



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

**ENABLING GENDER-RESPONSIVE DISASTER RECOVERY,
CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE IN THE
CARIBBEAN
(ENGENDER)**

**ANNUAL REPORT
2019**

Award No.: 000102522

Business unit: BRB10

Contents

List of Acronyms	3
1. Progress per Outputs	8
2. Project Management	10
3. Planned milestones (Jan- Mar 2020).....	12
4. Challenges	13
5. Lessons Learned (March – December 2019).....	13
6. Financial Overview	14
7. Risk Log	17
8. Results Framework	19

List of Acronyms

BLZ	Belize
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CC	Climate Change
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CRRF	Caribbean Resilient Recovery Facility
DMA	Commonwealth of Dominica
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
GRN	Grenada
GUY	Republic of Guyana
HRBA	Human rights-based approaches
IGDS	Institute for Gender and Development Studies
JAM	Jamaica
JCCCP	Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership
MNRF	Model National Recovery Facility
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
PB	Project Board
PMU	Project Management Unit
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SLU	St. Lucia
SUR	Suriname
SVG	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
UWI	University of the West Indies
WEDO	Women's Environment and Development Organisation
WFP	World Food Programme

Summary

1.1 Key Project Information

Project Title	Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean (EnGenDER)
Delivery date:	10 March 2020
Report Prepared by:	Massimiliano Tozzi, Project Manager Sherri Frederick, Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst
Award ID:	102522
Executing Entity :	UNDP
Implementation Entities:	UN Women Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) World Food Programme (WFP)
Award ID Start Date:	April 2019
Award ID End date:	28 February 2023
Total Project Budget (Award ID):	USD 15,300,000.00 Canada (GAC) – 11,310,000.00 UK (DFID) – 3,990,000.00
Participating Countries:	Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname
Host Country:	UNDP Barbados & the OECS
Period of the Report:	April to December 2019
Total Expenditure for the Reporting Period:	USD 167,915.68 Canada (GAC) – 138,881.31 UK (DFID) – 29,034.37

1.2 Project Summary

<p>Project Description and Goal</p>	<p>The physical impacts of climate change and natural hazards are being seen to compound pervasive structural inequalities and socioeconomic vulnerabilities since gender equality and human rights are given insufficient consideration required in climate change mitigation and adaptation, and in disaster risk, recovery and response. While this is a general pattern where vulnerable groups face disparity in terms of (amongst other things) access to economic participation, nuances exist in each country in the needs and vulnerabilities of women, men, girls and boys, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly which warrant more detailed investigation and articulation¹.</p> <p>Women and men typically respond and react differently in the various stages of disasters and recovery; and the most vulnerable groups with the least knowledge and capacity to take short-term measures to limit impacts from climate-related disasters are often the most affected. EnGenDER seeks to further integrate gender equality and human-rights² based approaches into disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change (CC) adaptation and environmental management frameworks and interventions. As such, the integration of these approaches should identify and address some of the gaps to ensure equal access to DRR and climate change and environment solutions for men, women, boys and girls as well as support participation, inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities and other defined vulnerable groups in the nine Caribbean countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname).</p> <p>Appreciating that the nine participating Caribbean countries are at different stages of removing barriers to gender quality and integrating gender-based analysis into climate change, as well as recovery, this project aims to ensure that climate change and disaster risk reduction actions are better informed by an analysis of gender inequalities and assessment of the most vulnerable groups through a human rights based approach. The project will endeavor to ensure that inequalities are alleviated rather than exacerbated and that minimum standards are being met in doing so.</p> <p>These underlying gender inequalities (specific to each country context) are compounded by increasingly intense and frequently experienced climate change and disaster risk within Caribbean societies. Vulnerable groups which face a lower resilience/adaptation capacity to disasters or climate change often lack access to economic and social support as well lack of capital to invest in adaptation. The project seeks to target these groups and address their vulnerabilities as it relates to adapting to climate change impacts and increasing resilience to disasters.</p> <p>It further aims to empower governments to take ownership of their disaster risks and exposure with better national arrangements to deal with possible large-scale recovery needs, including improved shock responsiveness in national systems and better social protection finance tools for the most vulnerable. As such, the project’s ultimate outcome is improved climate and disaster resilience for women, girls and key vulnerable populations³ and future generations in the Caribbean.</p>
--	--

¹ ILO. 2016. Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), ninth edition. For example, among the target countries, female unemployment levels range from +9 percentage points in Belize to -8.3 percentage points in Saint Lucia compared to males. Only in Jamaica and Saint Lucia is male unemployment higher than female, with a 6.8% and 8.3% difference respectively.

² One of the key values of the application of the human-rights based approach (HRBA) is the focus on the most marginalised and excluded in society as their human rights are most widely denied or left unfulfilled

³ An online survey completed by 108 stakeholders in the target countries have identified the following groups as very vulnerable: women, older men, boys and girls, and persons with disabilities.

	<p>The EnGenDER project will support CC, DRR and environmental management interventions in the nine Caribbean countries by leveraging sector-level entry points (e.g. NAPs and NAMAs), specifically supporting implementation and/or upscaling of countries’ priority actions. This project will analyse and prioritise the needs of the most vulnerable with respect to climate change adaptation and mitigation in priority sectors, including increasing their resilience in key livelihood sectors. It will also improve institutional capacities for delivering services effectively for the most vulnerable to accelerate post-disaster recovery and mitigate risk. By using a multi-disciplinary and integrated approach, the project also aims to contribute to the achievement of several SDGs (2, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16).</p> <p>The project is funded by the governments of Canada and UK with Canada providing 70% of the funding in all areas of the project while UK focuses their project funding on goals relating to recovery and resilience.</p>
<p>Expected Outcomes:</p>	<p>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1100: Enhanced practices of relevant actors for the sustainable implementation of gender-responsive climate change action and disaster recovery <i>Immediate Outcome 1110:</i> Improved national capacity for gender-responsive climate change planning and implementation among state and non-state actors in the target countries <i>Immediate Outcome 1120</i> Improved integrated recovery planning and frameworks at the national and regional levels for gender-responsive and resilient disaster recovery by key vulnerable groups</p> <p>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1200: Improved governance by relevant actors for gender-responsive climate and risk resilience planning and decision-making in 9 Caribbean countries <i>Immediate Outcome 1210</i> Increased application of gender-responsive and rights-based approaches by national CC and DRR decision making bodies</p>
<p>Project Expected Outputs:</p>	<p><i>Output 1111</i> Technical support provided on gender equality policy mainstreaming to agencies with responsibility for development and implementation of gender-responsive and inclusive NAPs and NAMAs</p> <p><i>Output 1112</i> Gender-responsive and inclusive NAP and NAMA priority interventions implemented in target sectors in collaboration with state and non-state sectoral actors</p> <p><i>Output 1121</i> Technical support provided to gender machineries for a detailed analysis of gender inequality of climate risk and its associated costs in the Caribbean to inform decision-making</p> <p><i>Output 1122</i> Technical assistance provided to CDEMA to significantly enhance gender-responsive resilient recovery approaches and solutions in the Model National Recovery Framework</p> <p><i>Output 1123</i> Training and systems development or strengthening for gender-responsive and inclusive recovery provided to national agencies with responsibilities in recovery in select countries</p> <p><i>Output 1124</i> Technical support provided to CARICOM (or one of its organs) to design and operationalise a regional mechanism for rapid deployment of expertise to support gender-responsive and resilient recovery in the Caribbean</p> <p><i>Output 1211:</i> Technical assistance provided for gender responsive behavioural analysis of national climate change and DRR coordinating bodies</p> <p><i>Output 1212:</i> Technical assistance provided for implementation of behavioural change strategies to national climate change and DRR coordinating bodies</p>

1.3 Progress Summary (Key Highlights during the reporting period)

The project officially commenced implementation activities in May 2019 with the partnerships between UN Women and World Food Programme having been established in that period. UNDP endeavoured to establish in-country partnerships and governing mechanisms during this time as well, however it should be noted that implementation activities were protracted due to the delay with the establishment of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and recruitment of the project staff. These partnerships established as well as collaboration with the J-CCCP activities, the project was still able to initiate implementation in some key areas as well as key project management and collaboration activities.

During the reporting period (2019) there has been movement toward the achievement of some project targets. One of the major highlights has been establishing targeted agreements with key partners for the implementation of specific project activities. As mentioned, formal agreements have been signed with WFP and UN Women during this period, with both agencies also commencing implementation of their respective activities. WFP has been able to conduct a vulnerability and context analysis workshop in Belize and support the development of the case study on shock responsive social protection for Jamaica (details below). This represented progress under Output 1123 and details are outlined under Progress per Output.

Discussions were also held with CDEMA relating to activities under Outputs 1122, 1123 and 1124 and, activities under some of these Outputs commenced. The contract for the consultant to report on the Audit tool was finalized at the end of the reporting period with the procurement relating to the update of the National Model Recovery Framework ongoing.

As noted, the recruitment of staff for the PMU was continually delayed however UNDP hired a recruitment specialist to advance these activities. As such, three of these positions would be on board from January 2020.

Through the support of UNDP core staff and their collaboration with key country partners, the project was able to identify the priority sectors for three countries. (BLZ, GUY, SUR). This will allow for the advancement of the development of sector plans activity in the immediate subsequent period.

The project board meeting and inception workshop held in September 2019 also allowed for targeted country feedback where countries were able to discuss the activities proposed for 2020 and approve some of these activities.

A joint communications plan was developed by all 4 executing agencies and shared with the Project Board.

The section below describes the activities undertaken during the reporting period in more detail.

1. Progress per Outputs

Output 1111 - *Technical support provided on gender equality policy mainstreaming to agencies with responsibility for development and implementation of gender-responsive and inclusive NAPs and NAMAs*

OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Y1 target	Mid-year result	EOY result	Progress Mar-Dec 2019
Output 1111 Technical support provided on gender equality policy mainstreaming to agencies with responsibility for development and implementation of gender-responsive and inclusive NAPs and NAMAs	Number of gender equality mainstreaming training workshops for technical and senior-level Government personnel, NGOs and private sector completed	1	0		GUY has identified an immediate need for cross sector training on gender and climate change, and is engaging TAG members (WEDO, UNW, UWI IGDS, CDEMA) to support in this regard. This is tentatively scheduled for Jan 2020 based on partners' availability, being coordinated by the Office of Climate Change and Gender Bureau. SUR has identified an immediate need for support to indigenous and tribal people (ITP) gender and climate change session.
	Number of sector-level NAPs and NAMA action plans produced with explicit gender-equality and poverty reduction outcomes, impact indicators and targets	2	0		Countries are in the process of identifying their priority sectors for action. Confirmed to date are: GUY – agriculture SLU - agriculture, water resources. SLU has a recently approved Adaptation Fund project focusing on climate change and gender in agriculture with which synergies will be integrated SUR - water resources, forest, energy, agriculture. Identified need for gender mainstreaming and enhancement of the NAP, including resource mobilisation for implementation of actions in the strategic and priority sectors as per draft NAP The scope of the analysis of the gender-based sector impacts of climate change has been developed and is being discussed with UWI (Climate Studies Group and Institute for Gender and Development Studies), which has been identified as a strategic partner in this work given their available data and research on sector impacts and vulnerability using regional climate scenarios and projections. This analysis will directly support the development or revision of sector NAPs and NAMAs which are gender-responsive and inclusive.
	Number of reports generated using gender-responsive data from operationalised MRV frameworks	0	0		MRV assessments are being conducted by the CCMRV Hub (UNFCCC project) which will be used to inform interventions. Of the target countries, 6 have been completed. (Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines)

Outcome 1121 - *Technical support provided to gender machineries for a detailed analysis of gender inequality of climate risk and its associated costs in the Caribbean to inform decision-making*

OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Y1 target	Mid-year result	EOY result	Progress Mar-Dec 2019
Output 1121 Technical support provided to gender machineries for a detailed analysis of gender inequality of climate risk and its associated costs in the Caribbean to inform decision-making	Number of stakeholder consultations	6	0		UNW has issued a call for proposals for NGO/academic partners to support the research on gender inequality
	Number of completed gender inequality of risk reports and policy briefs	2	0		
	Number of advocacy and training activities undertaken using gender-sensitive data	3	0		

Output 1122 – *Technical assistance provided to CDEMA to significantly enhance gender-responsive resilient recovery approaches and solutions in the Model National Recovery Framework*

OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Y1 target	Mid-year result	EOY result	Progress Mar-Dec 2019
Output 1122 Technical assistance provided to CDEMA to significantly enhance gender-responsive resilient recovery approaches and solutions in the Model National Recovery Framework	Completed update of national model recovery framework	1	0		Scope of work prepared

Outcome 1123 – *Technical assistance provided to CDEMA to significantly enhance gender-responsive resilient recovery approaches and solutions in the Model National Recovery Framework*

OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Y1 target	Mid-year result	EOY result	Progress Mar-Dec 2019
Output 1123 Training and systems development or strengthening for gender-responsive and inclusive recovery provided to national agencies with responsibilities in	Number of national recovery capacity assessments completed	3	0		GUY has requested support for development of a national recovery policy. SVG is in the process of updating its CDM legislation, including recovery.
	Number of countries with recovery frameworks and systems in place utilising sex, age and disability disaggregated data and gender analysis (SP 1.3.1.1)	0	0		

recovery in select countries

Number of national personnel across sectors/agencies trained in applying/using resilient recovery systems, disaggregated by sex	20,20	5M,7F
---	-------	-------

Number of shock responsiveness analyses of social protection systems completed	2	2
--	---	---

Percentage of high priority actions implemented	0	0
---	---	---

BLZ conducted a vulnerability and context analysis workshop (5M:7F) including Ministry of Human Development, the National Emergency Management Organisation, City Emergency Management Organization (CEMO), Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis Committee (DANAC), National Meteorological Service of Belize, National Hydrological Service of Belize, Belize National Spatial Data Infrastructure (BNSDI), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Immigration (MAFFESDI) Sustainable Development Unit (SDU), Ministry of Natural Resources, UNDP, and UNICEF

Case study on shock responsive social protection completed in JAM (WFP, OPHI) and under government review

Based on case study, BLZ developed roadmap for implementation of prioritised preparedness measures and capacities to strengthen national social protection, and to contribute to disaster risk management approaches and actions pre, during and post disaster. Had preliminary discussions on opportunities for linking climate finance with social protection systems.

2. Project Management

The project launch and inception workshop were held on 20th September and key stakeholders from all project countries were in attendance. The Programme Manager addressed the stakeholders and highlighted that EnGenDER will support the implementation of priority areas, as identified by partner governments, within their NAP/NAMA policy documents, ensuring that plans are gender-responsive – considering the vulnerabilities, strengths and needs of different groups of women and men. This work will be undertaken through consultative and participatory approaches, with key stakeholders identifying and leading priority actions. These initial meetings were therefore critical in establishing that collaborative framework.

During the inception workshop, country representatives were also given introductory training, led by UN Women, on gender-responsiveness in climate change and participated in problem analyses which would be instructive in planning for interventions in sectors to be selected.

In September 2019 the project held its first Project Board meeting in St. Lucia. The meeting was chaired by the representative from the Jamaica UNDP Country Office (CO), Ms Whyte-Anderson who invited countries to endorse the PB TOR and the presented work plan. All countries accepted the recommended refinements and responded in the affirmative. Five countries (ANB, DOM, GRN, GUY, SLU, SUR) confirmed that they would establish national steering committees for oversight and coordination of the project nationally,

including identification of priority actions. The other four countries indicated the need for discussion with other national stakeholders to determine the best mechanism to be utilised for project governance in country. This would be communicated to the project by beginning of the next year.

The TAG met and discussed various components of the project, mechanisms for collaboration, as well as refining its TOR. During the meeting, CDEMA was appointed as Chair for year 1.

The recruitment of the EnGenDER Project Manager, the Technical Specialist - Climate Change, Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst and UN Women Project Coordinator was completed, and it is expected that they will commence duties the first week in January 2020.

Gender Considerations

The EnGenDER project was designed in major part to remove barriers to gender quality and integrate gender-based analysis into climate change. In any steps toward ensuring gender equality and gender mainstreaming in interventions a detailed gender analysis which follows guidelines for mainstreaming gender into climate change would need to be included. As such, the project developed a detailed scope for the analysis of the gender-based sector impacts of climate change during the 2019 period. This TOR and the results expected from such an analysis was discussed with the UWI (Climate Studies Group and Institute for Gender and Development Studies) for support in this area and with the view of producing an analysis that will address the inequalities highlighted in the project's situational analysis such as:

- gender-based inequality in the experience and exposure of women and girls, to the adverse impacts of disaster and climate change
- structural inequality, which is largely characterised by differential development outcomes for women and men, boys and girls

This goal of this Gender based climate analysis (and the TOR developed) would be to specifically⁴:

- Ensure that the activities identified will include actions to mainstream gender in climate change mitigation and adaptation,
- Determine specific activities that address gender inequalities related to climate change, for example women and youth empowerment at all levels – economic, social, political, and physical. Enhancing their access to water, energy, and decision-making processes at different levels and addressing stereotypes through awareness creation.
- Identify climate change mitigation actions and strategies with a gender component as well as gender-sensitive adaptation measures.
- Assess adaptation and mitigation technologies for their gender responsiveness.
- Assess the implications of all adaptation and mitigation aspects from a gender perspective to ensure that inequalities between women and men, rich and poor are not perpetuated.
- Verify the capacity of institutions to address gender issues that are related to climate change.

It is expected that this robust analysis will be completed within the first half of 2020 and will inform the implementation of action plans and other project activities.

⁴ Goals for mainstreaming gender in climate change projects

Human rights-based approaches

The human rights-based approach (HRBA) constitutes a holistic framework methodology which aims to add the element of presenting intervention activities through enhancing the enabling environment for equitable development, and by empowering people to take their own decisions. This approach allows for focus on the most marginalised and excluded in society as their human rights are most widely denied. The aim with these groups through this approach is to ensure that each person is entitled to participate in, and contribute to civil, economic, social, cultural and political development in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized.

During implementation of this approach through the EnGenDER project interventions, focus will be on three human rights principles that play particularly important roles in its implementation:

1. Participation and inclusion
2. Non-discrimination and equality
3. Accountability

This focus on these areas will lead to processes of empowerment, forms of advocacy, and the use of legal instruments in defence of groups of people who are poor, discriminated against or marginalised. This will also help the project identify, analyse and address gaps among specific vulnerable groups such as the poor, persons with disabilities and the elder. It provides a new avenue for providing help to vulnerable groups

All planned activities which are in small or large part aimed at vulnerable groups with the goal of impacting livelihoods can align to the scope of human rights-based approaches.

It is expected that the baseline analysis, which is to be undertaken in the first half of 2020, will provide baseline information to inform analyses of effects of climate change and disaster on these vulnerable groups. It should then support the proposal and implementation of activities which will address the specific needs of these vulnerable groups.

3. Planned milestones (Jan- Mar 2020)

The following list represents upcoming activities for the next quarter

	Jan	Feb	Mar
Output 1111			
First round of mainstreaming training completed for at least 3 countries			
Identification of all priority sectors			
Collection of evidence relating to the coordination mechanisms and methodology for selection of sectors			
Baseline commenced			
Outcome 1122			
Updated MNRF completed			
Outcome 1123			
CDM Audit completed for an additional 2 countries			
Draft recovery policy and implementation plan for GUY			

Develop methodology and training materials for the roll out of the surge capacity training			
Prioritisation of actions for strengthening social protection systems based on case study findings in JAM and SLU			
Outcome 1212			
Call for proposals to support the research on gender inequality			
Project Management			
Project Manager and Technical Specialist on board			
2 nd Project Board Meeting			

4. Challenges

No.	Description	Response
1	Delays relating to implementation from separate implementing partners and also on-boarding of new staff.	It is noted that an agreed coordination mechanism and reporting will be established immediately so as to ensure communication is effective and activities can proceed accordingly. Additionally, country office support (BLZ, GUY, JAM, SUR) will allow for staff to be supported on national procedures for implementation.
2	Ensuring effective collaboration with implementing partners and countries. The joint activities with implementing partners would need to be managed specifically so that activities can be aligned in the most effective manner.	There will be coordination meetings between implementing partners.
3	Reporting expenditure per country given that budget reporting software does not accommodate splitting the OECS country expenditure for “amalgamated” activities. This will have to be aligned manually.	There will be an Excel workbook created to track per country project spent. This can lend ease of reporting on per country expenditure

5. Lessons Learned (March – December 2019)

No.	Description	Application
1	The development of gender responsive plans which are climate change and/or disaster recovery specific require specialized skills and the limited market for these skills may cause delays with procurement of these services	Working closely with the CO’s gender focal point allows for specialized perspective and knowledge that can be applied to both TOR development and sourcing a network where these skills can be found.
2	Delays during the recruitment process can lead to implementation delays	Allowing for direct support in HR can advance recruitment in order to ensure that a

	dedicated team is on-board to facilitate implementation
--	---

6. Financial Overview

6.1 Funds Received

The tables below provide a snapshot of the expenditure for the reporting period.

Table 1 – Funds received

Donor	Amount
GAC	1,081,456.83
DFID	313,501.93

6.2 Expenditure

Table 2 – Total Expenditure 2019 (per Output and per Donor)

Output	Totals	GAC	DFID
Output 1111 Technical support provided on gender equality policy mainstreaming to agencies with responsibility for development and implementation of gender-responsive and inclusive NAPs and NAMAs	13,588.00	13,588.00	
Output 1112 Gender-responsive and inclusive NAP and NAMA priority interventions implemented in target sectors in collaboration with state and non-state sectoral actors	34,414.30	34,414.30	
Output 1121 Technical support provided to gender machineries for a detailed analysis of gender inequality of climate risk and its associated costs in the Caribbean to inform decision-making	12,879.87	12,879.87	
Output 1122 Technical assistance provided to CDEMA to significantly enhance gender-responsive resilient recovery approaches and solutions in the Model National Recovery Framework		-	-
Output 1123 Training and systems development or strengthening for gender-responsive and inclusive recovery provided to national agencies with responsibilities in recovery in select countries	891.06	891.06	
Output 1124 Technical support provided to CARICOM (or one of its organs) to design and operationalise a regional mechanism for rapid deployment of expertise to support gender-responsive and resilient recovery in the Caribbean	-	-	-
Output 1211: Technical assistance provided for gender responsive behavioural analysis of national climate change and DRR coordinating bodies	9,319.03	9319.03	
Output 1212: Technical assistance provided for implementation of behavioural change strategies to national climate change and DRR coordinating bodies	6.13	6.13	-
Project Management	96,817.29	67,782.92	29,034.37
TOTAL	167,915.68	138,881.31	29,034.37

Note: *Extracted from Combined Delivery Report (CDR) as at March 30 2020*

Implementing partners' expenditure are not included as those numbers are to be validated. Draft expenditure of partners is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3 – Draft expenditure per implementing partner

Partner	Amount
World Food Programme	145,792.18
UN Women	26,674.56

Note: Figures to be validated and attributed per country

Table 4 – Per Country Expenditure

Countries	National Level Investment	GAC	DFID
Antigua and Barbuda	15,439.19	11,425.00	4,014.19
Belize	17,257.94	12,770.88	4,487.06
Dominica	14,890.42	11,018.91	3,871.51
Grenada	15,809.43	11,698.98	4,110.45
Guyana	14,174.24	10,488.94	3,685.30
Jamaica	14,174.24	10,488.94	3,685.30
Saint Lucia	13,756.06	10,179.48	3,576.58
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	15,011.61	11,108.59	3,903.02
Suriname	15,700.38	11,618.28	4,082.10
TOTAL	<u>136,213.53</u>	<u>100,798.00</u>	<u>35,415.51</u>

Note: Per donor figures are estimated based on 74:26 and 50:50 ratios

7. Risk Log

As a project that crosses integrated themes and targets specific beneficiaries across 9 countries, it is expected that there will be significant risks involved. Many of these risks were outlined in the Risk Management details from the Project Document, where conclusions for mitigation measures for these risks were outlined. In the below, there is a snapshot of some of these risks with a focus on what can be considered the most imminent and with possible great impact.

#	Description of Risk <i>Outline of the possible risks that could result in delay or failure of the project</i>	Date Identified	Type of Risk <i>Category of identified risk e.g. Environmental/ Financial/ Organizational/ Operational/ Political/ Other</i>	Probability <i>Likelihood of the identified risk occurring i.e. High/ Medium/ Low</i>	Impact <i>Level of consequences of risk occurring i.e. High/ Medium/ Low</i>	Mitigation actions / Management Response <i>Outline the actions that have been or will be taken to manage the risks</i>	Last Update <i>(date)</i>	Status
1	Government elections will occur in 4 of the 9 project countries during the year 2020; Guyana (March), St. Vincent (December), Suriname (May), Belize (November). This has the potential to delay work as there may be changes in stakeholders and local government stakeholders	Dec-2019	Political	High	Medium	Ensure technical staff are engaged so that there is also a specific reference to the project even if the decision maker changes. UNDP will also endeavour to undertake wide consultations with national actors and ensure alignment between project priorities and established national development needs		Ongoing
2	Natural hazard impact could severely delay project activities and result in inability to deliver project activities or even cause destruction to infrastructure and divert national priorities and resources to response, recovery and reconstruction effort	Dec-2019	Environmental	Medium	High	Ensure flexibility in country planning, reprogramming of funding and implementation processes to ensure that we can support possible changes due to any impacts		Ongoing

3	Slow financial delivery due to limited national absorption capacity. This can result in disrupting the project's timeframe and result in inability to achieve results on time.	Dec-2019	Financial	Medium	Medium	UNDP will directly implement as many activities as possible and also be proactive with the challenges in national agencies so as to minimise potential impacts		Ongoing
4	Delays in project activities due to conflicting priorities of the partners in the project. There are a number of partners involved with the implementation of the project. These partners may have conflicting priorities at some points and the activities contributing to the goals of the projects may be delayed	Dec-2019	Partnership	Medium	Medium	There will be monthly updates with partners to ensure all parties or up-to-date on activities and the activities remain priority		Ongoing

8. Results Framework

Intended Outcome as stated in the MSDF and Sub-Regional Programme Results and Resource Framework 2017-2021:										
Policies and programmes for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and universal access to clean and sustainable energy in place.										
Outcome indicators as stated in the Sub-Regional Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:										
Number of countries with National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) under implementation; Baseline: 1 Target: 6										
Number of countries with at least 2 sector specific disaster risk reduction strategies under implementation; Baseline: 2 Target: 10.										
Number of countries with functioning mechanisms (to systematically collect, analyse and use disaggregated data and other forms of information) which use regionally established tools for monitoring and reporting on the situation of women and children; Baseline: CARICOM Gender										
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021:										
1.3.1 National capacities and evidence-based assessment and planning tools enable gender-responsive and risk-informed development investments, including for response to and recovery from crisis										
2.3.1 Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated and gender-responsive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent risk of conflict										
Project title and Atlas Project Number: Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean (EnGenDER)										
ULTIMATE OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	FINAL	
					1	2	3	4		
Improved climate resilience for women and girls and key vulnerable populations and future generations in the Caribbean	Number of countries with improved resilience to key climate-related, sector-level risks	Ex-ante and ex-post sector-level climate risk indicator assessment	0	2018	0	0	4	5	9	
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1100: Enhanced practices of relevant actors for the sustainable implementation of gender-responsive climate change	Number of coordination bodies systematically including gender analysis within their decision-making systems	Terms of Reference of committees Analysis tools in use Reports/minutes from formal and informal national coordination mechanisms	1	2018	1	2	3	2	9	

action and disaster recovery										
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	FINAL	
Immediate Outcome 1110: Improved national capacity for gender-responsive climate change planning and implementation among state and non-state actors in the target countries	Percentage of women and men in targeted groups demonstrating increased capacity for gender equality analysis in resilience planning and action at national levels	Ex-ante and ex-post training reports	0,0	2018	20,20	20,20	20,20	20,20	80,80	Quantitative/question-based survey per participant
	Number of countries with data-informed ⁵ development and investment plans that incorporate integrated solutions to reduce disaster risks and enable climate change adaptation and mitigation (SP 2.3.1.1)	Costed and approved development and investment plans for climate and risk resilience		2018	0	2	3	4	9	
Output 1111 Technical support provided on gender equality policy mainstreaming to agencies with responsibility for development and implementation of gender-responsive	Number of gender equality mainstreaming training workshops for technical and senior-level Government personnel, NGOs and private sector completed	Training modules Training report Registration sheets	0	2018	1	2	0	0	3	Sub-regional workshop reports and evaluations
	Number of sector-level NAPs and NAMA action plans produced with	Technical reports Action plans	0	2018	2	5	0	0	7	Cabinet submissions

⁵ Refers to available evidence regarding areas and vulnerable populations which are prone to natural hazards and climate change impacts.

and inclusive NAPs and NAMAs	explicit gender-equality and poverty reduction outcomes, impact indicators and targets									
	Number of reports generated using gender-responsive data from operationalised MRV frameworks	Monitoring reports utilising data from the MRV system	0	2018	0	25	30	45	100	
Output 1112 Gender-responsive and inclusive NAP and NAMA priority interventions implemented in target sectors in collaboration with state and non-state sectoral actors	Number of gender-responsive, sector-level NAPs and NAMAs action plans under implementation	Implementation plans Field visit/monitoring reports Media reports	0	2018	0	1	3	5	9	
	Average percentage of direct beneficiaries of NAP and NAMA interventions that are women, disaggregated by age (and other factors if available e.g. PWDs, income)	NAP and NAMA implementation reports	0	2018	50	50	50	50	50	
	Cumulative reduction in/avoided GHG emissions from implemented activities	NAMA implementation reports MRV reports	0	2018						Electricity output Utility bills Emissions calculations
Immediate Outcome 1120 Improved integrated recovery planning and frameworks at the national and regional levels for gender-responsive and resilient disaster recovery by	Average number of indicators of national recovery capacities for which scores improve	Pre and post UNDP Recovery Preparedness Assessment Tool and/or CDM Audit Tool	0	2018	0	0	0	7	7	CDM Audit

key vulnerable groups										
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	FINAL	
					1	2	3	4		
Output 1121 Technical support provided to gender machineries for a detailed analysis of gender inequality of climate risk and its associated costs in the Caribbean to inform decision-making	Number of stakeholder consultations	Meeting reports Media reports	0	2018	6	24	0	0	30	
	Number of completed gender inequality of risk reports and policy briefs	Published reports Cabinet papers	0	2018	2	16	0	0	18	Qualitative and quantitative research
	Number of advocacy and training activities undertaken using gender-sensitive data	Country level reports Media reports	0	2018	3	12	0	0	15	
Output 1122 Technical assistance provided to CDEMA to significantly enhance gender-responsive resilient recovery approaches and solutions in the Model National Recovery Framework	Completed update of national model recovery framework	MNRF document CDEMA website	0	2018	1	0	0	0	1	Consultation with and endorsement by Participating States
Output 1123 Training and systems development or strengthening for gender-responsive and inclusive recovery provided	Number of national recovery capacity assessments completed	CDM Audit reports	6	2018	3	3	0	0	12	CDM Audit Tool In-country visits
	Number of countries with recovery frameworks and systems in place utilising sex, age and	National recovery framework documents Agreed prioritisation plan for implementation	0	2018	0	2	3	0	5	Output-based monitoring reports from countries

to national agencies with responsibilities in recovery in select countries	disability disaggregated data and gender analysis (SP 1.3.1.1)									
	Number of national personnel across sectors/agencies trained in applying/using resilient recovery systems, disaggregated by sex	Training reports Registration sheets Media reports	0	2018	20,20	40,40	40,40	0	200	Quantitative/questioned based survey per participant for pre- and post-training
	Number of shock responsiveness analyses of social protection systems completed	Case study report with recommendations	1	2018	2	3	0	0	6	Country consultations
	Percentage of high priority actions implemented	Priority reports Implementation reports	0	2018	0	5	20	20	45	
Output 1124 Technical support provided to CARICOM (or one of its organs) to design and operationalise a regional mechanism for rapid deployment of expertise to support gender-responsive and resilient recovery in the Caribbean	Completed agreement for operationalisation of the regional recovery facility	Signed CARICOM agreement to establish facility Media reports	0	2018	1	0	0	0	1	Regional consultations
	Completed Standard Operating Procedures	SOPs Expert TORs Recruitment procedure	0	2018	1	0	0	0	1	
	Number of experts deployed through the Caribbean Resilient Recovery Facility, disaggregated by sex	Roster of experts disaggregated by sex Expert task reports Situation reports	0	2018	0	10	0	10	20	Deployment authorisations Mission reports
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1200: Improved governance by relevant actors for gender-responsive	Percentage of decision makers demonstrating change in knowledge, attitude and behaviour	Comparison of ex-ante and ex-post behavioural analyses	0	2018	10	15	15	20	60	

climate and risk resilience planning and decision-making in 9 Caribbean countries										
Immediate Outcome 1210 Increased application of gender-responsive and rights-based approaches by national CC and DRR decision making bodies	Number of decision-making tools being applied for more inclusive and responsive decision making	Pre and post behaviour insights surveys	0	2018	0	1	3	5	9	Behavioural insights tool Standard Operating Procedures
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	FINAL	
Output 1211: Technical assistance provided for gender responsive behavioural analysis of national climate change and DRR coordinating bodies	Completed behavioural insight tool and methodology	Completed methodology	0	2018	1	0	0	0	0	
	Number of behavioural analyses including recommendations for targeted awareness raising and changes in practice completed	Behavioural analysis reports	0	2018	3	6	0	0	9	
Output 1212: Technical assistance provided for implementation of behavioural change strategies to national climate change and DRR coordinating bodies	Number of activities from change strategies completed	Workshop reports, including pre- and post- evaluation Advocacy events Media reports	0	2018	4	12	14	0	30	Quantitative/questioned based survey per participant for pre- and post-training

