



Canada



## 6th Project Board Meeting

July 7th, 2021

**Meeting began at 10:05 am**

### MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE

Forty-four (44) members attended the Project Board Meeting virtually. Present during the meeting were representatives from each beneficiary country except Antigua and Barbuda, as well as implementing partners; supporting agencies, donors and other colleagues from UNDP Country Offices.

Please see Annex 1 for the full list of participants.

### WELCOME

The welcome remarks were given by the Chair, Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean Mr. Ugo Blanco.

He stated the objectives of the meeting were:

- to provide an update on the implementation of the project activities
- to share the priorities for the remainder of the year, Q3 and Q4
- for the Board to approve the updated budgets

Mr. Blanco welcomed everyone to the meeting. He noted the project was a flagship one in the Caribbean not only for its content but for its partnerships, the impact on the ground and the way it was managed. For example, they were trying to replicate the online monitoring tool in UNDP for other projects.



Canada



He stated it was good to have projects like EnGenDER pioneering and being a champion in many aspects. He encouraged the Board to be proud of the management response the partners and donors were able to coordinate to the very rapidly evolving environment.

The high level of flexibility and adaptability of the teams including the government partners had ensured the project was able to adapt and to respond to the changing needs of the beneficiaries who they served. This was admirable within the context of the countries and their priorities ensuring that all relevant initiatives were put in place to achieve the impact and the project results.

It was often said they were too rigid and he believed EnGenDER was a good example of how they were able to take the priorities into consideration yet adapt to a change in environment.

One of the most important elements of EnGenDER was the interagency nature and approach to deliver and how each agency added value. It must be recognized that this type modality required a lot of cooperation and it was great they were having conversations to ensure they could work together in the best possible manner.

He took the opportunity to thank the partners UN Women, CDEMA and WFP for their commitment and efforts to ensure the high quality of the delivery of the programme results despite the challenges. He praised their dedication to the coordination, reporting to the PMU and teams and their great attitude and willingness to make the project work.

He noted EnGenDER had become a key platform in the region to support countries in their efforts towards the systemic inclusion of gender mainstreaming approaches into climate policy and action in the region. An example of this was the upcoming nationally determined contributions, gender and climate change training that will be launched on July 15<sup>th</sup>. They will identify cases studies, best practices and lessons learned, facilitate regional dialogue and exchange between the 9 participating countries. This was important to elevate the Caribbean's experience with the integration of gender into climate change to the global dialogue of COP 2016.

Mr. Blanco acknowledged the mainstreaming gender policy for the disaster international recovery policy which was the result of coordinated efforts of a number of stakeholders. EnGenDER showed the unique ability to catalyze this dialogue among various ministries and



Canada



agencies for a gender spectrum, environment, climate change, energy and disaster response for the formulization of concrete polices and implementation of actions.

An example of this would be the work EnGenDER was doing to accelerate the closure of the Climate Financing Document and the application of concrete tools such as the OCF which aimed at increasing national resilience for the most vulnerable.

He thanked the team for the results achieved so far and the progress made with USD 4 million delivered in 1.5 years in the context of the COVID- 19 pandemic and the competing national priorities. Finally, he thanked the UNDP Country Offices working hard to deliver the project. He closed by wishing the Board a very fruitful and action-oriented conversation.

## **REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM THE LAST PROJECT BOARD MEETING**

Mr. Massimiliano Tozzi, Project Manager, EnGenDER, indicated the minutes were circulated widely via email and reviewed by each country and they were changes that were yet to be made.

Mr. Tozzi opened the floor for any additional comments or adjustments that needed to be made to the minutes.

Anna Williams noted her name was excluded from the minutes and he assured her this would be rectified.

The minutes were approved by Jairo Valverde- Resident Representative, UNDP Guyana and Suriname and seconded by Mrs. Gina Griffith, Legal Advisor NIMOS.

## **PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ENGENDER AND UPDATED WORK PLANS.**

### **Project Management Update- Sherri Frederick, Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst**

Ms. Frederick greeted the Board and stated the PMU's presentation would give:

- Highlights for the period January to July 2021



- Highlights of the monitoring and reporting activities from the inception of the project as well as the current period showcasing how they were progressing towards their impact
- Marium Alleyne would present on the Climate Change Portfolio
- Meshia Clarke would present on the Gender and Strategic Engagement as well as highlighting the Communications and Visibility.
- Ms. Frederick would return to present on the budget delivery

She took the opportunity to mention the PMU's key support in the other countries with the national activities.

- Dr. Kurt Prospere in SLU
- Ms. Shanna Prevost in DOM
- Mr. Delvin Mason in GRN

### *Gender Highlights Q1 and Q2*

- Facilitating the adoption of evidenced based approaches to Gender Based Climate Resilience and Disaster Recovery Policy and Actions - Addressing the targeted needs of women, girls, elderly, persons with disabilities, indigenous populations and other vulnerable groups
- Accelerating the closure of the existing climate financing gaps, contributing to increased national resilience targeted at the most vulnerable populations
- Formulating inclusive recovery preparedness tools that enabled the most efficient and effective recovery processes, and the deployment of resources at the regional and national level
- USD \$ 1.7m delivered across 9 countries
- USD \$4.8m Annual Work Plan
- Procurement for Mid-Term Evaluation
- Adaptive Management across IPs and COs – Collaborative coordination, Review of mediums for trainings, Acceleration packages

### *Monitoring and Reporting Q1 and Q2 2021*



Canada



World Food Programme



These were key to the project as it made the PMU aware of the movement of the project and if they were meeting targets.

### 2021 Reporting

- Monthly bulletins
- Q1 2021 Quarterly report
- Annual Report 2020

### Progress Towards Impact

- Training on Reporting – Progress toward results and impact

Showing relationship to impact; reporting to tell the story (communications); verification of results support (internal)

### 2021 Monitoring

- Results Meetings with COs and IPs – Review of workplans
- Country updates

### M&E 2021

- Validation of activities and verification documents
- Independent mid-term evaluation

### *Mid Term Evaluation*

#### Evaluating Progress Towards Impact

- Review the status of the outcomes (both positive and negative);
- Review and assess the project's partnerships with stakeholders;
- Review and assess the project's interventions as it relates to the its guidance documents
- Review current Monitoring Tools, Reporting Templates
- Assess how the project has targeted and met (will meet) current beneficiary needs
- Assess the adaptation to the external environment



Canada



World Food Programme



- Identify any amendments in process, activities and reporting necessary and provide recommendations on best practices – will be basis for changes to interventions

#### Criteria- international evaluation criteria

- Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability. The PMU included Gender Equality what is known as a Gen 3 Project which is heavily focused on gender responsiveness, gender mainstreaming and ensuring gender is captured at every level of the project.

#### Timelines

- August- Inception Report
- August- Preliminary Findings
- September- Draft Evaluation Report
- October- Evaluation Report

#### *Highlights: EnGenDER Outcome Map*

The map was to showcase how they were moving towards their theory of change. Improving climate resilience for women, girls and key vulnerable populations as indicated in their Project Document. Achieving the targets within the outputs and outcomes was how they moved towards the impact they would like to create and their theory of change.

- Outcome 1111- Technical support provided on gender equality policy mainstreaming to agencies implementing the NAPs and NAMAs. Ensuring all the coordination bodies and disaster preparedness and recovery departments, sustainable departments, departments relating to climate change were including gender analysis in their decision-making systems.
- In doing this they had two output roads, Output 1111 and Output 1112 and two direct targets to achieving or reaching the outcome.

#### Targets:

- To have a number of countries with investment and development plans
- % Of the targeted groups with increased capacity for gender equality analysis



- Gender mainstreaming training
- Sector level adaptation plan- SASAPs

### Outcome Results

- 2 countries with development and investment plans
- 84 % women in targeted groups with increased capacity for gender equality analysis
- They will try to reach the target by the end of the year and they have two of the 7 adaptation plans completed.
- They have 2 gender mainstreaming trainings schedule for this year

Output 1112- Gender-responsive and inclusive NAP and NAMA priority interventions implemented in target sectors.

This output speaks to implementation of those plans, this is very significant for them because this was where they directly impacted on beneficiaries by implementing the plans and to this date, they had 2 of those plans under implementation.

Outcome 1120- Improve indicator scores as they related to the national recovery capacities. In achieving that they use outputs 1121, 1122 and 1123. Those were the CDEMA based activities as well as the gender inequality studies which looked at cost of inaction and other related things.

### Results

- 18/30 stakeholder consultations
- 9/18 completed gender inequality risk reports completed
- Update of national model recovery framework 50% completed and adopted into 5 pilot countries
- 3/6 national recovery capacity assessments completed. Another 3 commenced.



Outcome 1200- Percentage of decision makers demonstrating change in knowledge, attitude and behaviour.

Output 1211 -Technical assistance provided for gender responsive behavioural analysis of national climate change and DRR coordinating bodies.

#### Results

- A decision-making tool- increase capacity that was gender inclusive and responsive
- Behaviour Change Strategies. To have these strategies and actions in place to ensure there is an automatic process within the decision making systems for them to include gender responsiveness and ensure the plans and policies were directly addressed to the most vulnerable.

#### **Activities – Climate Change Portfolio- Marium Alleyne, Technical Specialist Climate Change**

The activities under the Climate Change Portfolio were specifically designed and adapted to directly contribute to the greatest benefits of the most vulnerable populations.

The presentation showed how the Climate Change Portfolio was contributing to the Road to Impact and how the activities were integrated to support project outputs and outcomes.

The Gender- based Climate Resilience Analysis highlighted key gaps which the development of the GRB SASAPs were now addressing. This provided an endorsed list of adaptation options that catered to the needs of the most vulnerable which can be used to secure funding for the implementation. Through activity 1112.1 implementation of SASAPs the concrete and direct benefits of EnGenDER will be experienced on the ground and its impact will be sustainable in the future.

Increasing the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable populations was supported by the Climate Financing that can be leveraged. The OCF served as a launching pad for beneficiary countries to progress towards that goal.





### *Gender Based Climate Resilience Analysis*

This officially concluded on May 30<sup>th</sup> 2021. Of the 300 + stakeholders who attended the presentation of findings for the specific countries:

- 87% indicated the outputs would be of value to their line of work
- 100 % indicated the usefulness of the information that would feed into policy support activities

The evidence-based approaches and the GRB analysis had supported other development partner agencies in the project development initiative and would validate and guide actions towards the most vulnerable populations.

The progress of various countries on the development of the Gender Responsive Budgeted Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans were at various stages.

- SVG completed their GRB SASAP
- SLU completed a GRB Project Proposal for the inclusive aquaponics of a resilient SLU. It focused on women and youth farmers and farmers with disabilities. It was also focused on food security and increased self-sufficiency, livelihood enhancement and income generating opportunities.

Continued collaborative and engagement will contribute to the successful conclusions of all GRB SASAPs. GRN and BLZ at 70 % were demonstrating significant progress.

The implementation of the GRB SASAPs were in the next phase of the process. The GRP SASAPs were a critical prerequisite which will serve to support the implementation of the plans in the next phase.

Activity 1112.1- Implementation. These propose actions, helped to ensure that countries preparation and response to climate change was targeted in a way that will minimize negative impacts of climate change on areas of the population with specific needs as well as the entire



population. It will also serve to provide essential guidance and concrete actions supported and implemented with the focus on targeted results and robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks. This was to ensure the gender responsive meter of implementation.

#### *Offer of Complimentary Funding*

- ANB and SLU made strides in implementation supporting different types of gender assessments that directly support the existing applications of a greater pool of climate financing.
- BLZ followed closely with steady progress.
- SVG had experienced challenges external to the project but were in the process of reorganizing and adjusting to facilitate progress.
- GRN and JAM were the newcomers and were actively in the planning phase.

#### **Gender and Strategic Engagements- Meshia Clarke, Technical Specialist Gender Equality**

Supporting the progress to implementation were the gender strategic engagements. At the forefront of this was the Gender Nationally Determined Contributions and Climate Change Capacity Building Support Initiatives.

The training clinic was the first component of this capacity building support initiative and will see over 40 practitioners enhancing their technical competencies in the mainstreaming of agenda across the various processes and sectors related to climate change.

The clinics will do so by providing practitioners with practical recommendations on how this can be achieved through the conduct of similar processes across different countries. It was also expected to support and promote south/south cooperation, resulting in the sharing of information, best practices and key lessons learned. This will help to inform gender responsive climate change efforts and present recommendations to present key challenges and barriers.



The 2<sup>nd</sup> Component is the development of the NDC Gender Best Practice Tool Kit for the Caribbean Region and the training clinics provide the vehicle for which this documentation of case studies will be featured.

The final component was the development of a technical paper on Gender Responsive Climate Change Action in SIDS. The technical paper was being prepared on behalf of the alliance of SIDS and will be presented at the upcoming COP 26 conference in Glasgow Scotland. The technical paper supported small island states like those within the Caribbean being brought to the centre of the global conversation on gender mainstreaming and climate change actions. This was in the formulation of COP messaging and the negotiation position thereafter for this grouping.

The funding support provided by EnGenDER had always supported 100% completion of the NDC Gender Mainstreaming Roadmaps for both DOM and SVG. This supported the number of coordination bodies systematically including a gender analysis within their decision-making processes as the roadmap provided these substantive ministries and departments with a critical support tool for them to follow.

The funding support provided by EnGenDER had also contributed to the number of countries with data informed investment plans through the completion of the NDC private sector scoping study for SVG. They reached 45% completion with the execution of this activity. This will result in the development of a Bankable Investment Case Study that was gender informed.

### *Gender Responsive Behavioural Change*

Also supporting the implementation of actions towards Gender Responsive Behavioural Change was the Behavioural Change Gap Analysis (BCGA). Building on the recommendations to improve national capacity and gender responsiveness as an output of the KABP study.

The BCGA utilizes a combination approach analysis which incorporates the use of primary and secondary data as part of its methodology to create a regional guidance framework action plan. This will provide countries with a guide and tool kit of communication recommendations that can be easily employed at the national level in the execution of their country specific



communication strategies and action plans to support a shift in behaviours which would allow for gender-responsive decision making.

Communications and visibility remained a high priority for the PMU and by extension the EnGenDER Project. Emphasis was given to the coordination of a number of strategic events tied to core activities of the project.

Of the 11 validation workshops and presentation of findings for this year over 300 stakeholders participated. From this the PMU supported the development of specific social media messages which were created around each of the 7 country specific presentations of findings conducted and posted on the UNDP social media platforms.

#### *Monitoring and Communications Training*

Emphasis was placed on communications for reporting, impact and visibility. Partners, country offices and national focal points were all provided this level of support and access to case studies to better inform communication efforts leading to a more impactful and human story telling approach. Highlighting this would be the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the EnGenDER Newsletter where 9 article submissions were received which would help to tell the human impact story of how the EnGenDER project and its activities were currently supporting gender responsive climate change and disaster recovery efforts across the 9 EnGenDER countries.

#### **Budget Update – Sherri Frederick**

The June 2021 average across all countries and implementing partners was close to 40 %. With the activities planned they expected it would come to 50% by the end of July.

This was based on:

- The work of the SASAP
- The start of some proposals under the OCF
- The COVID response activities in Guyana
- The finalization of cost of inaction studies



- The consultant updating of the MNRF

There was USD 1.7 million in total for delivery they broke it down across implementing partners:

- UNDP- 43%
- CDEMA- 21%
- UNW- 33%
- WFP- 26%

They were working on adjusting the work plans to allow for them to make 100% delivery as well as some acceleration packages and processes that can assist them with ensuring they made the delivery as intended.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Ms. Patricia Shako, Climate and Disaster Resilience Advisor, UK FCDO suggested that although the programme was doing a lot of gender analysis, the UK was very keen to ensure the project also highlighted vulnerable citizens.

She noted Mrs. Alleyne's Ven Diagram depicted these various groups. Although defining vulnerability was a challenge, and it was not a fixed characteristic, when speaking about disasters they wanted to ensure their policies were not only gender responsive but responded to the needs of the most vulnerable.

Mr. Tozzi agreed and noted the relevancy of the comment. He further stated that the PMU mentioned the work done with the aquaponics project with the team in SLU that considered other types of vulnerability.

Mrs. Frederick stated that even though the project may seem "heavy" on the gender responsive side they included other vulnerable groups. She made reference to her Theory of Change Graphic where she made mention of persons with disabilities and the elderly. They also



Canada



World Food Programme



disaggregated numbers and reported on those vulnerable groups. In the gender based base line analysis mentioned by Mrs. Alleyne those vulnerable groups were shown. However, she pledged they will attempt to highlight them more in other activities.

Mrs. Alleyne responded that in the implementation of the GRB SASAP for SLU they focused on farmers with disabilities and moving forward with that implementation that also covered youth and women.

Gina Arjoon, Project Leader, Global Affairs Canada, suggested it would be good to look at the financial statistics for Q1 and the statistics to date. She noted the project was doing well with expenditures for Q1, however, it would be beneficial to have an indication of where the finances were overall. That is, expenditure to date vs. the budget acknowledging they had a slow start. Now they were approaching the mid-point of the project she would want the new figures included.

Mrs. Frederick acknowledged the comment and stated they could present cumulative expenditure in the future.

Mr. Tozzi explained that due to the complexities of the project and coordination between the various financial systems used, what was presented at the Board were always an estimation at this point.

He urged them not to take the figures as the final ones. The PMU was providing as much data and information possible in a timely fashion. He noted it was just 7 days into July and what they were presenting were estimations of expenditures and commitments that ran from January to June.

To provide the concrete figures the PMU would have to wait a few months to pass to ensure they had such. However, they felt it necessary to still share the statistics with the Board because it gave an idea of how the project was moving not only from a programmatic perspective but from an expenditure perspective.

## UPDATES FROM IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS



Canada



## **UN Women Multi-Country Office- Kyana Bowen, Programme Officer**

### *Update on the Original Programme Activities*

1111.1 – UN Women hosted 1 workshop in 2020 and were currently in the process of planning 2 training programmes over the next 2 quarters. Both of these programmes will involve partnering with the Dame Nita Barrow Unit under the Institute of Gender and Development Studies (IGDS) within the University of the West Indies Cave Hill Campus.

Firstly, they were exploring 10 Senior Technical officers pursue a certified post graduate course that begins in September. This post graduate course will focus on gender analysis for development and planning. They have an active partnership with the institute, they believe that sponsoring country stakeholders to do this course will further their collaboration through the EnGenDER project. There were in the process of discussing a short course that will also be certified and would focus on Gender Equality Mainstreaming for those officers who were not able to benefit from the post graduate course. This was because they were class size restrictions at the UWI post graduate level to maintain quality.

They were able to secure 2 spots for 2 senior technical officers from DOM to participate in the certified Gender and Training Development Programme which was currently being executed by the Caribbean Institute in Gender and Development.

As it related to the Gender Responsive Budgeting Document in support of the SASAPs their work was progressing smoothly and should be completed by September. They made significant progress on the Gender Inequality and Risk and Cost of Inaction Studies. She thanked everyone who participated in the review of reports and also the presentation sessions. The feedback was useful and improved the quality of work that had been produced. So far, they were able to complete 8 of the 9 studies and the study for DOM was currently being completed which should be finalized by the end of the month. Their intention was to produce summaries of these final reports which would include infographics to be shared with the respective governments. These products will be completed by the end of August.

1121.3- They would take into consideration the recommendations made from the gender inequality studies to develop sensitization and training programmes accordingly. They were able to conduct the training needs assessment in June and so far from SLU the need was identified for Gender Data Analysis Training and they were currently exploring a Gender and



Disability Mainstreaming which was suggested by GRN given their results and they can also include other countries.

It was important to mention that the activity targets highlighted for the three elements under activity 1121 applied to the entire EnGenDER project and were not solely aligned to UN Women's outputs.

1211:1 KAPB Studies- Ms. Bowen thanked everyone who took time to share and participate in the survey developed and administered by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). They received 10 responses from 8 out of the 9 countries which were suitable for the sample size needed for this research. She thanked persons who participated in the one-on-one interviews from IISD and those who participated in the validation workshops after.

She noted that last week they received the final draft report from IISD and it was currently under review. They hoped to launch the report before the end of July. They looked forward to furthering their collaboration with UNDP, CDEMA and the WB to train at least 30 persons in a graduate certificate course that was offered through the UWI Open Campus which focused on Disaster Risk Management and Resilience.

1212.1 - UN Women hoped with the design and implementation of the communication strategies (which will take into consideration the recommendations made from the KAPB study) to create national strategies for each of these 9 countries and have at least 3 communication campaigns rolled out before the end of the year.

### *COVID-19 Response*

UN Women:

- Trained 90 persons across DOM, ANB, GUY and SVG in strengthening GBV referral pathways.
- In collaboration with UNDP, they had 78 frontline responders, complete psychological first aid training in SLU.
- They had a number activities underway in Suriname





Canada



- They planned to provide hotline support to the volcano hotline response in SVG.
- 8 out of 9 of the Gender Bureaus who agreed to receive cloth masks were provided 500 each
- Suriname did not opt for cloth masks and were currently preparing a list of items needed.

The impact of the COVID-19 report was launched in March and the results for 7 out of the 9 EnGenDER countries who agreed to have these studies completed can be found on the UN Women Caribbean website. What they found as it related to direct support of persons who lost their livelihoods in the agriculture and tourism sectors was that they were not only able to respond to the impact of COVID-19 but also in the most recent passing of tropical storm Elsa. These stipends were very timely for SLU in the agriculture sector.

Their intention was to wrap up all their response activities by the end of August.

### *Delivery Rate*

She noted there was an increase in the delivery rate since January. The delivery rate presented did not include unliquidated figures for the life of the project thus far as Mr. Tozzi and Mrs. Frederick stated they had to be confirmed. It was important the budget available be kept in mind because they needed to ensure they did not over-programme activities.

They made a request for the fourth tranche of funds in June as they anticipated significant spending in the upcoming quarter. The fourth tranche was 2 months behind as originally planned in the agreement despite the external and uncontrollable factors, they were confident they will meet their targets by the end of 2021.

She stated they aimed to advance their implementation by Q3 by further collaborating with UNDP, CDEMA and other key agencies. Some were already engaged such as the IGDS UWI, through the use of certified and accredited courses to complete aspects of the training plan. They planned to use virtual modalities for training.

The GRD Document and the Gender Inequality and Risks Studies for DOM they have 1 consultant working on both deliverables which made it more efficient in terms of delivery and



managing. The Graphic Designer was on board and the product should be completed by the end of August.

Development and implementation of the Communication Strategies- the company they intended to engage was already on long term agreement with UN Women and this will reduce delay time for recruitment procedures, request for proposals evaluations etc.

They hoped to have all their activities completed by the end of quarter 4 which will achieve a 71% of project delivery.

### **CDEMA- Andria Grosvenor, Deputy Director (Ag)**

#### *CDEMA's Contribution to Result Areas*

Immediate Outcome 1120- Improved integrated recovery planning and frameworks at the national and regional levels for gender-responsive and resilient disaster recovery by key vulnerable groups.

- Output 1122- Technical assistance provided to CDEMA to significantly enhance gender-responsive and inclusive resilient recovery approaches and solutions in the Model National Recovery Framework
- Output 1123- Training, systems development and strengthening for gender-responsive and inclusive recovery provided to national agencies in select countries
- 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

#### *Project Activities Progress June 2021*

##### Key Activities

- 1122.1 Review and update the CDEMA Model National Recovery Framework to enhance gender-responsive resilient recovery approaches and solutions, including templates and guidance for M&E and accountability mechanisms and checklists



- 1122.2 Regional meeting to review and endorse the revised/updated Model Recovery Framework and related action plan
- 1123.1 Assess the operational and technical capacity of existing national institutional mechanisms and regulatory frameworks for gender-responsive recovery in selected countries (update CDM Audit Tool, in-country review and analysis of past and current experiences e.g., Grenada ARD, Dominica CREAD, BVI RDA) (also to contribute to 1124.1)
- 1123.3 Support the national preparedness for recovery of national recovery frameworks and implementation of related actions in selected countries guided by the revised CDEMA MNRF, including M&E and accountability systems, with a focus on priority areas such as social protection and social capital including cash-based instruments and shock-responsive measures (based on findings in 1123.1)
- 1124.1 Design and operationalise the Caribbean Resilience Recovery Facility (CRRF)

#### Model National Recovery Framework

- Model National Recovery Framework Completed with Guidelines and M&E Framework – Ms. Eleanor Jones
- Presented at TAC and CDM Council Meeting
- Collaboration with GAC funded Gender Specialist at CDEMA to ensure integration of gender responsiveness components
- Successful Regional Meeting held with all Participating States targeting Finance and Planning Ministries to extend the value of the MNRF in June 2021. 15 of 19 States attended and 93% expressed willingness to adapt and adopt MNRF
- 5 countries chosen for adaptation

On the way to completing 3 by July 2021; 2 by end of contract in August.

- Regional Validation Workshop planned for October 2021. Planning commenced

#### Recovery Assessments and Enhancements



- Recovery Assessments: - completed in Dominica, Guyana and Saint Lucia and suite of key interventions identified by countries
- Antigua and Barbuda and Grenada started and to be completed by August including reporting and suite of projects
- Jamaica, Suriname and Belize: procurement of consultants is in progress for completion by next quarter
- Review of Recovery Experiences (existing institutional mechanisms) started but is delayed and will end in September 2021 with a deeper focus on St. Vincent– Dr. Asha Kambon
- TOR Discussions UWI - Review of COVID-19 Recovery Approaches: delayed signature due to legal review. Due to quantum of work, UWI team has agreed to follow-up with legal again.

#### Establishment of CRFF

- CRRF Meeting confirmed for 15th July 2021
- Technical Working Group invited from among 16 Agencies
- Draft Terms of Reference (TOR) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for deployment of Recovery Teams in place for approval and acceptance
- Concept Paper on Resilient Recovery to be presented

#### Recovery from Pandemic Guidelines

- This has commenced and 1<sup>st</sup> deliverable received. Aligned to the UWI Recovery Experiences Study so contract will run to December 2021

#### Project Administration

- Revised Implementation Plan submitted which reflect budget and scheduling changes



- Project Board Meetings
- Expenditure and Commitments: \$215,995 (21% Revised Project Budget as a whole)
- 2021 Work Plan and Budget revised to US \$935, 403 plus 8%

### Lessons Learned

- The National Disaster Management Agencies all have capacity constraints. The overall impacts of disasters including the COVID 19 Pandemic, Volcanic eruption in SVG, Floods in Guyana and Suriname have all stretched country capacities.
- The CDM Audit Tool is new and its application a learning by doing as such several updates had to be made for the tool to function satisfactorily. This held up the upload a of information and reporting times
- The CDM Recovery Audits have as a result surpassed the 2-month time frame for completion
- The CDM Audit Tool is comprehensive but extensive. It has 42 questions in the Cross Sectoral Information and 104 Questions in the Sector Component. As such the administration of the tool is more oriented to direct administration as opposed to being done virtually

### Actions Taken

- Continued follow up and working with countries in collaboration with the World Bank was required to reschedule and execute the survey.
- Facilitating the rescheduling of engagements and extending one on one assistance to countries to ensure quality information
- Development of an indicative list with countries of some key capacity building interventions from the Recovery Audit along with capturing the discussion at the Country Engagements.



- Data gathering and engagement for the Recovery Experiences and the Model National Recovery Framework was also impeded by the online working and slow responsiveness of countries especially virtually.
- Disaster Management and other agencies were also impacted by lock downs and consultation fatigue

#### Actions Taken

- Updating the tool along with the World Bank to ensure the smoother execution of the tool.
- Rescheduling Implementation of National Preparatory Actions to Quarter 3 and 4
- Reduction in Annual Budget and Revision of AWP (see Updated AWP)
  - Budget reduced to **\$935,403** (from \$995,403) reflecting saving from reduced travel
  - Projects developed and costed to implement National Preparatory Plans

#### *Project Progress – January 2021 - Present*

##### Model National Recovery Framework (MNRF)

- MNRF Completed and Submitted
- Regional Meeting with PS held
- 1 out 5 Country Adaptations undertaken; 3 to be completed by July

##### Recovery Capacity Assessments

- Joint CDEMA/WB collaboration
- Complete (DOM (100%), SLU (90%), GUY 100%)
- A&B 50%; GDA 45%



- 

#### Review of Recovery Experiences

- Commenced and Ongoing
- Deepening for SVG to be completed by September 2021
- (JA, DOM, GRE and will learn from BAH and VI)

#### Review of COVID-19 Recovery Approaches

- UWI Team assembly
- LOA & TOR sent to UWI
- Signature by XXX 2021

#### Caribbean Resilient Recovery Facility

- WG Meeting July 15, 2021
- Roster: ongoing
- Technical Assistance by Qtr. 4 2021

#### Recovery from Pandemic Guidelines

- Contract Awarded – Mr. Devin Kerins
- Rescheduled to August – Dec 2021

#### *Revised Work Programme*

Ms. Grosvenor stated she would not go through the Revised Work Programme in detail because they were not many changes but it reflected the modification of timelines in terms of spending.



Canada



World Food Programme



## *Summary of 2021 AWP Milestones*

### March 2021

- CDM Audit RCA completion – GUY, DOM, SLU
- Recovery Capacity Assessment started,
- (December 2020)

### **June 2021**

- CDM Audit RCA Initiated - BLZ, SUR, JA and SVG
- Start Up of National Preparatory Actions for 3 countries
- CDM Audit RCA Advanced – ANU, GDA
- Updated MNRF with Adaptation Guidelines and M&E Framework
- Promotion of MNRF Regionally

### September 2021

- Continue National Preparatory Actions
- Recovery Experiences Report
- Updated MNRF for 5 Countries
- 2 CRRF TWG Meetings
- Consultancy to establish the CRRF (start)
- Regional Recovery Team expanded & Roster Established

### December 2021





- Recovery from Pandemic Guidelines
- MNRF Regional Validation Workshop
- Continue National Preparatory Actions
- Recovery Capacity Assessment started,
- (February 2021)

2022

- Operationalise CRRF
- Inception Report
- (1st WG Meeting Feb 2021)

#### *Summary of 2021 AWP – Funding Distribution*

Ms. Grosvenor highlighted the National Proprietary Actions for Recovery which was 50% of the budget spend USD \$450,000.

#### *Summary of Proposed Spending*

The project was designed that the recovery actions were linked to the audit assessments. They indicated that while they were getting good products there was delay. In recognition of the delays due to the fact they were doing them online, they commended the countries for sticking with it through the process.

It was their desire that having demonstrated a commitment under a constrained environment that they would be able to benefit from the resources allocated in quarter 3 and 4.

They identified \$397,000 on actions we have identified. She highlighted they also had a situation where the project was designed in preparedness for recovery and they had 3 countries who were impacted SVG, GUY and Suriname.



- GUY completed the audit as part of the audit arrangement they identified some needs. One of these were early recovery and the need to improve their drainage to facilitate this. In light of the recent flooding, they have requested pumps to support the recovery in the agricultural sector in Regions 5 and 6. This request was not approved as yet but it has provoked the need for the CDEMA to have a conversation with countries on expectations after the audit.
- SLU identified improvement of communications. This was more of a hard intervention than a soft one.
- SVG had not completed their audit however, CDEMA wrote to them after consultation with EnGenDER and made a suite of offerings based on what the project was already delivering. They had consultations with Finance and Economic Development Ministry. They spoke to CDEMA on the Early Recovery Advisor where they indicated they would like to have access to a person to be deployed and they would revert to them. The letter was written to the Prime Minister of SVG who identified them as a focal point.
- Similarly, a letter was written to the President of GUY and CDEMA had a discussion with the Prime Minister of GUY who asked about a figure they could potentially access and this was around \$90,000. The conversation had not concluded.
- Suriname, had experienced flooding but had not done the audit but CDEMA was prepared to give them a similar offering.

Ms. Grosvenor stated they were opportunities with the occurrence of events and it would be appropriate for them to be guided on how to be responsive as a project.

### *Key Actions for Advancing Implementation*

Areas that will require significant attention due to the value of expenditure:

#### 1. National Interventions

Capitalising on the opportunities to be both responsive to emerging needs in impacted countries to support current recovery efforts in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Guyana and Suriname.



## 2. Deployment of Recovery Teams

This is linked to an impact on a project beneficiary states. Opportunities are emerging for emergency events. For other countries Recovery Planning starts now, some options can be considered here.

## 3. National Capacity Enhancements for Recovery

The MNRF and the Recovery Capacity Assessments including gender responsiveness will be completed in August. Whilst support for countries will start by July, the support will primarily be provided in the latter half of the year. We will work with countries to facilitate the uptake to meet needs emerging from the Assessments and for the delivery of the Framework.

All three of these measures are country-responsive and hence support for country-uptake.

### **World Food Programme- Sarah Bailey, Head of Programme**

WFP's involvement in EnGenDER was focused on one output 1123.3. Which looks at how national preparedness for recovery is strengthened including for resilience.

What they were looking at within this was the role of social protection and shock responsive measures for vulnerable groups.

*Leveraging the power of social protection to support resilience and disaster recovery for vulnerable groups*

- Social protection is a powerful instrument to support poverty reduction and the risks that people face throughout their life cycle, particularly for those already facing vulnerabilities
- Social protection can support responses to shocks such as disasters and economic shocks



Canada



- EnGenDER was part of WFP’s multi-donor, coordinated approach to better preparing social protection systems to respond to shocks through evidence, learning, technical assistance and capacity strengthening

Ms. Bailey highlighted how COVID-19 had altered the picture of the role social protection in the region when it came to responding to shocks.

The slide wasn’t meant to give a comprehensive picture as they were a few examples they may have left out but they were looking at a timeline of how governments utilized social protection responses to shocks in the Caribbean.

What was noticeable was the surge in 2020 and going into 2021 where every country in the Caribbean, at least within WFP coverage area which were beyond the EnGenDER countries turned to social protection as an instrument to help address some of the COVID-19 pandemic impacts. Another recent example was the volcanic eruption in SVG.

### *Strengthening social protection systems in advance of shocks*

When WFP talked about the role social protection played in supporting national preparedness for recovery. The question was what did that look like. They looked at:

1. The Institutional Arrangements- for example, how disaster risk management agencies, social protection agencies, bureaus of gender affairs better worked together in their roles when responding to shocks
2. Targeting Mechanisms – both in normal times and in response to shocks
3. Data and Information Systems – that maybe present within social protection systems. Also, data that maybe collected in the event of disaster and shock, the role of ensuring the data can be sexed disaggregated for gender analysis was important for what was in place and how it could be strengthened.
4. Delivery Mechanisms- how persons were reached with support both in normal times and situations of emergencies
5. Coordination – the role of coordination between national and international entities
6. Financing – when shocks occurred such as with COVID -19 more resources were required to assist those who were impacted. Looking at where those resources came from.



### *Project activities-Progress*

This work was already completed:

- Completed six analyses social protection (BLZ, GUY, SLU, DOM, JAM and a regional analysis) and prioritization of social protection strengthening measures – it included a strong emphasis in relation to COVID-19.
  - Some of the donors from EnGenDER and beyond EnGenDER were supporting WFP to provide cash transfers in response to COVID 19, such as the Government of Canada, the Government of the UK and FCDO. What this enabled them to do in the provision of cash transfers, was take a dual track approach that was strengthening while doing it. It provided them with an operational engagement where they were working on strengthening the systems and ensuring those issues such as sex disaggregated data and analysis of impact etc. The broader picture was important because it was about how these various activities came together.
- Shock Responsive Social Protection in the Caribbean - Synthesis Report completed and disseminated. The feedback on the report was positive and it came at a time of increased attention to the role of social protection, given COVID -19 the surge of responses. It shifted social protection higher up on the agenda about its important role in its response to shocks.
- Provided technical assistance to make social protection systems more responsive to shocks. For example, it included digitizing registration processes for emergency social assistance and improving payments in DOM. They utilized some QR Codes in the form of payment processes.
- Laying regional foundations that support country specific responses (SVG). The regional experiences and how the governments were sharing with each other and the learning events captured through research. The learning within the Caribbean laid the foundation for how countries might move forward. It was important to recognize the softer, indirect impacts even if they were harder to capture.



Canada



### *Ongoing: Training on SRSP*

The focus of their work would be the analysis and prioritization of strengthening actions and 3<sup>rd</sup> component and activity within output 1123.3 was training on shock responsiveness and social protection.

There were some trainings that existed globally but the Caribbean was smaller in space and all countries in the Caribbean had unique dynamics when it came to the role of social protection and shock responsiveness. They found flexibility to be the most important factor and governments were flexible in how they used social protection in response to shocks.

They were capturing all the experiences, learning and what they found to be of interest in training and sharing and capturing the Caribbean experiences. They were in the process of developing training with the University of **Over Hampton**.

The training was about:

- Understand the conceptual, strategic and practical issues on linking social protection to disaster risk management;
- Identifying the needs and changing vulnerabilities arising from different types of shocks in the Caribbean and social protection's role in addressing them;
- Develop and enhance capacities to strengthen social protection systems and their scalability in response to shocks through preparedness measures;
- Gain strategic and technical competencies needed to design and implement shock-responsive social protection interventions

### *Training Delivery Methods*

- Online/Blended (3 x 2hr)
- Face-to-face (4 days)
- Self-paced distance learning (5-8hr)

### *Target Audience*



Canada



World Food Programme



- Strategic, operational and technical staff from:
- DRM and Social Protection
- Intersecting ministries (finance, education, local government)
- National and international partners (NGOs, civil society, Red Cross)

### *Learning Package*

- SRSP Handbook
- Tools, Checklists, Job Aids, Guidance
- Training Material, Presentations
- Complementary resources

### *Priorities and Updated AWP*

Completed in the first 2 years of EnGenDER:

- Research and analysis of shock-responsive social protection
- Development of country-level priorities to strengthen social protection systems
- Learning and knowledge events on shock-responsive social protection experiences
- Technical assistance to strengthen SP and make it more responsive

*2021- Q1-Q2:*

Regional training: learning plan, contracting and hosting platform.

*2021 Q2-3*

Regional training: finalization of online/facilitated, face to face and self-paced modules and handbook.

### *Challenges, Risk and Mitigation*



Canada



- Training originally planned for 2020 extended to 2021 owing to COVID-19
- This extension provided the opportunity to diversify modules and training products
- Many new experiences as a result of COVID-19 to enrich evidence base and learning

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Ms. Shako, asked:

- What changes were WFP seeing with vulnerabilities as it pertained to slide 6 in their presentation
- Also, she noted they were overlaps with work being done on data collection which was feeding into training and possible synergies with some of the work that UN Women was doing with sensitizing government officials on gender aspects for policy making. She inquired if anyone considered using some of this work because it was current as a good case study for some of the upcoming work for training and integrating gender aspects into national policies and resilience.

Ms. Bailey explained with reference to changing vulnerabilities, what they saw in response to COVID- 19 was the sustained economic shocks and some of the data coming out on that from various UN agencies. This was one example of why it was important to discuss the issue of vulnerability within the context of the training. For example, what was specific to the Caribbean not just shocks from a disaster but within the context of COVID -19 and the sustained economic impacts, which essentially meant people were hit by a double shock or a crisis on top of a crisis. This was what was seen in SVG with the volcano and the hurricane.

From the context of the training WFP was working on it for a while even though it was listed for 2021. It was linked to their research as a compliment to the research done previously. They were always keen to ensure that it coincides well within the many capacity building areas that might be occurring.

Ms. Shako indicated she wanted to highlight to WFP and UN Women the need to have dialogue about some of the work that was coming out. With reference to formulating a case study that could be used in some of the training that UN Women was doing with government officials on integrating gender aspects into national policy with regard to resilience.





Ms. Bowen responded and said she would reach out to WFP on how best they could collaborate on the suggestion made by Ms. Shako.

Natalie Hutchinson, Global Affairs Canada, began by stating she wanted to make a connection across the different elements of the project. She noted that coming out of the MNRF and the assessments of the recovery planning situation that CDEMA was doing, that this was one element the project could potentially further support. So, through the assessment of the status of recovery planning in a country they may identify that shock responsive social protection needed to be enhanced and strengthened.

Mr. Tozzi indicated that Mrs. Hutchinson's point was very important for the project. The delivery of a significant portion of resources under the CDEMA component was tied to the intervention that might be identified from the audits from the assessment that CDEMA was leading in the region.

He suggested to create a .... where donors, UNDP and CDEMA could start to analyse what comes out of the audit and establish a methodology through which they can identify and prioritize the interventions that would be implemented by EnGenDER. This was relevant both from the programmatic perspective and also from a delivery and expenditures perspective. Because they were moving a number of pieces of the project and implementations of those activities had become critical.

Ms. Bailey, emphasised how important the donor support outside of EnGenDER had been for WFP's role within EnGenDER because it enabled them to work with the governments operationally on the types of issues they were advancing within the context of EnGenDER, COVID -19 and the social protection ministries. That took it from how they might be able to support and what priorities were, to being able to troubleshoot some of them in reality and mapping out how they would go about it and how government saw their systems relating. It was extremely complimentary.

Ms. Bailey apologised for not mentioning the important communication and coordination that WFP and CDEMA were doing relating to the training and resources on shock responsive social protection. She explained:



- CDEMA was their partner in the research they started in 2018. They helped them direct where the case studies were undertaken and facilitate in the context of the disaster risk management agencies.
- An exciting development about the training, and development of the technical and operational handbook on shock response and social protection was that they were coordinating with CDEMA as they were developing more strategic resources on shock responsive and social protection as part of their overall work.

There were a lot of good moving parts on how they were coordinating on these items that sometimes did not come out as strongly within the presentation. However, Ms. Bailey wanted to assure the Board they saw the value with the coordination and exchange.

## COUNTRY PROGRESS UPDATES

### UNDP Belize- Diane Wade, Programme Officer

#### *Progress Towards Impact*

In reporting on the progress, Belize considered EnGenDER's impact on National Architecture for Climate Change Actions.

- In Belize, the project had strategically contributed to the updating or the development of the country's 3 principal climate change mechanisms. These included the updating of NDC, LEDS, and the National Climate Change Policy Strategy and Management Plan (NCCPSMP). In all cases EnGenDER contributed to the implementation and update/development of processes which benefited from greater inclusivity of marginalized populations in process consultation and result validation. The result being the creation of an overarching framework of climate change management which was more gender just in content and design.
- The three above mentioned strategies/documents were to be accompanied by a Gender Action Plan, which provided national authorities and implementing entities with a road map that guided true gender inclusion in national dialogue, planning and intervention implementation. An immediate observable change was the appearance of non-



traditional partners such as the Belize Council for the Elderly, the Belize Association for Persons with Disabilities, PETAL (Promoting Empowerment Through Awareness for Lesbian/Bisexual women) and UNIBAM (United Belize Advocacy Movement) groups within climate change consultation spaces and platforms. The added voices of these underserved populations have contributed to the expansion of the national thinking of climate change introducing greater insight on these groups' vulnerabilities informing national response systems.

- Investments through project leveraging windows continue to inform national understanding of social considerations of vulnerability. They also supported the promotion of human welfare and equal access to life-sustaining resources as the country worked to strengthen the adaptive capacity of communities to climate change impacts and resilient building across its sectors.

### *Project Activities*

*Activity 1111.2 – Gender Responsive Data Collection.* The country continued to work with the ministry responsible for rural development. At this point they were upgrading the administrative panel for the user interface, an upgrade for the mobile and web interface or rural development water information system. This information system was redeveloped to introduce very specific gender indicators to provide the Ministry of Rural Development with a greater understanding of gender considerations as it related to the inclusiveness of the provision of rural waters.

### *Activity 1111.3 – Gender Responsive and Inclusive Plans*

The final draft of the LEDS was submitted and was currently under review. They were working on the update of the NCCPSMP. Its desk review, assessment of national circumstances and they had the first inputs relating to the sectors and actions that were being recommended for inclusion within this Master Plan.



The gender action plan was commissioned to the integration of gender issues into the climate change planning processes. While they were some delays in the process it continued and they hoped to be back on track within the next quarter.

*Activity 1112.1 – The Demand Driven Financing for Implementation.*

Households within the communities of Indian Creek, Medina Bank and Golden Stream in the Toledo District were being assessed for connectivity into renewable energy micro-grid. All three communities represent indigenous communities. The EnGenDER project was being utilized to advance the sustainable energy policy within the county. The agreement with MoE was being cleared by MoF

*Activity 1112.2- Shoreline Stabilization*

They experienced delays with this. They restructured the work plans submitted by their partners 5Cs and were working along their counterparts GAMMA from Cuba in establishing a system where a local team was meant to support the work of GAMMA. This was because GAMMA was still experiencing some restrictions moving into the country because of COVID travel restrictions.

*Activity 1112.2 – Leveraging of Climate Funds*

Efforts for the building of the footprint for Dangriga Town and Hopkins Village were underway by the Belize Association of Planners and the 5Cs (both population centers were occupied by indigenous Garinagu peoples of Belize).

Community Working Groups were assembled for the two areas to advance the activity. The Initial Climate Change and Natural Disaster Risk KABP Surveys were administered in the communities.

The intent of this activity was to look at vulnerabilities beyond the physical vulnerabilities of climate change. They wanted to look at the social vulnerabilities of communities and also weigh the adaptive capacities of those communities tied to their social structure.

*Activity 1211.1- Behavioural Insights*



National Climate Change Communication Strategy and Action Plan was under development. There was a communication expert situated within the National Climate Change Office. Her initial work was assessing the quality, access and availability of climate change information nationally and she assessed the effectiveness of existing communication models and approaches.

#### *Activity 1212.2 – Communication Strategy*

2 of 5 instalments were completed for the Climate Change/DRR Docuseries were under development. They anticipated the other 3 installments would be completed within the month of July.

#### *Activity 1125-*

This activity was reintroduced, it originally related to the COVID -19 response. They worked to support BOOST+ programme initiated by EnGenDER and reprogrammed funds in 2019 and continued with UNDP TRAC co-financing. Under the extension, they hoped to support 100 households to continue to benefit from Family Accompaniment and the Job Readiness programmes.

#### *Budget Review*

- The total Project Budget was USD 606,000,
- Q1-Q2 expenditure cumulatively was USD157,919.80.
- The proposed Q3 workplan that was submitted to UNDP was expected to eepend USD220,000

#### *Next Steps Q3*

- Activate delivery acceleration plan which adopts contingency measures for those activities which continue to be bottlenecked by COVID-19.



Canada



- Finalize climate change master plan consultancy and present suite of climate change plans, NDC, LEDES and NCCPSMP to cabinet for formal endorsement.
- Activate elements of climate change communications campaign.
- Advance the delivery of elements meant to inform new GCF proposal on coastal vulnerability and an EU funded E-mobility project which supports NAMA implementation.

### *Priority Activity Timelines*

#### July

- Finalization LEDES
- Launch of CC Communication Docuseries

#### August

- Population of Rural Water Information Management System
- Finalized community surveys/ shoreline stabilization programme

#### September

- Cabinet endorsement of updated CC Policy and Master Plan
- Launch of EnGenDER National Communication Strategy for CC

#### October

- Launch of Gender Action Plan for Climate Action
- Cuba GAMMA/ local team proposed solutions for shoreline instability
- Launch of Communication campaign

#### November

- CCCCC initial concept for coastal stabilization

#### December

- Connection of rural indigenous households to renewable energy microgrid



Canada



### **UNDP Guyana- Lucina Singh, Technical Officer, Office of Climate Change**

Ms. Singh indicated the change of government last year saw the implementation agency for the EnGenDER project was merged with another department the Department of Environment and Climate Change under the purview of the Vice President (VP).

They were given the permission late last year to pursue the COVID -19 relief activities. This was the only progress they have to support.

Currently, they were awaiting the approval of the 2021 AWP. Therefore, they were only able to hand over the activities that were started last year relating to the procurement of:

- PPE and sanitizing agents to the Commissioner, Guyana Police Force
- Food and personal care to the Minister, MHSSS
- Communications equipment (GPS, satellite phones and laptops) to Minister, MLGRD

Therefore, they were unable to provide an update on the AWP, next steps or priorities to the Board. These were pending directions from the Government of Guyana.

Ms. Singh was unsure of when an update regarding these areas will be forthcoming due to other competing priorities. However, she assured the Board they were in communication with the VP on the project.

### **UNDP Jamaica- Jefferey James, Programme Assistant**

#### *Progress Activities*

Output 1111: Development and Implementation of Gender-Responsive and Inclusive NAPs and NAMAs (SASAPs)

Activity: Revision, Gender-Mainstreaming and Climate Proofing of Transport Sector Policy, Strategy and Action Plan

Partner: Ministry of Transport and Mining



- Procurement for Consulting Firm was underway and is expected to be completed and firm onboarded in Q3. They experienced some delays due to the loss of the Procurement Analysis but they received support from RBLAC.

**EXPECTED RESULTS 2021**

**ACTUAL RESULTS 2021**

1 Sector Plan completed

0 Sector Plan Completed

Activity to be completed in April 2022

- Challenges: Procurement delays.
- Activity: Gender Proofing of Climate Change Policy Framework (CCPF)
  - Cabinet approval received
  - The gender analysis of the CCPF and a gender analysis of the Housing Sector Policy under the OCF are being procured together to accelerate delivery
  - Combined TOR being finalized by stakeholders for submission to procurement. Expected start date of consultancy September 2021

**EXPECTED RESULTS 2021**

**ACTUAL RESULTS 2021**

1 Sector Plan completed

0 Sector Plan Completed

Activity to be completed in Q1 2022.

Output 1112: Gender-responsive and Inclusive NAP and NAMA Priority Interventions

Activity: Targeted Value-Added Support to Countries in Leveraging Climate Funds (OCF)

- Gender Analysis of National Housing Policy
- Vulnerability Assessments

Partner: Climate Change Division

- Implementation plan developed for OCF





- Gender analysis of Climate Change Policy Framework (under 1111) and National Housing Policy being procured together to accelerate delivery
- Combined TOR being finalized by stakeholders for submission to procurement. Expected start date of consultancy September 2021
- Draft TOR for vulnerability assessment being developed. Expected Start date of consultancy end of Q3 2021

Activity to be completed in 2022.

**EXPECTED RESULTS 2021**

**ACTUAL RESULTS 2021**

1 gender analysis of Housing Sector Policy      0 gender analysis of Housing Sector Policy

1 vulnerability analysis conducted                      0 vulnerability analysis conducted

Activity: Demand-Driven Financing for the Implementation of Gender-Responsive NAP and NAMA-Related Actions

- Submissions of potential activities to the TWG mid-July for deliberations and approval
- Activities expected to commence in Q4

Activity to be completed in 2022.

**EXPECTED RESULTS 2021**

**ACTUAL RESULTS 2021**

0 gender-responsive NAP and Nama actions implemented      0 gender-responsive NAP and Nama implemented

Output 1125: COVID Response

Activity: Income Support Grants

Partner: Bureau of Gender Affairs



- Disbursement of income support
- Targeted at PWD, elderly, victims of GBV, persons affected by COVID

EXPECTED RESULTS 2021

ACTUAL RESULTS 2021

200 individuals received grants

200 individuals received grants

Activity completed in 2021

- Finalizing reporting and verification

Activity: Livelihood Support Grants

- Disbursement of livelihood support grants
- Targeted at victims of GBV, affected by COVID

EXPECTED RESULTS 2021

ACTUAL RESULTS 2021

5 individuals received grants

5 individuals received grants

Activity completed in 2021.

- Finalizing reporting and verification

Output 1125: COVID Response

Activity: Psychosocial Support/capacity strengthening

Partner: Eve for Life

- Targeted support and capacity strengthening to survivors of GBV



- Capacity strengthening to community
- Targeted at victims of GBV, affected by COVID-19

EXPECTED RESULTS 2021

ACTUAL RESULTS 2021

30 survivors of GBV capacity strengthened	30 survivors of GBV capacity strengthened
20 first responders capacity strengthened	20 first responders and 20 community leaders capacity strengthened

Activity completed in 2021.

Output 1212: Technical Assistance Provided for Implementation of Behavioural Change Strategies

- Activity: Design and Implement Communication, Behaviour Change and Advocacy Strategies
  - Awaiting outcome of KABP and Gap analyses
  - Draft TOR to be developed end of July (will be adjusted based on outcomes of analyses)

EXPECTED RESULTS 2021

ACTUAL RESULTS 2021

1 communications plan developed	0 Sector Plan Completed
---------------------------------	-------------------------

Activity to be completed in Q4 2022.

*Priorities, Updated AWP and Next Steps*

There were changes within their budget and the Transport Policy Revision will take 8 months so because of that timeframe some of the funds that were budgeted for this year moved to 2022. It was expected to be completed by April.

Changes in AWP:



Canada



World Food Programme



Budget was being reduced:

- Budget line for Transport Policy Revision split across 2021 and 2022 based on adjusted timeframes for consultancy from Output 1111
- Budget line for OCF split across 2021 and 2022 to take into account implementation plan Output 1112
- Combination of gender analyses to reduce total spent from Output 1111

### *Priorities, Updated AWP and Next Steps*

#### Quarter 3

- Transport Sector Policy Revision firm contracted and 1st deliverable submitted
- Gender Analyses of CCPF and National Housing Policy procurement complete and firm contracted
- Procurement for Vulnerability Assessment underway
- Enabling Actions Pilot Project agreed by TWG and Agreements signed

#### Quarter 4

- Transport Sector Policy Revision 2nd Deliverable (Consultation report) submitted
- Draft Gender Analyses of CCPF and Housing Policy submitted
- Vulnerability Assessments underway
- Procurement underway for communications consultancy
- Enabling Actions Pilot Project activities underway

### *Acceleration Plan*

To ensure these activities are implemented on time

1. Combine procurement processes to accelerate delivery



- Gender analyses of (1) Climate Change Policy Framework and (2) National Housing Policy
2. Hosting of a Special Technical Working Group meeting to fast-track approvals/decision making processes
    - Enabling Actions project concept
    - Terms of References:
      1. Vulnerability assessment
      2. Communications activities
  3. Shortened review period by CO staff and partners to streamline delivery

### **UNDP Suriname – Faryal Rosiek, Focal Point**

#### *Progress Towards Impact*

Output 1111 - Development of Gender-responsive Budgeted (GRB) Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plan (SASAP) for the Priority Sector Water for Suriname.

- The SASAP assisted in achieving the project's immediate Outcome 1110: Improved national capacity for gender-responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation planning and implementation among state and non-state actors in the target countries. GRB SASAP will benefit Coastal Vulnerable Communities. Almost 10.000 -12.000 people will be the potential beneficiaries. Women, the elderly and children are the most vulnerable groups in disasters. The GRB aims at integrating gender perspectives in the budgeting process for the SASAP to create a foundation for the implementation of the principle of equal opportunities for men and women for the recommended sectoral actions and tribute to increase resilience.

Output 1112- The Development of the Gender Responsive NAMA

- The NAMA aimed to establish 6 new....solar shops providing electricity to an estimated 6000-8000 people in tribal communities. The NAMA will achieve the 24,570 tones in avoided CO<sub>2</sub> emissions over its total lifetime.



- The targeted communities were dependent on generators that run from 6-11pm at night and will be provided for in a timely manner also communities that did not have generators these communities will be provided with 24/7 electricity. This would lead to improvement of opportunities, job creation, improved education and even community healthcare.

### *Project Activities Progress*

#### *Output 1111*

Development Gender-Responsive Budgeted Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plan for WATER and FOREST (Mangrove) sectors

- Findings and Consultation Report -Project Concept Notes - Mid September
- Final Gender Responsive Budgeted Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plan and project Concepts for water- November
- Final Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the GRB SASAP for Water- end of November
- Implementation of one action of the GRB SASAP Water will commence after receipt of Deliverable 2 (Aug. 2021)

The transition to a new government and COVID- 19 put a strain on the project implementation. The GRB SASAP was delayed and started on the 15<sup>th</sup> of June. The first deliverable the methodology and work plan and stakeholder engagement plan were due this week and the prioritization of the COVID-19 Consultation Report were due at the end of July.

The lessons learned from the interim reports will be utilized for education, capacity building and awareness

#### Output 1112- Development of Gender Responsive NAMA

- Implementation was delayed but now they were progressing to guarantee the implementation would be according to the workplan. The roadmap was approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources who were the implementation agency of the NAMA in Suriname. They further held a high-level meeting with the Minister and the Chief



Canada



Technical Officer. This meeting will be used to identify synergies between the NAMA and other renewable energy projects the government was implementing to ensure that the NAMA was aligned with the National Energy Plan.

- The Terms of Reference for the Procurement for Technical Consultant for the Gender-Based Climate Resilience Baseline Analysis was being drafted. Post Disaster Risk and vulnerability assessment is in progress. The held weekly work group meeting to ensure they have smoother implementation
- Climate Finance workshops: Q3

#### *Priorities Updated AWP and Next Steps*

The original budgets \$256,169. Budgeted 2017 and those funds were now being utilized.

Q1 - \$9,899.27

- Procurement for GRB SASAP finalized.
- Alignment with primary stakeholders for the NAMA

Q2- \$70,964.11

- Start of Development of GRB SASAP for Water and Forest including M&E – June 15<sup>th</sup> 2021
- Development of Roadmap for Preparatory Steps Gender Responsive NAMA Program – June 2021

Q3 - 119,358.19

- NAMA Gender-Based Climate Resilience Baseline Analysis for Gender Responsive NAMA – September 2021
- Climate Proof Gender Responsive NAMA: Vulnerability and needs assessment due to flooding – August 2021
- Climate Finance workshops – October 2021

Q4 - 166,505.47



- Final GRB Project Concepts including M&E for Water and Forest (Mangrove) November 2021
- Procurement for Bankable NAMA (end of November 2021)

### **Eastern Caribbean – Marium Alleyne**

The Gender-based Climate Resilience Analysis was successfully completed with significant country support and coordination in all Eastern Caribbean Countries.

For the GRB SASAPs SVG and SLU were moving to the next phase which was implementation. Dominica will be holding stakeholder engagement session to prioritize adaptation options next week and ANB was hosting stakeholder interviews. It was anticipated that the development of all GRB SASAPs will be concluded by August 2021.

### **OCFS**

Some eastern Caribbean countries experienced implementation challenges with DOM having to revise its application to provide further support to ongoing initiatives in the indigenous community. Despite delays SLU was on target to complete the OCFs by October 2021. GRN was in the planning phase as they were a new addition to the OCF.

### **NDC**

The NDC Roadmaps in support of the Climate Promise Initiative were successfully completed for DOM and SVG and will provide a guidance framework for ministries to follow in facilitating Gender Responsive Institutional Coordination.

The private sector scoping study for SVG was also progressing steadily and would support the identification of climate resilient investment opportunities in SVG that were gender responsive.

### **EnGenDER Budget Update- Sherri Frederick**





Mrs. Frederick highlighted the minor adjustments that were made per output. Total change was a decrease of less than 10%, which was approximately USD \$300,000.

The most significant decreases occurred in outputs 1111 and 1112. They decreased due to savings related to travel and the monitoring aspect in terms of and the movement of some activities between the COs. For example, Jamaica presented in their budget the movement of some of their activities and as a result the budget decreased.

The new workplan had a total updated budget of USD 4.8 million to be delivered in 2021 across all implementing partners and countries. While they decreased a bit in output 1112, it should be noted that for UNDP especially this was what she considered to be the most significant area implementation of actions which they plan to start undertaking in Q3 and Q4. Also, the continuation of the OCF activities the proposals and the rolling out of those.

Output 1211- they also budgeted significantly there that would have been the GAP Analysis that Ms. Clarke highlighted earlier and the roll out of the communication strategies and actions coming from that and the KABP studies as.

Output 1125- related to the Guyana COVID response activities and the finalization of those activities under UN Women.

They also had a heavy budget with CDEMA, which was highlighted earlier under their presentation with respect to their outputs and what they had budgeted.

## **QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

No questions were posed.

Mr. Tozzi asked for an approval for the modification in the AWP. He noted it was a minor response to the inability to travel and adjustment to the budget of some activities.



**Lennox Gladdon, Coordinator, National Climate Change Office approved the modification of the AWP and Gina Griffith, Legal Advisor NIMOS seconded the approval.**

Mr. Tozzi thanked the Board and suggested the next and final Project Board Meeting for 2021 would be the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of November or 1<sup>st</sup> half of December. Update will be given on the implementation that occurred throughout 2021 and they will review the percentages of expenditures secured by each implementing agencies during the year. He also invited Mr. Valverde and Mr. Blanco to give closing remarks.

Mr. Valverde stated the Project Board Meeting was a very productive one. The project importance is even greater given the recent natural disasters, particularly with the flooding in Guyana and Suriname and then Hurricane Elsa all during the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. He expressed gratitude to the donor governments Canada and the UK for their continued support to enhancing the resilience of the Caribbean. He thanked the valued partners. He also thanked and recognized the work of the PMU and the various UNDP colleagues in all the COs where the project was taking place.

Mr. Blanco noted the number of meeting participants was a clear indication of engagement and commitment from partners. He had two comments to make:

1. The importance of accelerating delivery. Delivery meant action and action meant progress and results. He encouraged those who were thinking of acceleration plans to ensure they could catch up with budgets etc. he suggested Mr. Tozzi and team to come together with the partners to see what actions were required for higher delivery in the 2<sup>nd</sup>. half. He noted the 2<sup>nd</sup> half especially the last quarter of the year was low in terms of implementation due to various reasons such as Christmas. They had 3 or 4 months to push to accelerate implementation.
2. He suggested Mr. Tozzi and colleagues to take a picture.

Mr. Tozzi confirmed the minutes will be shared and presentations. He also reminded everyone they had access to the project SharePoint with all the Project Board materials. Also, the Trello Board where they can find all the visibility and communication, press releases and newsletters



Canada



World Food Programme



produced by EnGenDER which was placed there as a repository. If they were unable to access these platforms, they were to communicate this to the PMU.

**The meeting ended at 1:00pm.**

## Annex 1: PARTICIPANT LIST

Chair	Hugo Blanco- Deputy Resident Representative UNDP Barbados and the OECS.
<b>Country/Government</b>	<b>Name, designation and agency</b>
Belize	Lennox Gladden- Coordinator, National Climate Change Office
	Anna Williams- Ministry of Human Development
Dominica	<b>Burton- Permanent Secretary</b>
	Melissa Morgan – Gender Affairs
Grenada	Dr. Kelvin M. George
	Delvin Mason
Guyana	Lucina Singh- Technical Officer, Office of Climate Change
Jamaica	Le-Anne Roper- Senior Technical Officer, Climate Change Division, Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation
Saint Lucia	Janey Joseph- Director (Ag), Department of Gender Relations
	Annette Rattigan-Leo - Chief Sustainable Development
St Vincent and the Grenadines	Nyasha Hamilton- Environmental Resource Analyst, Sustainable Development Unit
	Jemima George – Assistant Coordinator
	Lafleur Quammie-Harry-Director, Gender Affairs
	<b>Janelle Horn-</b> Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning and Information Technology
Suriname	Gina Griffith- Legal Advisor NIMOS
	Yvonne Towikromo – Ministry of Internal Affairs, Bureau Gender Affairs

Agency	Name and designation
CARICOM	Kareem Sabir- Senior Project Officer Sustainable Development
CDEMA	Andria Grosvenor- Deputy (Ag), CDEMA
	Dr. Deborah Brown – Disaster Recovery Specialist
UN Women	Kyana Bowen- Programme Officer- Humanitarian, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Resilience
	Renella Thomas- Gender and Resilience Intern
UK FCDO - Caribbean	Patricia Shako- Climate and Disaster Resilience Advisor
	Ingrid Lavine – Senior Programme Manager- Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Team
Government of Canada	Gina Arjoon- Senior International Assistance Officer, Global Affairs Canada
	Natalie Hutchinson -
WFP	Sarah Bailey -Head of Programming Barbados
UNDP	Diane Wade- Programme Officer, Belize
	Brian Drakenstein- Programme Specialist. Suriname
	Margaret Jones- Williams – Deputy Representative UNDP Suriname
	Faryal Rosiek -EnGenDER Focal Point Suriname
	Vanessa Satimin – Project Assistant EnGender, Suriname
	Jairo Valverde- Resident Representative, UNDP Guyana and Suriname
	Astrid Lynch- Programme Analyst, Guyana
	Jeffery James, Programme Assistant – EnGenDER, Jamaica,
	Kimberly Wilson -Programme Analyst Monitoring and Evaluation
	Shanna Prevost- UNDP Project Office



Canada



	Dr. Kurt Prospere- National Focal Point on EnGenDER, SLU
	Massimiliano Tozzi- Project Manager, EnGenDER
	Sherri Frederick- Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst, EnGenDER
	Erica Greaves- Project Associate, EnGenDER
	Marium Alleyne- Technical Specialist-Climate Change, EnGenDER
	Meshia Clarke- Technical Specialist Gender Equality, EnGenDER
	Elizabeth Soomer- Technical Specialist, EnGenDER