance learning and bring improvement to governance mechanisms involved in disaster management.

7.3 Project Procurement Plan (within 500 words)

The UNDP CO, in its capacity as the project implementer for the proposed initiative, acknowledges the criticality of conducting all project-related procurement with integrity, fairness, and effectiveness. For this purpose, UNDP will conduct all project-related procurement in accordance with the policies and procedures specified in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP). Where possible the UNDP CO will rely on existing global Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) for relevant services to ensure smoother procurement processes and standardization. For procurement of goods and services within the country, UNDP procurement procedures will be executed in adherence to the guideline and follow the principles of accountability, competition, and transparency. The undertaking will employ the following procurement methods: direct procurement, restricted competition, and open competition. The procurement method selected will be contingent upon the procurement threshold and the particular item being procured.

Furthermore, the UNDP shall guarantee that every procurement procedure is executed in adherence to the pertinent local legislation and regulations. Furthermore, in order to guarantee the selection process for suppliers and contractors, UNDP will assess their financial capability, technical proficiency, and historical track record. The Project procurement plan is based on the following factors-price, cost-insurance-freight (in the event an item needs to be imported), related costs such as VAT. Prices are calculated on the mid-range where possible.

Please see annex 6 for a detailed list of purchases.

7.4 Project Operation, Maintenance and Long-term Technical Support Plan (if required, and the wording in blue shall not be modified)

7.4.1 Warranty Service

UNDP encourages giving priority to purchasing Chinese products while aligning with UNDP procurement policies and procedures. During the procurement process, UNDP will explicitly define in the bidding document that the suppliers must have comparable sales experiences in Seychelles or other Small Island Developing states, have the capacity to provide warranty services and high-quality maintenance services, and be able to ensure service frequency. The costs of the procured equipment would be paid to the suppliers based on the contract within the project cycle (current budget may fluctuate based on the market). UNDP procurement teams conduct thorough requirements analysis during strategy preparation to ensure that all relevant warranty and support provisions are considered and integrated into tender documentation. This consistent emphasis on warranty and after-sales support underscores UNDP's commitment to ensuring the long-term functionality, reliability, and value of procured assets throughout project implementation.

Key points regarding warranty services include:

- Mandatory Requirement: Warranties, after-sales services, and maintenance agreements are mandatory elements in UNDP's calls for proposals and tender documents, often serving as eliminatory criteria.
- Tender and Contract Integration: Quality certificates and warranties are explicitly required in tender forms, and warranty periods for civil engineering works are automatically incorporated into the contract terms.
- Equipment-Specific Considerations: For specific equipment types, long-term support, maintenance, warranty provisions, **and mandatory training for government technical staff on proper equipment use are** standard inclusions in the procurement requirements.
- Strategic Planning: UNDP procurement teams conduct thorough requirements analysis during strategy preparation to ensure that all relevant warranty and support provisions are considered and integrated into tender documentation.

The supplier will provide a warranty for equipment provided by the project to replace and repair the damaged parts (warranty services depend on the model, component specifications, usage frequency, and commitment from the supplier). UNDP would request the supplier to provide service cycle maintenance services, including providing training and guidance to DRMD on replacing and repairing the damaged parts, which would be specified in the contract/agreement with the supplier, to ensure the proper use and the sustainability of the equipment of the project. In addition, it is anticipated the additional spare parts and consumables would be stockpiled by DRMD to last for a period of 2 years after the project.

All products and equipment procured under this project will come with a minimum 2-year warranty, and the maintenance plan will include at least 1 year of after-sales support, along with necessary training for effective operation and upkeep as per the TOR. The TOR will also cover the purchase of spare parts to support ongoing maintenance. DRMD will ensure that future maintenance and operational needs are properly budgeted for over the long term. Ownership of the equipment will remain with DRMD once procured. DRMDs existing IT / maintenance team will incorporate the new equipment into their asset register and workplan ensuring continuous upkeep.

Any maintenance processes that fall outside of the scope of warranty arrangements and outside the project's lifespan shall be borne by DRMD with technical support of UNDP and financial resources from public budgets allocated to DRMD in the annual government budgeting cycles.

Overall, DRMD will serve as the main responsible party for the follow-up maintenance to the equipment provided by the project to ensure national ownership and the proper use and maintenance. UNDP will work in close collaboration with the DRMD, Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment; Seychelles Meteorological Authority to ensure that all national conditions for the operation, maintenance and upkeep of these equipment are ensured through national processes.

Links on the General Terms and Conditions:

- https://popp.undp.org/document/general-considerations-contracting
- https://www.undp.org/procurement/business/how-we-buy
- https://popp.undp.org/search?search=general+terms

More precisely, UNDP will use one of the following procurement procedures for the procurement of goods, equipment, and software – a) Invitation to Bids, b) Request for Quotation, and c) Long-Term Agreement under the purview of UNDP's Procurement Policies. Irrespective of the mode of procurement, UNDP will ensure that the specifications are clear and elaborate, warranty period and warranty conditions are clearly spelled out, the installation and post-installation support services are clearly outlined as needed, and provisions of spare parts are clearly mentioned. As appropriate, UNDP can implement performance-based payments for the goods procured. The Performance Bank Guarantee is retained for all the civil works and post construction guarantee is usually retained for at least six months.

The Contractor shall deliver the goods described in the Technical Specifications for Goods (hereinafter the "Goods") and/or perform and complete the services described in the Terms of Reference and Schedule of Payments (hereinafter the "Services"), with due diligence and efficiency, and in accordance with this Contract. The Contractor shall provide all technical and administrative support needed to ensure the timely and satisfactory delivery of the Goods and/or performance of the Services.

Moreover, UNDP general terms and conditions for procurement of goods and services (which is attached to all the contracts) spells out that "the Contractor represents and warrants the accuracy of any information or data provided to UNDP for the purpose of entering into this Contract, as well as the quality of the deliverables and reports foreseen under this Contract, in accordance with the highest industry and professional standards".

UNDP General Terms and Conditions have a dedicated clause on Warranties – Clause 11.5, which states the following:

"Unless otherwise specified in the Contract, in addition to and without limiting any other warranties, remedies or rights of UNDP stated in or arising under the Contract, the Contractor warrants and represents that:

11.5.1. The Goods, including all packaging and packing thereof, conform to the technical specifications, are fit for the purposes for which such Goods are ordinarily used and for any purposes expressly made known in writing in the Contract, and shall be of even quality, free from faults and defects in design, material, manufacturing and workmanship;

11.5.2. If the Contractor is not the original manufacturer of the Goods, the Contractor shall provide UNDP with the benefit of all manufacturers' warranties in addition to any other warranties required to be provided under the Contract.

11.5.3. The Goods are of the quality, quantity and description required by the Contract, including when subjected to conditions prevailing in the place of final destination;

11.5.4. The Goods are free from any right of claim by any third-party, including claims of infringement of any intellectual property rights, including, but not limited to, patents, copyright, and trade secrets;

11.5.5. The Goods are new and unused;

11.5.6. Unless otherwise specified in the Contract, all warranties will remain fully valid following any delivery of the Goods and for a period of not less than one (1) year following acceptance of the Goods by UNDP in accordance with the Contract. In the event of pharmaceutical goods or other perishable goods, the warranties for those Goods will be no less than the shelf-life of those Goods specified in the Contract;

11.5.7. During any period in which the Contractor's warranties are effective, upon notice by UNDP that the Goods do not conform to the requirements of the Contract, the Contractor shall promptly and at its own expense correct such non-conformities or, in case of its inability to do so, replace the defective Goods with Goods of the same or better quality or, at its own cost, remove the defective Goods and fully reimburse UNDP for the purchase price paid for the defective Goods; and,

11.5.8. The Contractor shall remain responsive to the needs of UNDP for any services that may be required in connection with any of the Contractor's warranties under the Contract."

7.4.2 Subsequent Operation, Maintenance Management and Long -term Technical Support Scheme

UNDP will follow its corporate Procurement policies for procurement of all goods and services. Under the Direct Implementation Modality, UNDP will be responsible for all the procurement and post installation responsibilities – operation, maintenance and management of the procured goods and software during the project implementation period. During the project implementation period, UNDP will train the responsible government entities on the proper operation, maintenance, and management of the goods, equipment, and software. During the project closure process, UNDP will ensure that goods, equipment, and software are handed over to the concerned government authorities at the national and sub-national levels. UNDP will have an elaborate Exit Strategy outlining the responsibilities, SOPs, Operating Manual, and Maintenance and Management procedures.

Any operational challenges anticipated will be discussed in advance with the supplier and necessary measures will be put in place in consultation with CIDCA representatives and under overall technical guidance from the regional and global teams of UNDP. For the software, preference will be given to the service providers which assure lifetime support or provide the license that does not require to be renewed periodically to avoid the situation in which the software become redundant due to expiry of license.

UNDP will organize spot checks and monitoring visits during and after the installation of equipment and software. For the specialized equipment and software, UNDP will ensure that the contract for the service provider will include training for the UNDP project staff and the government officials responsible for operations and maintenance of the equipment. UNDP will conduct a rapid assessment of the partner organizations using the corporate Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and put in place a needs-based training schedule under the respective outputs.

For the low value procurement, UNDP will use the micro-purchasing model (below USD 5,000) and will hand over the goods and equipment directly to the beneficiaries in conjunction with the training for operation and maintenance, mostly at the community level.

Long-term Technical Support approach:

UNDP will conduct post project monitoring visits to the site where goods, equipment and software are installed to keep track of the status of the items provided by the project as per the pre-agreed SOPs developed at the installation phase. The proposed project will develop a long-term support plan which will create comprehensive guidelines and strategic plans to ensure that infrastructure investments related to EWS are sustainable, resilient, and capable of withstanding climate-related hazards. The long-term Technical Plan will be an integral part of the Exit Strategy of the proposed project and will build upon the similar interventions planned under the recently launched CREWS project and the SOFF-funded pipeline project.

The proposed project will benefit from the CREWS project's outcome 3, specifically Activity 3.4.3 – "Development of Guidance and Plan on Sustainability of Infrastructure Investments", which will focus on enhancing the capacity of the national EWS authorities in ensuring sustainability of the infrastructure investments.

Another UNDP pipeline project funded by the SOFF, which aims to enhance the technical and management capacity of the national DRR/EWS authorities, has a mandatory component on the post-installation and management of the EWS infrastructure to ensure sustainability of the investments made. This project will complement the SOFF project jointly developed by the National Agency for Meteorology (ANM), one of the two national implementing partners, and UNDP

which provides technology, institutional and maintenance support to the national hydrometeorology capacity. The longer-term maintenance and Technical Support will be provided in conjunction with the SOFF financial and technical support by the ANM.

The DRMD, which is the national partner implementing the project, has the human resources and a budget allocated by the government to manage the equipment and infrastructure acquired by the project. As for the Seychelles Meteorological Authority, it has human resources who will be trained under the project to operate and maintain the equipment. For ownership, sustainability, and continuity purpose, both institutions will be associated in the steps and processes described above, taking a progressive lead role, and ensuring proper maintenance of the equipment with support from UNDP. Commitment from both institutions is being ensured through a letter added to the proposal.

Any operational challenges anticipated will be discussed in advance with the supplier and necessary measures will be put in place in consultation with CIDCA representatives and under overall technical guidance from the regional and global teams of UNDP. For the software, preference will be given to the service providers which assure lifetime support or provide the license that does not require to be renewed periodically to avoid the situation in which the software become redundant due to expiry of license.

In summary, UNDP, as the first party responsible for follow-up maintenance, ensures that the materials, facilities and information system software provided by the project are maintained and serviced in a timely and efficient manner during their normal life cycle, and is fully accountable to the Global Fund for Development and South-South Cooperation (GDF) for follow-up maintenance.

7.5 Use of China Aid Logo and Project Communication Plans (within 500 words)

7.5.1 Use of China Aid Logo Plan

UNDP will ensure the Government of China's visibility and publicity by including the logo of Chinese foreign aid branding (as per the requirements available at the link provided below). Logo stickers will be put on procured assets/equipment and posters will be made available. UNDP will also ensure logo visibility and acknowledgement of the support received from the Government of China at all major events. The project will invite the Chinese Embassy in Seychelles or their representative to join any handover ceremonies when based on the activities of the project. distributed. The logo of Chinese foreign aid will remain on the products and materials for the duration of their use. The use of the logo is also understood and agreed within the Government of Seychelles and UNDP Branding Manual. UNDP will promote the project achievements on social media and various news outlets in English, French or the local language and Chinese when possible. These channels will include the UNDP Seychelles website and social media accounts such as Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn and YouTube.

The China Aid logo and emblem may be found here: http://en.cidca.gov.cn/2019-11/29/c_427670.htm.

7.5.2 Project Communication Plan

The project will be implemented over a 12-month period and will leverage UNDP's existing communication channels in Seychelles to maximize visibility and impact. This includes integrating the project communication plan into UNDP Seychelles' broader communication strategy, which utilizes social media, blogs, press releases, and other materials to support the achievement of the SDGs. It is estimated that a minimum of 12 social media posts; 3 Press releases; 1 blog; 1 Video of 7-10mins; 1 project Fact Sheet; minimum of 2 reels of 30 seconds each will be developed in conjunction with the partners to build awareness around EWS.

The project's successes, achievements, and best practices will be documented and strategically communicated to:

- Promote transparency and accountability to stakeholders.
- Increase visibility and recognition for China as a donor partner.
- Foster new and strengthened partnerships that contribute to sustainable development in Seychelles.

The project will also produce a series of knowledge products (e.g., reports, manuals, etc.) that will be shared widely. All knowledge products will acknowledge the valuable

Throughout the project, UNDP will undertake a range of communication activities to ensure project visibility and knowledge sharing:

- Launch and Handover Events: Jointly organized events with UNDP, the government, the Embassy of China, and media to promote the project's goals and impact.
- Field Monitoring and Evaluation Visits: Collaborative missions involving UNDP, the Embassy of China, and potential media visits to project sites for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
- Photo Story: A bilingual (English and Chinese) photo story showcasing project beneficiaries at work, which can be shared through social media and other channels.
- Project Website and News Coverage: Up-to-date project information, including news and a project brief, will be featured on the websites of UNDP Global, UNDP China, and UNDP Seychelles in relevant languages.
- Social Media Promotion: Regular promotion through the dedicated social media accounts of UNDP Seychelles and UNDP China, along with other UNDP news outlets.

In addition to national-level communication, the project will contribute to global knowledge management within the TIAEWS Programme. This will be achieved through:

- Cross-country Knowledge Exchange: Facilitating communication and knowledge exchange between project teams in different countries working on the TIAEWS Programme (e.g., webinars, online forums, virtual workshops).
- Best Practices Documentation: Capturing and disseminating best practices and lessons learned from the project's implementation across countries. This knowledge will be shared through the TIAEWS Programme's knowledge management platform or other relevant channels.
- Joint Advocacy and Awareness Raising: Collaborating with other TIAEWS Programme countries to advocate for the importance of EWS and raise awareness about the program's successes (e.g., co-authored publications, joint social media campaigns, participation in global events).

End-of-Project Knowledge Management Report: To ensure the project's knowledge and experience are preserved for future reference, a comprehensive End-of-Project Knowledge Management Report will be compiled.

- This report will document key aspects of the project, including:
    - Achieved results and successful strategies.
    - Challenges encountered and solutions implemented.
    - Lessons learned and recommendations for future EWS projects.
    - A compilation of all project knowledge products (reports, manuals, etc.).
- The report will be disseminated through the TIAEWS Programme's knowledge management platform, relevant UNDP channels and shared with China as a donor partner.

All relevant communication materials, reports, media summaries, posters, and publications will be submitted to CICETE. These materials can be used by CICETE with proper attribution to UNDP.

7.6 Project Intellectual Property Administration Plan (within 500 words)

The project may yield the following intellectual products/copyrighted materials including:

- Feasibility reports (Digital Readiness Assessment)
- Digital Information Management System/ Monitoring Dashboards
- Data sharing protocols
- Training manuals and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
- Communication materials including app development; photos and videos
- All publicity materials

Copyright of these intellectual properties will be jointly owned by the China International Development Cooperation Agency, UNDP, and the Government of Seychelles. Upon completion of the project the intellectual outcomes will be used by the Government of Seychelles free of charge.

8 Project Implementation Progress

Please estimate the project implementation cycle and list the milestones and critical junctures of the project.

The project implementation period for the project is estimated at 12 months from the date of project signatures. To ensure effective project implementation UNDP will follow a structured implementation cycle that includes planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. During the implementation process UNDP will closely monitor the project progress and adjust the implementation plan as necessary to ensure project objectives are realized.

In line with established guidelines and standards for monitoring and evaluation UNDP will provide periodic quarterly, annual progress and financial reports. This will also include reporting to the Government of China as stipulated. At the end of the project implementation period UNDP will submit a final narrative report to the Government of China outlining the development progress and results achieved in relation to the project. A final financial report will also be submitted outlining the expenditure during the implementation period.

The implementation schedule for the relevant activities is defined in the project plan and will be monitored accordingly to ensure smooth completion of activities.

The Key Milestones of the project include:

- Project Signature Date with National Partners M1
- Project launch/Inception ceremony (if appropriate): This activity will be organized by UNDP Seychelles with the approval of the Embassy of China and the launching ceremony will include key stakeholders.
- Project Monitoring missions: An independent evaluation may be conducted, or a project monitoring mission will be organized with representatives from the Embassy of China in Seychelles to demonstrate progress and achievement of results Project Communications and Experience Sharing: The project will produce periodic communication materials to ensure the promotion and exposure of project results. This would include publications, press releases, project videos, blogs and social media content which will be shared on UNDP related websites or platforms.Submission of Final Narrative and Financial reports during project closure.

Outputs and Activities	Timeframe									
	Year 1									
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10
C1:Streamlined data and information management system for Early Warning Systems, enabling timely and effective decision-making by government and key stakeholders.										
Activity 1.1 :Conduct Feasibility Assessments related to Data Management, Data and Information gathering including a comprehensive Gaps and Needs Assessment for the installation of Information Management Systems to support Seychelles in Early Warning and disaster preparedness and response										
Activity 1.2 : Installation of the Information Management System and and capacity building including the esatblishment of the Situation room										
Activity 1.3: Establish a comprehensive geo-spatial data base (or sets) to determine vulnerability, capacity, exposure to disaster prone locations (in select districts) to implement and adopt risk- informed approaches towards disaster preparedness and response										
C2: 'Established' or 'Enhanced' governance frameworks for Early Warning Systems, ensuring robust and reliable data collection, analysis, and dissemination.										
Activity 2.1: Strengthen the Legal and Regulatory Framework for MHEWS in Country by conducting a gaps and needs assessment of the legal, regulatory and enabling frameworks with clear recommendations for implementation.										
Activity 2.2 : Facilitate South-South learning and Capacity Building										
Activity 2.3 : Establish Steering Mechanisms and Contribute to the Global and Regional Discourses on Scalable EWS Solutions through South-South cooperation.										
C3: Enhanced communication and community engagement strategy for Early Warning Systems, ensuring widespread access to tailored decision intelligence.										
Activity 3.1: Development of Community based Applications for mass-messaging and community response through the adoption of proven tools and technologies										
Activity 3.2: Facilitate knowledge sharing and partnerships through South-South Exchanges and capacity Building										
Activity 3.3 : Sensitization of community groups through simulation exercises and related marketing of mobile applications										

9 Project budget

9.1 Calculation Basis and Explanations

9.1.1 Calculation Basis

The main basis for the calculation of the budget estimate of the project is the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (UNDP-POPP) and UNDP Standard Operating Procedures (UNDP-SOP). These policies and procedures provide guidelines for the procurement of materials, services, and other project-related expenses, ensuring that the project is implemented in a transparent and cost-effective manner.

Calculations for the expert's professional fees are based on two parameters – a) Market research and b) UNDP policy to determine the professional fee to commensurate with the academic qualification and years of experience.

For the proposed project, senior experts at the Specialist or Senior Specialist level are expected to join and help to deliver the results. As per the UNDP Procurement Policy for Individual Contracts, the Specialist fees range between $350 and $650 whereas for the Senior Specialists, the threshold is $1,350. In the GPN ExpRes Roster, the tentative daily rates for the consultants are provided at the time of vetting.

For the procurement of services, we have referred to the contracts issued of a similar nature and scope of work for other projects in the country office. In Seychelles, national consultants charge between USD 400-USD 550 per day but payable based on the Deliverable outlined in the TORs. The per diem at duty station is USD 403 and calculations for travel and DSA costs are calculated based on the applicable DSA rate.

Airfare, workshop costs, the cost of printing and publication are also based on the recent procurement processes that the country office had concluded for the ongoing projects.

9.1.2 Parameters, Rates and Other Issues to be Specially Noted

N/A

9.2 Project budget

See the Annex for details

9.3 Project Fundraising (if any) and Usage Plan

9.3.1 Project Financing Plan (if any other funding exists)

N/A

9.3.2 Fund Usage Plan

The project financing plan for this project involves $ 2,049,530 in funding over 12 months. The proposed budget for the project includes the cost of all activities and outputs, as well as the management fee for the UNDP. The annual fund use plan for the project outlines the specific activities and outputs that will be funded with the available budget over the course of the 12-month implementation period. This plan is annexed as attachment 3.

10 Project Financial Analysis (if required)

For Public and Private Partnership (PPP) projects, financial analysis is required.

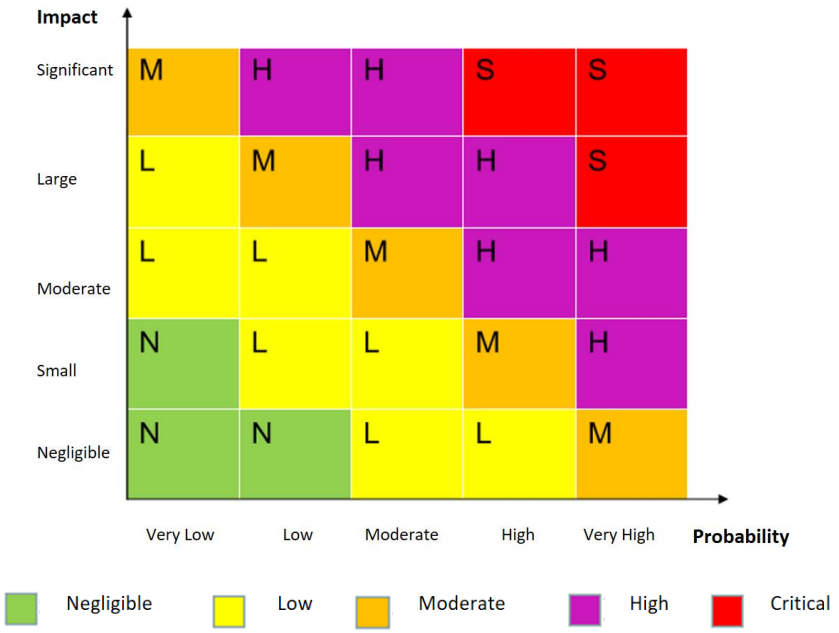
N/A

11 Project Risk Analysis

Major Risk Analysis and Countermeasures

No	Risk Description	Risk Category	Risk level	Countermeasures	Responsible party
1.	Lack of Buy-In from Community or partners	Operational Risks	Low	Education and Outreach measures will be a priority to ensure that community engagement remains high to build economic resilience	UNDP, DRMI
2.	Delays in procurement or recruitment of services	Operational Risks	Medium	Procurement plan is developed, and realistic timelines are established to ensure that implementation can be carried out effectively	UNDP
3.	Disruptions to Business continuity due to Elections	Political Risks	Medium	UNDP will work with all partners to minimize the impact of elections to focus on building institutional capacity. The DRMD will be the focal agency, and UNDP will work to ensure smooth roll out. MACCE is an IP for UNDP and continuous engagement will be	UNDP, DRMI

Risk Analysis Matrix



12 Project Comprehensive Impact Analysis

12.1 Analysis of Long-term impact

The implementation of this project in Seychelles will bring significant opportunities to build capacities that can respond to socio-economic losses stemming from floods, droughts, coastal erosion and sea level rise and other hazards through the development of robust Information Management Systems and enhancing geo-spatial data analysis through the development of hazard maps and the disaster risk profile. The investment in digital capabilities will augment the human resources and prepare the groundwork to support agencies implement effective disaster risk reduction and mitigation strategies across sectors in the future and build on lessons learned with emerging opportunities. The project is well aligned with the recommendation of the mid-term report of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction of Seychelles 2022, the UNDPs Country Programme Document 2024-2028 and the National Development Strategy which aims to build environmental and climate resilience through innovation and capacity building.

The proposed project has the potential for long term impacts through the development of tailored accessible early warning systems by enhancing community preparedness and response measures, enabling structural transformation within DRMD and related agencies to improve governance and coordination. The digital transformation will enhance the capabilities and strengthen the institutional capacity gaps addressing the key issue of limited human resources. It is envisaged that the platforms established will be future-ready to integrate with other digital and technological developments being undertaken as part of the national development strategy and vision. By fostering cross collaboration among relevant ministries departments and agencies, there will be improved transparency, accountability and will contribute to effective digital governance ecosystems that provide risk informed data to mitigate the impacts of disasters.

The project aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG13 (Climate Action), SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and Communities), reinforcing the commitment to sustainable development in Seychelles tackling issues vital for small island states. By reducing the vulnerability of small island states to climate related hazards, the project will enable the development of resilient infrastructure and environmental sustainability including safeguarding sectors such as agriculture. Furthermore, the skills transfer required in the current digital age will assist Seychelles keep pace with emerging trends to foster a culture of risk informed management, preparedness, and action- that will extend well beyond the lifespan of the project.

The partnership with national state and non-state partners and beneficiaries, UNDP networks and the Government of China, will strengthen existing ties whilst building trust among various stakeholders. The equipment and other services provided under this project will continue to be utilized and maintained by DRMD well beyond the project life cycle and contribute significantly to bringing about structural transformation and building resilience through a whole of government and society approach. Through the project interventions, transparency and accountability will drive trust in national institutions and contribute meaningfully to protecting lives and livelihoods from natural and climate induced disasters in the long term.

12.2 Analysis of Social Impact

The proposed project will enable the development and management of effective early warning systems and response mechanisms at both district and national levels. The residing population of Seychelles is estimated at over 120,000 persons living on the main islands of Mahe, Praslin and La Digue. There are over 300,000 visitors to the islands per annum making tourism the mainstay of the Seychelles economy. More than 90% of businesses and infrastructure remains along the coast and the perennial threat of flooding, sea level rise, landslides make these coastal zones extremely vulnerable to damage and loss. Through the investments made under the project and the development of mobile applications and sensitization of local communities and targeted simulation exercises will build risk resilience and enhance disaster preparedness for residents and visitors alike.

The information systems will provide easy access and improved integration of forecast information for planning and decision making and the risk-based early warning system will benefit communities at large. Climate-informed development will help mitigation and adaptation approaches to risks in small islands states such as Seychelles. Through digital transformation, the capacities of national authorities and other beneficiaries will promote transparency, accountability and enhance sectoral efficiencies by enhancing governance mechanisms. The project's objectives to enhance disaster risk management greatly aligns with the SDGs and Leaving No One Behind.

The project aims to directly benefit approximately 18,000 individuals. This includes 100 government personnel involved in disaster risk management, preparedness, and response. Furthermore, through community engagement and awareness-raising initiatives across various districts, the digital applications are projected to reach over 2,500 people residing in coastal zones, upland farmlands, and other areas vulnerable to natural disasters. Notably, it is estimated that roughly 5,400 or 30% of the direct beneficiaries are women, aligning with national statistics. While national statistics indicate that children constitute approximately 3,240 or 18% of the overall population. While the indirect beneficiaries will encompass approximately 85% of the Seychelles population, the project's outreach and communications efforts will enhance residents' understanding of disasters, promote preparedness, and provide access to timely and relevant early warning messages and systems.

12.3 Analysis of Economic Impact (if any)

The proposed project will build capacity for impact-based forecasting, early warning, and the application of predictions and to reduce the impact of climate related risks for communities in small island states. The impact of climate induced disasters can have significant economic implications for national budgeting and negatively impact economic growth. By investing in MHEWS, Seychelles can mitigate potential risks, safeguard infrastructure, and save lives.

In Seychelles, the sectors impacted by Climate disasters include Tourism, Agriculture, and fisheries. Through this project the gaps in the availability of monitoring data and user capacity building for the use of modern technologies to strengthen climate resilience, will act as a critical milestone in transforming the capacities of various sectors through digitalization.

12.4 Analysis of Environmental Impact (if any)

The project will act as a foundational starting point for Seychelles to support transformative impact on climate and weather risk management in the immediate future as other projects are in pipeline but may take time to materialize. By embedding a holistic information management system, it will support agencies such as the Disaster Risk Management Division, the Seychelles Meteorological Authority among other key Ministries to coordinate and improve service delivery on climate induced disasters. This project will lead to a systematic investment in the climate information and early warning systems value chain and will not only address the production and dissemination of weather forecasts, but also strengthen Seychelles early detection, preparedness, response and management of climate risks through well-informed and coordinated early warning and disaster management, providing more accurate, long-term climate information and integrate it into decision-making, including filling gaps in early warning systems.

In addition, climate-sensitive sectors such as water, health, agriculture, infrastructure, and tourism will be able to receive reliable recommendations for their target groups and reduce the risk of loss and damage through risk-based long-term planning and preparedness. Finally, by strengthening data collection and use, the project will provide more accurate and climate-relevant information that could serve as a strong lobby for the government in climate negotiations.

13 Attachments

Regional teams to work on developing these attachments with COs

No.	Attachment
1	Results-oriented Project Logical Framework
2	Project Gantt Chart
3	Budget Estimate
4	Project Fundraising and Usage Plan
5	Curriculum Vitae (CV) of Project Responsible Person or Chief Technical Advisor
6	Procurement Plan
7	Letter of Support or Letter of Requirement from Recipient Country/Region

14 Bank Details of the Applicant/Implementing Agency

Name of Bank	Citibank, N.A.	Address of Bank	111 Wall Street, New York, NY 10043
Account Name	UNDP Contributions Account	Currency	USD
Account No./IBAN No.	36349562	SWIFT Code	CITIUS33
Other information	021000089		

15 Declaration of the Legal Representative of the Applicant:

I, **Beate Trankmann**, on behalf of the Applicant, hereby confirm that the information contained in the project proposal and its attachments are complete, true, and accurate. I clearly understand the consequences of incomplete, untrue and inaccurate information, including but not limited to request of supplementary information, refusal of the application and subsequent retrospective processing; I clearly understand the consequences of causing harm to GDF and the third party due to misinformation, concealment and forgery; I clearly understand and accept the relevant provisions of the GDF. I agree that the GDF or its entrusting party will investigate and evaluation on the application and I will actively and fully cooperate with it; I clearly understand the GDF's acceptance of applications, communication, review, evaluation, and other activities before the formal written approval of the funding, does not represent any promised funding commitments. I also confirm that the project Applicant has brought the above provisions and the consequences to the attention of its partners (*automatically read by system*).

Name: (official seal of the organization)

Date: