



Country: Haiti
Initiation Plan

Project Title: **Mainstreaming the National Social Protection Policy in Local Planning and Action - Reaching the most Vulnerable and Building Stronger Resilience, (including for an Effective Short-Term COVID-19 Response)**

(A Pilot Project to Draw Lessons for Future Up-Scaling at the National Level)

Expected UNDAF/CPD Outcome(s): Poverty Reduction and Livelihoods
Expected CPD Output(s): Inclusive Development, Vulnerability Reduction and Resilience
Initiation Plan Start/End Dates: 15 December 2020 - 15 juin 2022
Implementing Partner: Direct Implementation - UNDP

Brief Description

Mid 2020, Haiti launched its National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (PNPPS). Operationalizing this Policy in concrete and impact-full action is now a major next challenge. Three major tasks stand out: establishing a national Vulnerability Register or database, further expanding in coverage the current SIMAST database (currently at only 25% of the country); translating policy orientations into effective and objectively targeted programme initiatives; and mobilizing the required financing.

This project will pilot these objectives at the level of 12 local administrations (drawn from the geographical coverage of the Canada-UNDP Local Governance project currently being implemented) with a focus on: building capacity for the introduction and maintenance of SIMAST at the local level; demonstrating capacity for integrating PNPPS considerations in local development planning and action; and providing direct (financial and technical) support for a number of concrete micro-projects, therethrough demonstrating the effectiveness - from a PNPPS perspective - of such localization.

This project draws on a substantial Spanish Government as well as a UNDP Rapid Response Facility contribution. While both projects share all three above output targets, the Spanish Government contribution also includes the following additional points of emphasis: direct support micro-projects will focus specifically on COVID-19 impact mitigation responses; for that, the support of the Health Committee of the Bi-National Commission (Haiti and Dominican Republic) will be mobilized; localities for this component will be selected specifically from the border zone (out of the total 12 to be supported under this project); and the participation of the Association of Mayors will be facilitated for/in the design of the national up-scaling programme to be formulated at the end of the project and drawing on the lessons learned from this (pilot) initiative.

The project, in both its funding windows, will be directly implemented by UNDP.

Programme Period:	18 Months (RRF) 12 Months (Spain)
Atlas Project Number:	_____
Atlas Output ID:	_____
Gender Marker:	2

Total resources required	2,250,000
Total allocated resources:	2,250,000
• Regular	_____
• Other:	
o Donor (RRF)	1,500,000
o Donor (Spain)	750,000
o Government	
Unfunded budget:	
Above Spain contribution estimated as per 650,000 Euro contribution, and to be possibly adjusted as per \$ amount actually received. Project budget to be aligned accordingly	

Agreed by UNDP:

Name:

Signature:

Date:

Stamp:

I. CONTEXT, PURPOSE AND EXPECTED OUTPUT

The COVID-19 socio-economic impact in Haiti has been considerable (as outlined further). An effective and objectively-prioritized response must therefore be evidence-based. So as to inform the formulation of such effective and objectively prioritized response, UNDP undertook in July-August 2020, as a technical lead and in partnership with other agencies, a household survey in which over 6,000 respondents participated, across the entire country and on the basis of a gender-differentiated sample. Several important key findings came out of this survey.

First, COVID-19 led to a further increase in already extremely high pre-COVID-19 poverty levels. As of the end of 2017, poverty in Haiti stood at 60% (and extreme poverty at 25%) and this as a result of several, recurrent man-made and natural disasters and crises over the last decennia. The above, recent UNDP survey has pointed out how this fragile socio-economic situation has further deteriorated as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic. The depth of this identified impact is also in line with the findings of the earlier UNDP ‘COVID-19 Macro-Economic Impact Study’ (April 2020) which anticipated a 4.9% GDP loss in 2020 (figure since also taken as a base case scenario in the ‘Programme de Relance Economique Post-Covid’ by the Ministry of Finance in October 2020) and substantial income, employment and national revenue decreases can thus be expected as a result of this deep recession, and which comes on the heels of two years of negative growth as a result of the social unrest in 2018 and 2019. Moreover, the uninterrupted stress put on fragile ecosystems, both as a result of human action and the impact of frequent natural disasters, has further compounded the impact and also severely constrained options for sustainable responses.

Second, 32% of respondents report a loss in income as a result of COVID-19. The household survey, in which over 60 dimensions of potential or expected COVID-19 impact have been assessed (including with respect to access to education and health), found that for 60% of those who report income loss, losses have been over 50% compared to their pre-COVID-19 incomes, and with women – particular women heading households – impacted more than others.

Third, the main reason for this drop in incomes is the permanent (for 5% of households) or temporary (for 11% of households) business closures and the resulting job and income losses. This implies a probable national increase of unemployment by at least 5%, if these survey figures are to be extrapolated. Moreover, figures show here also a much stronger impact in this respect on women than on men.

Fourth, in terms of coping, 82% of families reporting income loss have resorted to borrowing or exhausting their stocks and savings as a means to offset the income loss. Implications for future recovery and resilience are thus substantial.

Fifth, COVID-19 has not only led to increased poverty but also severely deepened already pre-COVID-19 existing poverty. The household survey found that households reporting less than 2,500 gourdes (80 \$) income per month increased from 10% of households pre-COVID to 21% now; those reporting between 2,500 and 5,000 increased from 20% to 28%. Those reporting an income higher than 5,000 gourdes (80\$ and still well under the poverty line, assuming an average family size of five) thus decreased from 71% to 52%.

Sixth, the Haitian economy faces deep, structural and governance weakness and deficiencies, and every new crisis (such as COVID-19) is adding further to growing emergency aid dependency. Over the past five years and taking into account the negative growth of 2018 and 2019, the economy

has grown at an average rate of 1.1%. This is 0.4 percentage point below population growth, thus leading to a negative GDP growth per capita. It continuously erodes the opportunity to generate resources that exceed consumption needs, so as to be invested in future social and productive capacity. The result is a continuously growing caseload of vulnerabilities and social protection requirements.

Seventh, the current crisis and Haiti's inadequate basic service delivery sectors have a significant repercussion on the food security, livelihoods and health of Haitian households, especially the most vulnerable. The Consolidated Food Security Indicator Approach (CARI) estimates that more than half of households were already food insecure before the onset of COVID-19, and that the number of food-deficient Haitians may have increased by another one million.

Eight, the COVID-19 crisis has impacted on women more than men. The socio-economic impact response to COVID-19 must thus be particularly strong in gender sensitivity. Nearly all impact dimensions assessed in the UNDP/UN survey document a more severe impact on women, and in particular with respect to women-headed households. Preliminary findings of the Rapid Gender Analysis for COVID-19 also indicate that the proportion of economically active women without paid work has increased from 24% to 39% during – or as a result of – the pandemic; for men, the reported increase is from 15% to 24%. An evidence-based gender-sensitive response can only become a reality by exactly ensuring the systematic and comprehensive mapping of local vulnerabilities, as these must imperatively bring out the gender-differentiated depth of vulnerability and inequality. This requires imperatively an assessment process and framework in which gender-related data are fully captured (as the SIMAST – i.e. the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour Information System – aims to achieve, although the gradual introduction of further improvements in its gender dimension needs to be pursued).

When it comes to response capacity to crisis – and to crisis-generated vulnerabilities response capacity - Haiti thus faces a double priority: one, ensuring a **capacity for rapid and short-term response (such as to COVID-19 impact)** and, second, establishing **sustainable mechanisms (also at the local level) to map - and respond to - the most extreme vulnerabilities**, through the localizing of the recently-approved National Social Promotion and Protection Policy. This project will contribute to both challenges, through a pilot in 12 localities. (Under the Spanish Government funded activities, five of these twelve localities will be in the border zone. For the COVID-19 impact related direct support activities, the project will therefore also work closely with the Haiti-Dominican Republic Bi-National Commission).

UNDP, together with the UNCT within which it assumes the technical lead in the COVID-19 impact response formulation, already actively provided support to the Government of Haiti to respond to the multi-dimensional COVID-19 crisis, not only to address the immediate socio-economic consequences, but also for helping to build a stronger country resilience to future shocks and for contributing to sustainable development. That assistance has been mainly 'rapid response' and without at that time a comprehensive evidence base available on who were the most affected by the COVID-19 crisis.

Haiti thus urgently needs - as the challenges faced to respond during the COVID-19 crisis have shown - a well-functioning, institutionalized and objectively prioritized Social Protection Policy and which can be implemented on the basis of a comprehensive and consistently updated Vulnerability Register or database. It is thus most welcome to note that, two months into COVID-19, the Government announced its new National Social Protection and Promotion (PNPPS in its French acronym). It aims to bring together into one comprehensive policy a truly life-long 'safety net' concept, addressing the most critical needs of infants, youth, adults and people of old age. It is

major step forward in ensuring an effective protection of the most vulnerable in society. The COVID-19 crisis has generated the sense of urgency to finalize and approve this national policy, which was almost two years in the making.

As the Secretary-general's Guidance Note on a Framework for Immediate Socio-Economic Impact Response (April 2020) underlines, the response needs to be rapid but also include an effort to 'Build Back Better'. Institutionalizing the response through the mainstreaming of the recently-finalized and approved National Social Protection Policy (which should be the overall framework guiding all vulnerability-focused support) is thus an essential part of the project, and should contribute to sustaining capacities (and thus social protection action) in the longer-term, including with respect to COVID-19 responses and the possible future re-emergence of such or similar pandemics.

But there are major challenges to be addressed to make the National Social Protection Policy effective to enhance social protection, including in the short term for the most vulnerable affected by COVID-19.

First, the PNPPS does not (yet) outline concrete programme concepts. To a large extent, the PNPPS is a policy document, and, where it is further presented in operational terms, more a synthesis of multiple stand-alone social protection interventions undertaken prior to its formulation, and with their specific approaches, objectives and targets largely defined within the framework of specific, mostly externally-financed interventions. There is a need to translate the broad policy directions into more concrete and operational programme instruments.

Second, the PNPPS cannot be effective without a national vulnerability data base. A SIMAST (Information System of the Ministry of Social Works and Employment) was initiated, covering only about 25% of the estimated total vulnerabilities. This due to current registration that happens mainly through the inclusion of a survey component in emergency food aid operations extending into new geographical areas, and subject to the donor funding, mainly through WFP which is the agency that has been, with the Ministry of Social Affairs, at the basis of the SIMAST . There is thus a need to institutionalize SIMAST (in terms of systematic coverage and updating) into the local administration system, based on a centrally standardized software and national system.

Third, the PNPPS needs to find a solution to its financing requirements, even if it is step-by-step. The Economic Commission for Latin America made an internal assessment of funding (gaps) related to the PNPPS, based on the estimated population numbers in each of the vulnerability categories covered in the PNPPS. Five scenarios were considered, from very minimal coverage for which the case load was estimated at about 200, 000 people, and an optimal, for which the caseload was estimated at 6 Million. Estimated costs for the minimum scenario would be 0.2% of GDP, for the maximum scenario 16% of GDP. Current PNPPS-related funding is 0.6% of GDP, thus inquiring an urgent and critical need to look at options to expand funding.

This project will aim to address the above PNPPS implementation and effectiveness challenges particularly at the local level, and thus contribute to 'Build Back Better' considerations and objectives with respect to national social protection policy, programmes and their efficiency. For that to be achieved, the project will mobilize local administrations towards the implementation of the PNPPS, and in the short-term specifically in relation to COVID-19 impacted vulnerabilities. That is thereby also a major contribution to the national decentralization policy, the implementation of which is considerably lagging behind initial plans and expectations. Besides a focus on short-term COVID-19 socio-economic impact response, this RRF project thus also has a strategic and longer-

term objective, which is to help decision-makers at the local level to become key actors towards the implementation of the broader National Policy for Social Protection and Promotion, by contributing to the maintenance of the national vulnerability data-base; to the mainstreaming of the PNPPS in local action; and thereby also ensuring a broader base for the financing of the implementation of the PNPPS.

This pilot project will thus provide a major impetus into the design of a broader, subsequent programme for expanding this initiative at the national level, which is a particularly important objective and expected output of this project. Indeed, one of the main outputs at the end of the project will be the formulation of such national programme of mainstreaming the PNPPS across all local levels of administration, and this in line with a pronounced decentralization policy.

As such, this project will also make a major contribution to one of the six strategic Benchmark Goals of the Mission-UNCT Integrated Strategic Framework for Haiti, as well as the COVID-19 UNCT Response Framework, as both are underlining the effective implementation of the National Social Protection Policy as a key priority, not only for the short-term COVID-19 response but also for the gradual strengthening of national and local resilience capacities.

By integrating objective vulnerability data, and in particular ensuring gender-sensitivity of these data, and ensuring participatory oversight with respect to the integration of these data and to criteria-based prioritization, this project will also have contributed to the prevention of patronage and mis-appropriation. For that, the linkage of this project with the ongoing Local Governance project, so as to build further on the progress already achieved with respect to inclusion, participation, transparency and oversight, provides a major opportunity for enhanced impact.

The main objective is to pilot the **mainstreaming, working with local administrations, of the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy in Local Planning and Action**, so as to strengthen resilience and provide for an experience and ‘lessons learnt’ base for the subsequent national up-scaling programme. Under this project, this will be aimed for by supporting a strong integration of the PNPPS in multi-faceted action at the local level.

The UNDP implemented ‘Local Governance Project’ (funded by Canada with a substantial 15 Million \$ budget) has as its main objective to support the effective implementation of the national decentralization agenda, and which is an essential provision part of the Haiti Constitution, although the full implementation of the Constitutional provision is still well behind and below expectations and requirements. For this, the ‘Local Governance’ project aims to establish a performing, participatory, democratic and accountable local government, and provides direct support to integrated, consultative local development planning processes. Working with twelve local administrations, the main partners and target area, the new project will be able to build on the foundation and partnerships of this project and thereby facilitate funding limitations and rapid results.

The project will pursue this objective by focusing on the following three outputs:

Output 1: Empowering local administration and build local capacity for the SIMAST data-base maintenance and updating

Local administrations will be supported in establishing a dedicated focal point and service so as to introduce, expand and maintain the SIMAST data base at local level, drawing on the national SIMAST system software rolled-out by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Office equipment and identity card readers will be provided (under the RRF component) to facilitate registration and connect easily with the national system.

At a later stage, card-based access will also provide an additional benefit to citizens of being able to access updated information on their personal PNPPS entitlements, based on programme benefits criteria and person-specific information included in the data-base.

The initial efforts at localizing SIMAST coverage will follow the current system design of the SIMAST, in particular with respect to the several categories of vulnerability being captured therein. At a later stage, and in the context of the up-scaling programme which will be designed at the end of the project, support to the broadening of the vulnerability categories and thus of the SIMAST system will be considered and supported.

Output 2: Integration of gender sensitive and other vulnerability considerations in local action planning (and with a focus in the short-term on COVID-19 created vulnerabilities)

Capacity will be built to ensure the effective inclusion, in terms of beneficiary targeting and activity prioritization, of the local SIMAST data in action planning and budgeting at the local level.

This will also be accompanied by further efforts to expand consultation and accountability, already key objectives under the above 'Local Governance' project, to the challenge of PNPPS policy integration in action at the local level, and ensuring therein also the systematic application of the all-important gender lens.

Output 3: Direct support to local actions in response to identified and objectively prioritized vulnerabilities, specifically (under this project, and in particular the Spain-funded component) in relation to COVID-19 socio-economic impact and LNOB priorities

A limited budget will be provided to local administrations to undertake specific actions which allow to demonstrate the integration of PNPPS considerations and objectives and the SIMAST (local) data-base. This could be with respect to the choice priority actions; the targeting of most severe vulnerabilities; or the participation of the most vulnerable (e.g. through cash-for-work approaches, or informal business start-up grants) in the implementation of local initiatives. Priority will be given under this initiative, in particular as far as the Spain-funded component is concerned) to COVID-19 created socio-economic impacts and vulnerabilities.

Therefore, to support the institutionalization of the National Social Protection Policy at the local level and demonstrate the effectiveness of the project and of the approach followed, the project will provide immediate, direct support to concrete local micro-projects, but this within an overall strategy of addressing (some of) the above PNPPS implementation challenges

and allowing to draw lessons from this initial pilot to inform the formulation of a subsequent upscaled, national initiative.

Through the Spain-funded project component, the formulation of the national up-scaling programme initiative will take place in close association with the Haiti Association of Mayors. The direct support to localities in undertaking concrete COVID-19 impact mitigating activities will be undertaken in close partnership with the Health Committee of the Bi-National Commission Haiti and Dominican Republic.

This project will not only ensure support, through the localization on the PNPPS, to those most affected by COVID-19 and those most left behind, but also improve local communities' social and economic resilience.

The project will ensure a **focus on gender equality**, not by enforcing a theoretical % share in resource allocation to gender equality considerations and budgeting, but by ensuring the full integration of SIMAST data in local development planning and action. As the COVID-19 impact assessment, as well as the overall socio-economic and gender profile of Haiti, have shown a consistently high level of inequality between men and women in terms of impact and vulnerabilities, such integration should necessarily lead to a higher than 50% focus on initiatives aiming to address these inequalities and difference in vulnerability. The real test in gender-sensitive programming will thus be in a demonstration that such 'positive discrimination', through gender-differentiated programming and impact, has indeed been achieved

A project with two Funding Sources

Shared Objectives – And Some Specific Operational Priorities

This project is funded through a 1,5 Million \$ contribution from the UNDP Rapid Response Facility and 750,000 \$ (650,000 Euro) from the Spanish Agency for Development Cooperation.

The RRF component will target the above three outputs in 12 localities, selected from within the ongoing Local Governance project.

The AECID component will focus on 5 localities (selected among those 12 localities) and specifically selected within the Haiti – Dominican Republic border zone.

While both components pursue the same three key outputs, the AECID component will:

- Have a duration of 12 months, compared to 18 months for the RRF component;
- Will focus the concrete support in the five localities (Output 3) specifically on COVID-19 impact response for the most affected and vulnerable;
- Associate the Health Committee of the Bi-National Commissions in the COVID-19 response activities; and
- Will support the Association of Mayors of Haiti in participating fully in the formulation of a possible post-pilot national initiative upscaling this project across the country.

The longer-term objective of both the RRF-funded and the Government of Spain-funded component is to pilot the **mainstreaming and localizing, working with local administrations, of the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy in Local Planning and Action**, so as to strengthen resilience and provide for an experience and 'lessons learnt' base for the formulation and implementation of the subsequent national up-scaling programme. Under this project, this will be aimed for by supporting a strong integration of the PNPPS in multi-faceted action at the local level. Piloting of concrete initiatives, to be supported under the project and to demonstrate alignment with the PNPPS, will be **specifically geared, under the Government of Spain funded component to addressing COVID-19 generated needs and vulnerabilities (COVID-19 containment, protection or resilience against future possible waves)**. The formulation of the up-scaling initiative, drawing on lessons learned from this pilot, will thus take place in close association and collaboration with the Association of Haiti Mayors.

The immediate, short-term objective, particularly in the 12-month Government of Spain-funded component, is to provide direct support, with and through local administrations, to the most severe COVID-19 impact at the local level. Under this project component, a close association will be pursued with the Health Committee of the Bi-National Commission, both for the design and for the implementation of this COVID-19 Health response.

II. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS, PARTNERSHIPS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The project will be implemented over 18 months (12 months for the Government of Spain funded component) beginning mid December 2020. and will be directly implemented by UNDP under the DEX procedures.

The project's lead Partner Agency will be the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST). The Ministry and UNDP will jointly monitor and evaluate all project activities.

A Forum of Representatives of the Local Councils of the project area will meet once every three months to share views and suggestions, so that not only project implementation responds to citizen comments and suggestions but also that the proof-of-concept at the end of the project – and on which to design a larger, national up-scaling programme - is indeed based on a broad consultative process.

To support future upscaling, one visit to the project area will be organized for representatives of (some) Local Councils from other areas, so as to also identify (with them) the areas where the project could be rapidly expanded in a second phase, and this – if possible, and resources can be made available – even before a national programme is designed and funded.

A consultant, recruited under a consultancy contract arrangement, will guide the project implementation, ensuring a high quality of project planning, management and technical and financial progress monitoring and reporting. A project administrator will provide management support to the project and the consultant to ensure effective project implementation in line with 'UNDP Direct Implementation' regulations.

UNDP will provide overall coordination support and ensure the preparation of required reports. UNDP will also contribute, in partnership with key Ministries, to a Concept Note at the end of the 18/12-month project to guide the future formulation of the up-scaling programme. The preparation of such note will be undertaken jointly with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour; the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation; and the Ministry of Finance;

UNDP will mobilize key Ministries (see above) to ensure solid national ownership for this initiative, which is about piloting the effective integration - and thus also implementation - of the

National Policy for Social Promotion and Protection at local levels, and thereby also give further depth to the decentralization drive (capacity building for which is the main objective of the above Local Governance project into which this project will be integrated).

Where appropriate and useful to support the key objective of this project, which is the localization of the PNPPS and the SIMAST and the resulting integration of evidence-based vulnerability data in local action planning, links with other relevant UNDP projects will be ensured.

Through the close partnership with these Ministries, a joint effort will also be undertaken to formulate, drawing on the experiences of this project, a national programme for the up-scaling of the approach, piloted under this project, at the national level and across all local administrations.

WFP and, through this project and other programme interventions, UNDP are prioritizing support to the National Policy for Social Promotion and Protection in their respective country programmes. As this recently enacted Policy is also a priority to the major donor partners (including the IFIs), **this project will possibly also lay the basis for an expanded partnership between WFP, UNDP and other donors in the context of a subsequent up-scaled national initiative.**

UNDP is a member of the "Partenaires Techniques et Financiers" (PTF), which is the most senior forum for policy and response priority decisions among donors present in Haiti. Particularly important issues or needs, or promising programme responses, are debated at that level. UNDP will use this platform for dialogue to raise issues, share ideas and build partnerships related to this project and the subsequent up-scaled programme, and with respect to social protection priorities and challenges in general in Haiti.

UNDP's partnership **with local governance actors**, through the ongoing Canada-funded flagship project mentioned with which this project will develop synergies, will be further deepened through the expansion into this initiative, and will be substantially expanded through the formulation (under this project) and subsequent implementation of the up-scaled national programme.

Finally, in view of the multi-dimensional nature of the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy, multiple opportunities exist for the association of several UN Agencies, within a **'One UN' approach**, in the implementation of this PNPPS localization effort. Progress under this project will thus regularly be presented to the UN Country Team meetings.

The women and men from the targeted localities will be directly involved. Communities provide a solid knowledge about the vulnerability and the priority needs, and will thus be empowered (as is the case for all activities under the Local Governance project) to monitor project design and implementation, in all its aspects. In this sense, they will be associated with the examination of needs assessments and prioritization, and in identifying - and, where required, correct - prioritization of people or organizations to support as per the evidence base of the SIMAST database.

With Social Protection and National Safety Net design being one of the key priorities for the UN System in Haiti, this project has the potential of providing evidence and lessons learned into the design of a more comprehensive approach to pursuing this UN Country Team priority. In addition to underpinning the PNPPS, this project may make an additional contribution to advancing the National Decentralization agenda, by building on the strengthening of both local administrations and local communities in advancing the localization of key national policy instruments such as the PNPPS.

Some recent and related UNDP project activities; in particular in relation to the COVID-19 impact response, are summarized here below:

Funding source	Amount	Purpose of / period covered by Funding
UNDP	200,000 \$	Emergency Support to COVID-19 exposed or impacted – and particularly vulnerable return migrant communities - in the Haiti-Dominican Republic border area
UNDP	100,000 \$	Emergency Support to the Prison Administration in response to the COVID-19 infection threat (PPE; infrastructural support; intensification of application of the Early Release provisions)
UNDP	TBD	Rapid Response Facility Phase 1 (emergency supplies; advisory services)
UNDP	30,000 \$	Rapid Macro-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19
UNDP	40,000 \$	“6,000 Households” Survey to provide Evidence Base on Household Impact of COVID-19
UNDP	80,000 \$	Technical Leadership support to the RC and UNCT for the formulation of the UNCT COVID-19 Response Plan

III. MONITORING

Upon project start, the project consultant will prepare, in consultation with the Local Governance Project, a Project Action Plan. Upon completion and approval of this Action Plan, the project budget will be adjusted so as to fully in line with the requirements and the calendar of the Action Plan.

This Action Plan will define the 12 localities were, based on previous experience of the Local Governance project, potential for progress and impact is highest.

Benchmarks and success indicators will be set in the Action Plan for each of the six quarters of project implementation (while keeping into account that the Spanish Government funded component has a 12-month duration).

An effective multi-stakeholder monitoring process will be defined as part of the Action Plan, ensuring the fullest participation of local administrations and communities. (Where possible, and drawing on newer communication technologies, a more regular feedback solicitation on key aspects of the project objectives and outputs will also be developed).

Of particular importance in the monitoring (and feedback) function will be the obtaining of key information of relevance for the formulation of the subsequent up-scaling initiative.

The latter then also requires the inclusion at regular intervals of the Association of Mayors in the monitoring process(es).

IV. WORK PLAN

BUDGET / WORKPLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES Activities to be undertaken towards stated outputs	TIMEFRAME						RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET*				
		2021		2021		2022				Budget Description	Total Budget	Amount per Funding Partner	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2						
Outcome 1. Strengthen the national vulnerability registration system (SIMAST) at the local level, by empowering local administrations to efficiently capture, register and update <u>all</u> local vulnerabilities (with a particular focus on gender equality, and, on the very short term, COVID-19 specific impact on the most vulnerable)												RRF Funded	Spain Funded
(TOTAL: 286,000 USD)												250,000	36,000
<u>Output 1:</u> Empowering local administration staff for SIMAST data-base start-up at the local level; for vulnerability date-base maintenance and updating	1.1. Assigned staff from 12 municipalities supported in implementing SIMAST, so as to ensure comprehensive mapping of local vulnerabilities (identification, registration and updating)		X	X	X	X	X	Local administration		Personnel	50,000	50,000	10,000
								Project partners		Trainings	50,000	40,000	
SDG 1; 5; 17 SDG Targets: 1.3; 1.4; 5.5; 17.18								UNDP experts					
	1.2. Disaggregated information from the database used for effective analysis of vulnerabilities and to guide the formulation of			X	X	X	X	Local administration		Consultancy and Staff	54,000	40,000	14,000
								Project partners					

	objectively prioritized local action							Project team					
	1.3. Transparent communication by local administrations to communities on beneficiary lists, followed by possible adjustment and corrections based on valid questions (or complaints) received from community members		X	X	X	X	X	Local administration Project partners UNDP		Tools and Equipment Travel and Workshops	10,000 22,000	10,000 10,000	12,000
	1.4. Installation of e-readers, computer equipment and software in 12 local administrations to strengthen and facilitate registration, analysis and information access		X	X	X	X	X	Local administration Project partners Project team		Equipment	100,000	100,000	
Outcome 2. Strengthen capacities of local administrations to integrate vulnerability data (SIMAST) and the corresponding formulation of response priorities in local action planning and implementation													
(TOTAL: 263,000 USD)											180,000	83,000	
<u>Output 2.</u> Integration of (gender sensitive) vulnerability considerations in local action planning SDG 1; 4; 10, 17	2.1. Train and coach local authorities to analyse data within their communities on the basis of SIMAST vulnerability criteria including gender-based indicators, and to prioritize response requirements accordingly , while also		X	X	X			Local administration Project partners UNDP		Experts Trainings	70,000 20,000	30,000 20,000	40,000

SDG Targets. 1,5; 10.2; 4.3; 17.18	ensuring transparency and community consultation in this prioritization and action planning											
	2.2. Organize local workshops, with the participation of communities and in particular vulnerable community members as well as local authorities' representatives, on prioritizing health, food insecurity, livelihood and poverty-related responses, on the basis of SIMAST data and analysis. Under the Spanish Government component, focus on COVID-19 specific impact response planning		X	X	X	X		Local administration Project partners Project team	Experts Workshops	50,000 20,000	30,000 20,000	20,000
	2.3. Provide continued guidance on how to strengthen the use of vulnerability data compiled through SIMAST for effective integration in local action frameworks, plans and budgeting, with participatory processes validating them				X	X	X	Local administration Project partners Project team	Consultants Equipment	20,000 10,000	20,000 10,000	
	2.4. Strengthen capacity for the regular monitoring and		X	X	X	X	X	Local administration	Workshops	33,000	10,000	23,000

	evaluation of vulnerability-focused actions undertaken, as well as for the regular updating of the local SIMAST data base							Project partners UNDP project experts and consultants		Equipment	40,000	40,000	
Outcome 3. Support to local initiatives that demonstrate effective integration of vulnerability data and response priorities and formulation, at the end of the project, or a national up-scaling initiative drawing on the evidence generated and the lessons learned from this project													
(TOTAL: 1,371,000 USD)												880,000	491,000
Output 3. Direct support to local actions in response to identified and objectively prioritized vulnerabilities (and specifically, under this project and with respect to the Spanish Government funded component in relation to COVID-19 socio-economic impact), and formulation of a national follow-up and up-scaling initiative SDG 1, 5, 8, 10; 11 SDG Targets: 1.3; 1.9; 5.5; 5.9; 8.2; 10.1.1; 10.4; 11.5;	3.1 Identify, based on the SIMAST data base and in consultation with the community, main beneficiaries and/or participants of local initiatives			X	X	X	X	Local administration Project partners Project team		Personnel Community workshops	20,000 30,000	20,000 30,000	
	3.2. Identify, prioritize, formulate and implement the projects best suited to mapped and analysed vulnerabilities (respectively in 12 and 5 localities) For the Spanish Government funded component, 3 micro-projects in 5 localities at about 30,000 \$ each For the RRF component, 3 micro-projects at			X	X	X	X	Local administration Project partners Project team		Local Projects (Spain) Local Projects (RRF)	445,000 630,000	30,000 630,000	415,000

	about 30,000\$ each in 7 localities)												
	3.3 Support for COVID-19 health response related activities provided to the 5 border zone localities, with the guidance – or through the participation - of the Health Committee of the Bi-National Commission			X	X			Local Administration Project Partners Bi-National Commission		Technical and Direct Support	64,000		64,000
	3.4 Support meetings with the project stakeholders on the benefits and opportunities for expanding the SIMAST tool in broader local action planning and prioritization, based upon lessons learnt from initiatives implemented under this project				X	X	X	Local administration Project partners	'	Workshops	20,000	20,000	
	3.5 Exchanges across municipalities to share, replicate and upscale best practices on 'localized' SIMAST and National Social Protections Policy measures			X	X	X	X	Local administration Project partners		Travel Transport	32,000	20,000	12,000
	3.5. Prepare concept and/or programme						X	Local administration		Consultant	30,000	30,000	

	document for the scaling up of this initiative. SIMAST System improvements. Webpage and/or app design for SIMAST data access.							Project partners		IT consultancy	100,000	100,000	
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Contribution to overall Operations, Logistics and General Management Costs													
(TOTAL: 330,000 USD)												190,000	140,000
Operations and Logistics												139,000	79,000
Audit												12,000	12,000
General Management Support (8%)												171,000	111,000
Un Secretariat Coordination Levy (1%)												8,000	8,000

GRAND TOTAL												RRF	Spain Budget
												2,250,000	1,500,000
												750,000	

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ¹	BASELINE		MILESTONES AND TARGETS					
				2021	2021	2021	2021	2022	2022
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Output 1. Empowering local administration staff for SIMAST data-base start-up at the local level; for vulnerability date-base maintenance and updating	1.1. Periodic update and upgrade of the database system to allow increased access to timely and accurate vulnerability information in selected municipalities/communes	0	2020		3	6	12	12	12
	1.2. Number of Focal points or designated units appointed in municipalities	0	2020	6	12	24	24	24	24
	1.3. Number of new households added to the SIMAST database	0	2020	0	5,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	30,000
	1.4. Updated SIMAST Protocol/SOP approved	0	2020	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1.5. Number of municipalities with operational and continuously updated vulnerability database	0	2020			3	6	9	12
	1.6. Number of local administrations provided e-readers and processing equipment installed to strengthen and facilitate registration, analysis and information access	0	2020	0	3	12	12	12	12
Output 2. Integration of (gender sensitive) vulnerability considerations in local action planning	2.1. Number of trainings organized for local administrations' staff with respect to SIMAST and its use	0	2020	0	4	8	12	12	12
	2.2. Number of representatives from the local authorities and other stakeholders use SIMAST data for assessing vulnerabilities	0	2020			4	12	12	12
	2.3. Number of most vulnerable community members (also related to the COVID-19 pandemic impact) identified and disaggregated by type of vulnerability, sex and age	0	2020		2,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
	2.4. Percentage of women identified among the most vulnerable, as part of the data in the overall SIMAST platform, in full understanding and recognition of the priority of the response in relation to gender inequalities	N.A.	2020		At least 50%	At least 50%	At least 50%	At least 50%	At least 50%

¹ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF COVID-19 indicators, as relevant. Due to the nature of the COVID-19 response work, quarterly milestones and targets are recommended. Monitoring will be conducted using the COVID-19 Monitoring Dashboard. Reporting will be streamlined into the COVID-19 reporting exercise (mini-ROAR and COVID-19 indicators.) No separate reporting will be required for rapid financing facility.

	2.5. Number of advocacy and training workshops with local administrations, local stakeholders and vulnerable communities	0	2020		2	4	4	8	8
Output 3 Direct support to local actions in response to identified and objectively prioritized vulnerabilities (and specifically, under this project and with respect to the Spanish Government funded component in relation to COVID-19 socio-economic impact), and formulation of a national follow-up and up-scaling initiative	3.1. Number of direct support initiatives planned and undertaken	0	2020			12	24	36	36
	3.2. Participatory assessments between community and local officials to assess relevance and impact of the interventions, and formulate recommendations for further strengthening of SIMAST data-base and vulnerability data integration in local action prioritization	0	2020		6	18	24	30	36
	3.3. A finalized Concept Note for the up-scaling of the initiative, in partnership with key Ministries	0	2020						1