

Low Emission Climate Resilient Development (LECRd)

MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY 2016 – 31 DECEMBER 2016

DRAFT SUBMITTED TO PROGRAMME COORDINATION UNIT

<p>Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Low Emission Climate Resilient Development (LECRd) Programme Number: 00088009 MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 00088009 	<p>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p><i>Maldives/Asia Pacific</i></p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 9: Enhanced capacities at national and local levels to support low carbon lifestyles, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction</p>
<p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNOPS, WHO, UN Women, FAO</p>	<p>Implementing Partners</p>
<p>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: \$9.2 million MPTF /JP Contribution⁴: US\$ 9.2 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> by Agency (if applicable) Agency Contribution by Agency (if applicable) Government Contribution (if applicable) Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable) <p>TOTAL: US\$ 9.2 million</p>	<p>Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration: <i>36 months</i></p> <p>Start Date⁵ <i>08.11.2013</i></p> <p>Original End Date⁶ <i>01.11.2016</i></p> <p>Current End date⁷(<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)</p>
<p>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i></p>	<p>Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name: Title: Participating Organization (Lead):

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁶ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁷ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

Email address:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Purpose

The programme will assist the Laamu Atoll and its islands to realize low emission and climate resilient development (LECRd). The programme seeks to mainstream LECRd issues into local level development planning and service delivery for greater community-level ownership and sustainability of programme benefits. Towards this objective, the programme will support local councils, civil society, private sector and other local stakeholders to establish platforms for stronger partnerships, improved coordination, and enhanced participation in local planning for LECRd; it will strengthen data and knowledge systems for LECRd; improve local level LECRd development planning and management of service delivery; and through a learning-by-doing approach establish early lessons and build demand for LECRd planning and management for replication and scaling-up.

The aim is that the local development plans will evolve from stand-alone action plans into more strategic and evidence-based instruments, which are climate smart and able to mobilize public and private investment. This programme will be closely linked to the existing national development planning cycle and will build capacity of local and national partners engaged in these local processes. The rationale being that lessons learned will be used to inform replication throughout the country and directly support the national agenda.

The Republic of Maldives is highly vulnerable to climate change due to its low-lying geography that makes it susceptible to flooding and inundation, and its dependence on economic activities that are sensitive to climate change, such as fishing and tourism. It is also highly dependent on imported fossil fuels for its energy supply and this represents a major source of greenhouse gas emissions for the country. Consequently, the Maldives has made significant commitments to the pursuit of a low emission climate resilient development agenda. However, ongoing decentralization reforms, fiscal crisis and low capacity at the sub-national level, mean that local planning is not reflective of national level commitments.

This programme responds to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework Outcome 9: “Enhanced capacities at national and local levels to support low carbon life-styles, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction” and builds on the comparative strengths of United Nations Organizations. The programme is innovative and represents a pioneering initiative of bringing together the wealth of diverse development-oriented expertise from these United Nations Organizations with equally diverse national and local partners to address this multi-faceted development challenge.

In pursuit of the core objective, the programme will achieve the following outputs:

Output 1: Partnership, coordination and participation platform for local LECRd planning and action is strengthened;

Output 2: Data and knowledge systems established or identified to support evidence-based planning and policy development for LECRd at the local level;

Output 3: Improved Local Level Planning and Management for LECRd;

Output 4: Practical local experience in LECRds interventions leads to learning and promotes replication

II. Results

UNDP

The work initiated and implemented during 2015 enabled the achievement of faster and more meaningful results during the first two quarters of 2016. This section will detail the key results that was achieved for this reporting period and will discuss how the relevant UNDP activities relevant activities contributed to the achievement of these results.

Result One: Revised National Local Development Planning Methodology adopted by the Local Government Authority.

One of the main results that was achieved during the reporting period was the **national adoption of the revised local development planning methodology** by the Local Government Authority (LGA) for the second planning cycle under the Act on the Decentralization of the Administrative Divisions of the Maldives (Law Number: 7/2010) (Commonly referred to as the Decentralization Act). The timing of the Programme favourably coincided with the second local planning cycle, and offered a unique opportunity to integrate principles of climate change adaptation, mitigation, disaster risk reduction, gender equality and other cross cutting issues into the planning methodology, templates and tools. The planning methodology which was used during the first cycle of planning excluded these critical elements which are required for a low-emission and climate resilient future. The lack of these elements in the planning methodology and guidelines presented a huge challenge for the programme, the local communities and the central government to achieve this development model, as the necessary vision, policies, strategies and resources were not adequately framed.

The central objective of the LECReD Programme concentrates on transitioning towards a low emission and climate resilient development future, through evidence based and climate smart local development plans and investment plans which can be used to mobilize private and public sector resources. In this regard, the revised planning methodology was developed within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and favors an inclusive and participatory approach to planning, while factoring in measures to address climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk reduction and gender equality. The revision of the existing planning methodology, including the revision of the planning templates, forms and processes, was critical to the achievement of this objective. UNDP supported the LGA to review and revise the planning methodology, templates and tools through the support of an International Planning Consultant and two National Planning Consultants. Further, a planning handbook and video was also produced in the local language to act as a guide for the council members and planners in each island as a step-by-step guide to develop their plans. Follow up interviews with local planners from Laamu confirmed that these tools were extremely useful in guiding them throughout the planning process.

It is observed that the institutional arrangement for the planning process greatly favoured the successful execution of the work. The two National Planning Consultants were placed within the Planning Department of the LGA to work with the LGA staff while following the technical guidance of the International Planning Consultant who was working remotely with frequent missions to the Maldives. The National Planning Consultants were also designated with cluster of islands (six each) with regular support missions to the field.

This institutional arrangement provided a more direct link with the LGA and the local Councils, and also facilitated in speeding up the process of methodology revision and adoption.

In addition to the direct programme interventions and activities to support the local development process, a number of other indirect support was provided to the councils and the LGA. These indirect support mainly focused on gathering evidence through assessments, preparing baselines, monitoring and evaluation plans, conducting surveys, facilitating community level consultations and dialogue and enhancing capacity and learning through trainings and study tours. The following paragraphs will look at this in more detail.

A key piece of assessment that was conducted to initiate the local development process was the ‘**Review of the National and Local level Institutional and Governance Arrangements and Legislative Frameworks**’ which was completed during the reporting period. The findings of this review provided significant insights for the LGA, the International and National Planning Consultants and the Council Planners in informing and understanding the existing laws, regulations, policies and institutional arrangements that would influence the governance systems related to environmental management, disaster risk reduction and low emission, climate resilient development. Further, the review provided insights into the overlapping mandates and roles of the relevant government ministries and authorities whilst highlighting the challenges faced by each organization, gaps in the governance system, as well as the opportunities to strengthen it. The review was also accompanied with a **Capacity Development Roadmap and advocacy materials and tools and recommendations** for capacity development that are necessary for climate resilient development.

UNDP further supported the establishment of a baseline for LECReD during the reporting period. The baseline would play a critical role in determining how much vulnerability has been reduced in Laamu Atoll as a result of direct programme interventions and other similar programmes. To do this, an inventory of all existing data was first compiled to identify the available information and also the gaps in data. A household survey was later commissioned to gather the missing information. Additionally, a **Vulnerability Reduction Assessment Methodology** was developed and analysis of the information collected from the household survey was started during the reporting period. The outcomes of these would provide useful information for the local councils and national level organizations to determine the levels of social and economic vulnerability as well as vulnerability to climate change which exists in the Atoll, and if any improvements are made through the programme or other efforts. The methodology can also be applied to other atolls and islands thus contributing towards replication.

Another key piece of assessment that was completed during the reporting period is the **Integrated Energy Resource Assessment**. Prior to this exercise, there was limited data specific to Laamu Atoll on energy sources, usage and patterns to inform the local development planning process. This assessment provided valuable information on the different types of energy being used in Laamu Atoll while also determining the various energy use patterns by end users including households, schools, government offices and the different economic sectors. Results from the assessment also highlighted specific renewable energy and energy efficiency opportunities available in key sectors of the Atoll. At the atoll and island level, this information will provide an evidence based foundation to develop proposals for renewable energy projects in addition to informing the local development planning process. It would further support the central government for the development of the energy sector and realization of national renewable energy targets.

A final assessment that was carried out during the current reporting period was the water audit which was completed in the final quarter of the year. The water audit mainly focused at identifying the consumption rate or demand for various water sources at a household level. It further estimated wastage of water at a household level through a household survey. Awareness materials on water security, usage, and water saving practices was developed based on the findings of this audit, and will be disseminated in 2017.

In addition to the above, UNDP also worked on speeding up the implementation of the **natural resource mapping** activity during this reporting period. The production of the land use maps and natural resource maps will support the local councils and service providers to identify data and data management needs to support LECReD planning and management. Whilst the National Geographic Information System (NGIS) will ultimately be based in the Maldives Land Survey Authority, the local councils will be able to utilize the resource maps with the training that will be conducted for the council members following the mapping process. It is expected that the mapping process will be completed in the second quarter of 2017, and necessary trainings to council staff held within the first two quarters of 2017.

Simultaneously with the natural resource mapping, efforts were also made to recruit a company or individual expert to process the satellite imagery of Laamu Atoll procured in 2015. However, due to the limited pools of global experts in this field that are available to carry out the assignment, the recruitment process took longer than anticipated, but, a suitable candidate was eventually identified during the reporting period. It is anticipated that the processing will be completed by May 2017.

The first local development plans produced under the Decentralization Act 2010 were reported to have been produced without much public consultation. Discussions with Council Members reveal that the entire process was carried out within a short time period, and by the Council Members and Staff, in order to meet a legislative deadline. As inclusivity and participatory process is central to achieving the goals of LECReD, a series of **Multi Sector Dialogues (MSDs)** was initiated at the First Laamu Climate Change Forum in 2015 and the second cycle of MSDs continued into the current reporting period. The second cycle saw a 20 percent increase in the total participation rate, and a 13 percent increase in female participation from the first cycle. A total of 95 participants joined in the island level MSDs out of which 31.5 percent were female. In the atoll level dialogue, a total of 38 participants (31.6 percent females) attended. The increase in participation is attributed to the change in the approach to invite participants. Rather than obtaining participant names from the local councils, the participants were pre-identified from other workshops and meetings and also through directly contacting government offices, Women's Development Committee's, Schools and local NGO's. This method of directly contacting participants is observed as more effective and also more engaging.

As the thematic areas water, energy and food security, waste management, education and public health were covered during the first cycle, the 2016 cycle focused on biodiversity conservation, economic development and employment generation. In contrast with the methodology applied earlier, UNDP collaborated with the Ministry of Economic Development and the Ministry of Environment and Energy to facilitate the island and atoll level discussions. This change in methodology proved to be better received by the local community and key stakeholders in the atoll. The sessions identified the main issues in each thematic area and also the required policy interventions to address these issues. The outputs of the MSDs were fed directly into the local development plans. Moreover, the discussions of these sessions also informed the small grants

component, the prioritization process for the climate financing and local development planning consultancy and the implementation of the solid waste management plans under stage two.

Even though a lot of discussions are raised during the MSDs and a lot of international best practices are provided as examples, the lack of practical know-how remains a key challenge in the Atoll similar to the rest of the country. It is therefore important to facilitate opportunities for learning and knowledge sharing at all possible levels. UNDP supported this through arranging an **International Study Tour to the Seychelles** during April 2016. The objective of this study tour was to observe and identify how other small island developing states addressed issues exacerbated by climate change through their local governance systems. While selecting participants, requests were made to favour civil servants over political appointees in order to ensure knowledge retention within the council structures. Special requests were also made to give opportunity for female council staff. In this regard, a female Planning Staff from the Local Government Authority and a female Statistical Officer from the Atoll Council were included in the delegation. A total of 17 participants travelled to Seychelles on this study tour, out of which 3 were female.

As a measure to ensure enhanced learning through the study tour, participants were asked to carry out an Institutional Audit of their respective Councils. These Audits looked at a given environmental problem for a specific island, and identified the current and future management environments (for the local councils), the challenges they faced and opportunities available to respond to this issue. A pre-departure workshop was conducted to present the Institutional Audits prepared by the participants. Through conducting this exercise, participants were required to think about pertaining environmental issues, and the strengths and weaknesses of the local councils, which prepared them for the study tour.

In the Seychelles, participants were exposed to various management strategies employed by local councils in the Seychelles in addition to ongoing UNDP projects on renewable energy, waste management, water conservation, and managing marine reserves through presentations, demonstrations, site visits and interviews with the local beneficiaries. The study tour helped Council Members and Planners from Laamu Atoll to identify strategies, projects and programmes that could be adopted and replicated in their respective islands, through their local development plans, the small grants programme or through other means of funding. For example, participants identified the importance of including policies to develop management plans for marine parks within their local development plans. Further, it is expected that the learnings from the sessions and site visits on waste management systems would facilitate cooperation while implementing stage two of the programme.

A key challenge that would face the local councils in implementing their local development plans is finding means to finance the plans. Even though the Decentralization Act calls for both administrative and fiscal decentralization, due to the infancy of the governance structure, economic situation of the country and limitations in resources, financial decentralization has not been adopted by the country. All matters relating to the government budget and finance is centralized in the capital island, with heavy control measures in place. As expected this resulted in reluctance by the councils to prepare their five year plans. In response to this, UNDP supported the facilitation of multiple workshops to explore various methods of revenue generation within the existing legislative frameworks. Specifically, the workshops looked at different types of funding available to finance the plans, including public private partnership models, crowdfunding, grants and funding through local and international investors. Discussions were conducted to explore the various

sources of funding available both in the short and long term, and further, discussions were held on revenue generation and overcoming existing barriers.

In addition to the workshops, UNDP further supported the process through analyzing the various funding streams available to implement the local development plans within the existing legal and administrative frameworks, primarily through identifying the various options and opportunities for climate financing, analyzing the cost benefits of the different funds available and the synergies between the key sectors. Furthermore, the existing Laamu Development Trust Fund, which is currently administered by the Atoll Council, was reviewed to identify measures to link it with LECReD principles, and make the concept stronger.

UNDP also worked towards enhancing local and national capacities for LECReD and local development planning. During this reporting period, all island councils in Laamu atoll were trained on forecasting for possible future climate scenarios and structure their local plans accordingly. Additionally, council planners were educated about the relevance of climate change impacts on local planning and the importance of the natural ecosystems in sustaining their communities and livelihoods.

At the time of reporting, 7 Island Development Plans and the Atoll Development Plan have been finalized and forwarded to the LGA.

Result Two: Successful completion of the School Solar Panel Project

Much of the programme focuses mainly on soft components and activities or inputs that would not yield immediate and visible results. One of the biggest challenges faced by the Programme is, therefore, demonstrating the benefits of shifting towards a low emission, climate resilient future. The ‘no-regrets’ actions falling under Output 4 of the Programme has been designed to address this issue. Under this Output, UNDP conducted a **Rapid Assessment on the feasibility of installing solar panels on school rooftops** in late 2015. This assessment provided valuable data on availability of roof space, relative strength, inclination, usage of energy fixtures and appliances, energy saving opportunities, grid connection and design concept for the PV systems.

Schools were identified as the direct beneficiaries for the activity through the Programme Board Meeting and through consultations with the community members on the justification that they represent an impartial and shared space which exists in each community. The benefits of reducing electricity consumption within these schools would be shared equally among the community. Furthermore, schools presented a good opportunity for demonstration and learning.

The installation work for the Solar Panels and the training component under the activity was completed during the reporting period. The trainings looked at the operation and maintenance of the solar panels and were given to the council staff and the employees of the Fenaka Island and Regional Offices (Utility Company). The objective of these trainings is to contribute towards building the national capacities at the local and national level and contribute towards Outcome One of the programme.

The Energy Resource Assessment mentioned earlier in this report would provide useful information and data to the trained Fenaka Staff to undertake their responsibilities and also for any future similar or scaling up projects.

Result Three: Successful implementation of the Small Grants Component

The Small Grants Scheme of the LECReD Programme was initiated during 2015 to provide enabling grants to the community to undertake small scale projects falling in line with the LECReD principles. This activity also falls under Output 4 of the programme, which includes providing more tangible and visible support to the atoll to work towards low-emission and climate resilient development.

Despite the contracts being signed in 2015, majority of the grants started moving during early 2016. Impressive and immediate results were seen in certain islands shortly after the disbursement. An excellent example of this is the “My Maamendhoo – Clean Maamendhoo” project managed by the Laamu Maamendhoo Council. Information gathered from interviews with the Council Members and observations from the monitoring trips show how the Council has utilized learnings from different UNDP programmatic interventions to design and implement the “My Maamendhoo – Clean Maamendhoo” project. For example, the Council Members had collated the learnings from the study tour on waste management best practices (conducted in 2015) and the knowledge gained from the MSDs to develop the project proposal for the Small Grants Scheme. Similarly, the Council reports to have borrowed concepts of ‘participatory planning’ and ‘community level consultations’ from LECReD to get the buy-in from different stakeholders within their own community. Additionally, they report to have used the skills they gained from the conflict mediation, negotiation and consensus building from the training conducted by UNDP in 2015 in managing these stakeholder discussions.

Despite the successful implementation process of this project, there are some challenges that are to be noted. The lack of capacity in project implementation in the island council, prevented a smooth and timely implementation process. To address this issue, workshops on Project Management was conducted for the grantees. Moreover obtaining local contractors and the frequently varying cost of construction further hindered the timeline of the project. Overcoming the challenges was further worsened by the fact that obtaining regular progress reports which was required for the monitoring and providing guidance on a timely basis from the grantees, was difficult.

The “My Maamendhoo – Clean Maamendhoo” project demonstrates how different programmatic inputs have contributed towards the development and successful implementation of a community led project to realize low-emission and climate resilient development.

Another excellent example of a successful small grant is the Laamu Maavah H2O project. The project utilizes a similar approach as L. Maamendhoo in that the project links with the UNOPS community rainwater harvesting tank project conducted under LECReD. This linkages demonstrated effective synergies within the LECReD Programme and between two agencies. Once completed, the H2O project will provide a complete solution to the water shortage problem faced by the community during the dry season.

Similar to their neighbour, Laamu Maavah also faced the same challenges of obtaining local contractors for construction. Furthermore, the councils being government entities, they are required to follow a lengthy procurement process contributing to the difficulty in the timely completion of the project.

The second cycle of the Small Grants Scheme was rolled out during quarter one and two of the year. It was observed that the second cycle attracted more participation from the community, a good indicator of the acceptance of the first cycle of grants. There was a 73 percent increase in the number of concepts submitted and a 103 percent increase in participation in the outreach programme as compared to the first cycle. Female participation was also noted to increase by 106 percent.

Similarly, significant improvement in the content and quality of the concepts submitted was also noted. Clear linkages with the rest of the programmatic activities were observed. These improvements can be attributed to the continuous engagement UNDP has had with the community through different initiatives to improve community knowledge and understanding on climate change and related issues. For example, a concept titled “Sustainable Green Recreational Hall” was submitted by Maamendhoo School - a community school that was not selected under the UNDP School Solar Panel Project. The project aims to provide an environmentally friendly and safe recreational hall for the students while generating an income. The system which is proposed to be maintained by collaboration between different committees/associations (including the School’s Environment Club) which would foster learning and good environmental practices. The project would benefit from the Energy Resource Assessments and also the trainings that would be conducted under the schools solar panel project undertaken by UNDP.

Additionally, the diversity of the concept topics was also noted. Areas in which concepts submitted include; business and innovation, coastal bio-shield/tree planting/reef protection, disaster risk reduction, fisheries, hydroponics/auto pot farming, renewable energy, mangroves and natural resource conservation, organic farming, street lighting, waste management and behavioral change, innovative and sustainable organic farming.

To offer additional support to the grantees, a three day training on Project Management was conducted and a guidance booklet was developed in the local language. Evaluations conducted following the Project Management workshop revealed that the participants gained useful insights and knowledge on project management, proposal development, financial management, risk management, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting, among other things. A lot of participants also noted that the workshop would have been more useful if it was conducted in the early stages of the grant cycle.

A total of seven new grants were contracted during the second cycle, and the funds disbursed during quarter four of the reporting period.

Challenges and Lessons Learnt

UNDP faced similar challenges in programme implementation as the previous year.

A persistent challenge facing implementation is the difficulty in recruiting competent local individuals and firms to undertake the activities. Considerable amount of time was spent on the recruitment process as

candidates with the right set of qualification and experience was not attracted to the advertisements. Moreover, once contracted, delays from the consultant's side in meeting deliverables also caused a lot of delays in programme implementation. As many of the activities are sequenced in a manner that the output of one activity feeds into the following activity, a delay in any deliverable cause interruptions in other activities.

Challenges were also faced in getting local participation in workshops or trainings. All the local councils constantly stress their human resource limitations, and the difficulties they face by having one or few individuals engaged in almost all activities. The increased frequency of trainings are said to cause challenges in undertaking their original responsibilities. Usually, workshops require the council members or civil servants to be away from their island for two to three working days, which has been quoted as a major reason why participation is low. Sharing the training calendar with the council members at the beginning of the year was found to be a useful method of getting more participation as this allowed for council staff to organize and plan their commitments around the training schedule.

On a similar note, UNDP continued to face difficulties in getting female participation in workshops and trainings. Participants usually quote family and other domestic responsibilities as the main reasons inhibiting them to travel to another island for training. As much as possible, every effort has been taken to ensure that female participants are able to join in the activities. For example, island level MSDs were conducted in clusters and within a single day so that the participants do not have to spend the night in nearby island. This method has proved to be more effective, as the island level MSDs had a 13 percent increase in female participant rate as compared to the previous cycle. Another example would be the participation of females in the international study tour to Seychelles. Special requests were made to include women in the delegation, however, out of 17 participants, only three were female.

Although all workshops were well received, the number of participants attending the workshop were not up to the expected level. This may be due to the fact that LECReD Programme is a multi-agency programme and basically it is the same personnel from the beneficiaries' side that are involved with the LECReD activities of all agency. This, coupled with the fact that they have their routine work, resulted in constraint of not enough absorption of the knowledge induced for the project implementation.

From the small grants component, a main challenge that was noted is the constraints faced by government entities in carrying out procurement work under the National Financial Laws. Several beneficiaries expressed this constraint as a major difficulty in adhering to the project time line. Given that the majority of the grantees were the local councils, they are legally required to adhere to the national financial laws and the administrative guidelines, resulting in delays in implementation. For example, four councils received grants during the first cycle to establish waste management centers. All four councils reported to have faced challenges in selecting a suitable contractor within the allocated budget and delays in implementation due to the stringent procurement procedures of the government. Another challenge reported by the grantees is the limited pool of contractors and suppliers within the Atoll. Councils also noted the difficulty in obtaining the required approvals and permits from the relevant government entities through the formal channels and the limitations of human resources within the council as barriers to implementation. These challenges combined presented a number of challenges to the councils and other grantees to stick to the project timelines resulting in delays and ultimate extension of the contracts by additional three months to complete the work.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP**

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome: Enhanced capacities at national and local levels to support low carbon lifestyles, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1: <i>Percentage reduction in Carbon emission in atolls and islands in Laamu Atoll</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0%</p> <p>Target: tbd%</p>	Not applicable for the reporting period		Generation and Fuel Consumption Records
<p>Outcome Indicator 2: <i>Percentage of atoll and island councils in Laamu undertaking low emission climate resilient development planning</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0%</p> <p>Target: 100%</p>	Not applicable for the reporting period		Council minutes, Atoll and island 5 year development / action plans, yearly budgeting
<p>Output 1 Partnership, coordination and participation platform for local LECReD planning and action is established</p> <p>Indicator 1.1 <i>Progress towards establishing the platform</i></p> <p>Baseline: no platform</p> <p>Target: 1) LWG convened by Feb 2014; 2) CSES published on website by April 2014; 3) CC Forum by Dec 2014 and each year; 4) 20% increase in participation in CC Forum each year</p> <p>Indicator 1.2 <i>Proportion of local people surveyed that indicated LECReD planning is inclusive</i></p> <p>Baseline: tbd</p> <p>Target: tbd</p> <p>Indicator 1.3 <i>Proportion of women and youth and female-headed households in targeted islands receiving training and support on reducing carbon emissions and building resilience to</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Fully achieved: IWGs established in all 12 islands and LWG formed. 2) Partially achieved: CSES completed and shared with PCU to publish on website once it is developed. 3) Fully achieved: Three Climate Change Forums held between 2015 – 2016. 4) Not achieved: A total of 120 participants were engaged in the third LCCF. 	4. The target of 20% increase in participation in the LCCF was not met due to the limitations of accommodation and other logistical services available in the island. A total of xx people were invited to the third forum, including a Council Member from all Atoll Councils of the country. However, due to various reasons, only xx participated.	Programme Monitoring Reports, Annual Review Report, LCCF reports
	Not applicable for this reporting period	[insert text]	Public Perception Survey
	[insert text]	[insert text]	Training evaluation reports, programme monitoring reports, mission reports, annual review report

<p><i>climate change</i></p> <p>Baseline: tbd</p> <p>Target: tbd</p>			
<p>Output 2 Data and knowledge systems established or identified to support evidence-based planning and policy development for LECReD at the local level</p> <p>Indicator 2.1 <i>Data management system established</i></p> <p>Baseline: No data management system</p> <p>Target: Fully operational data management system by end of 2015</p> <p>Indicator 2.2 <i>Proportion of stakeholders identified in DMTP trained in utilization of climate data</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0%</p> <p>Target: 85%</p> <p>Indicator 2.3 <i>Number of inhabited islands in Laamu which have Climate Profiles</i></p> <p>Baseline: Atoll and island level climate change profiles does not exist</p> <p>Target: Atoll-wide and separate island profiles prepared by end of Q1 2015</p>	Not applicable for the reporting period		
	None	[insert text]	Training evaluation reports, annual review reports, mission reports
	Target not achieved	The activity has been advertised thrice, and a suitable candidate was only contracted during quarter four of the reporting period. The work is currently ongoing and the climate profile for the atoll will be finalized in February 2017.	
<p>Output 3 Improved Local Level Planning and Management for LECReD</p> <p>Indicator 3.1 <i>Local LECReD Planning Guidelines and tools include age and gender specific references.</i></p> <p>Baseline: Guidelines and tools do not exist</p> <p>Target: All guidelines and tools include age and gender specific references</p> <p>Indicator 3.2 <i>Proportion of targeted persons identified in CDAP is trained.</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0%</p> <p>Target: 85%</p> <p>Indicator 3.3 <i>New 5 year atoll and island level development plan (2016 – 2020) reflects LECReD principles</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: One atoll plan, 12 island plans by end of</p>	Target fully achieved: National Planning Methodology and tools have been revised	[insert text]	Published planning guidelines and tools
	Activity not started	[insert text]	Training evaluation reports, Annual review reports
	Partially met: Planning process has been initiated. Final Plans prepared and submitted by 7 island councils and the atoll council		Atoll and island development plans, Narrative report.

2015			
<p>Output 4 Practical local experience in LECReDs interventions leads to learning and promotes replication</p> <p>Indicator 4.1 <i>Laamu Atoll LECReD small grants scheme operational</i></p> <p>Baseline: Laamu Atoll LECReD small grants scheme Target: Operational by end of 2016</p>	<p>Target fully achieved: Successful grantees identified and awarded for Cycle One. Seven grant agreements signed in quarter four of the reporting period as part of Cycle Two.</p>		Narrative Reports
<p>Indicator 4.2 <i>Number of "no-regret" projects implemented</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target by 2016: 2 in energy sector 2 in water sector 1 in WM sector 1 in Health sector</p>	<p>Target fully achieved: Harbour lights project completed in 2015 and the School Solar Panel Project completed in 2016.</p>		<p>Final report of the School Solar Panel Project.</p> <p>Narrative Reports.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.3 <i>Number of lessons learned produced for specific audience and disseminated</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1 lesson learned product by end of 2014, 1 in 2015, 2 in 2016</p>	<p>Target fully achieved: A video documentary on local development planning produced and shared with all island and atoll councils nationwide to support the second local development planning cycle (2016)</p> <p>Video documentary on climate change and local development planning produced (2016)</p> <p>Video documentaries on Study Tours on Good Agricultural practices (2015) and Local Governance (Seychelles) (2016) prepared.</p>		Video documentaries.

iii) A Specific Story

The issue of waste management has been a common topic discussed by the beneficiaries during the workshops and other LECReD activities which has led to the conclusion that waste management is the biggest concern for the communities. Yet, it is one of the issues a permanent solutions need to be found.

The situation is no different to the island of Maamendhoo of a residence population of over 1200 people. The absence of a proper waste management system with a high density of population imposed health risks to the community and harm to the environment thus affecting the overall development of the island.

With the help of the LECReD Small grants the council of Lamu Maamendhoo was able to obtain funding for the establishment of a waste management center and carry out the other necessary activities such as household surveys and awareness programmes for waste segregation and proper waste management.

The establishment of the waste management facility is almost complete and the community has already started segregating waste and is also in agreement to pay a fee for the collection of garbage from the households which will contribute to the sustainability of the waste management center. Although the waste management center is not fully completed, the waste is already dumped into segregated areas thus implementing the good practice prior to establishing the full waste management system.



Furthermore Maamendhoo has started sharing their knowledge and experience in establishing the island waste management system with other islands such as Maavah, Hithadhoo and Kunahandhoo to help and guide them in working towards the same.

The island council which is the implementing agency of the project has built partnership with other stakeholders such as Six Senses Resort which will provide further input to the project, in kind. This will facilitate a more successful completion of the project for the island of Maamnedhoo.

Having stated that, the grantee had faced several challenges in implementing their waste management project which recurs with other similar projects the other islands had undertaken. The overall cost of building a waste management is high. One of the main reasons for this is the cost of transport of construction material to the site and also the lack of availability of local contractors in the communities.

Furthermore, cost and maintenance of machinery for the management of recyclable waste can be high as well. This included incinerators, can compactors and glass crushers. In order to obtain these, the island of Maamendhoo had made partnership with the adjoining resort. However, managing the fuel for such machinery and manning the equipment in a sustainable manner will remain a challenge to the community.

Although the perishable waste is used for composting, it takes a relatively long period to produce a yield and requires constant care in order to produce compost. This again would impose the challenge of space time in a small island such as Maamendhoo.

The second stage of LECReD Programme addresses on providing a complete solution to the waste management faced by the Laamu Atoll. In this regard a thorough study was conducted on the remaining requirement of the waste management of the atoll, including what requires to be done to integrate the waste management system of the atoll with the national waste management plan.

The island of Maamendhoo had shown drastic improvement in the management of waste in the island. Earlier the waste was dumped into a large pit and was not segregated which imposed different risks to the community. However with the help of the LECReD small grant, the community will be able to manage the waste produced by the island which has already shown positive results.