



United Nations Development Programme  
 COUNTRY: SWAZILAND  
 Project Document

**Project Title: Environmental Sustainability and Resilience Building Project**

**SDGs:** **SDG1:** No Poverty; **SDG5:** Gender Equality; **SDG6:** Clean Water and Sanitation; **SDG7:** Affordable and Clean Energy; **SDG8:** Decent Work and Economic Growth; **SDG9:** Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure; **SDG10:** Reduced inequalities; **SDG11:** Sustainable Cities and Communities; **SDG12:** Sustainable Production and Consumption; **SDG13:** Climate Action; **SDG14:** Life below Water; **SDG16:** Peace, justice and strong institutions; **SDG17:** Partnership for the goals.

**National Macro-Strategic Goals:** Good governance and sound economic management; Environment management and sustainable development; Agriculture Development; Strategic Infrastructure Development and Balanced Regional Growth and Urbanization; Economic acceleration, industrialization and diversification; Research for Development.

**UNDAF Outcome 1.2:** National institutions and communities have improved their management of natural resources by 2020.

**UNDP SP Outcome 1:** Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and the excluded.

**Implementing Partners:** Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (MTEA); National Meteorological Service (NMS); Ministry of Natural resources and Energy (MNRE) – Department of Water Affairs (DWA) and Department of Energy (DE); Ministry of Agriculture (MoA); Swaziland Local Government Association (SWALGA); Swaziland National Trust Commission (SNTC); Swaziland Tourism Authority (STA); Swaziland Environmental Authority (SEA); Swaziland Water and Agricultural Development Enterprise (SWADE); Coordinating Assembly of Non-Governmental Organisation (CANGO) and affiliates.

**Strategic Partner:** European Union (EU); International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA); University of Swaziland (UNISWA).

**Brief Description**

**Narrative:** Environmental sustainability is essential for effective development both at national, regional and communal levels. Climate change adaptation through promotion of the SE4All objectives, Disaster Risk Management and preparedness are key elements in ensuring sustainable development and secured livelihoods and in building resilience. The project will build core aspects of environment sustainability integrating the programmatic elements aimed at building institutional capacities and community resilience and work towards policy advancement. This is to ensure that the sustainable utilization of natural resources contributes to sustainable economic development of the country.

Programme Period: 2016-2020 Project: 2016-2020 Key Result Area (Strategic Plan): Environment, Climate Change and Resilience ATLAS Award ID/Project ID: 00065695/ 00082076 Start date: 01 June 2016 End Date: 31 December 2020 PAC Meeting Date: June 2016 Management Arrangements: NIM	2016 AWP budget: \$ 62,489.00 Total allocated resources: • Regular \$ 62,489.00 • Other: o Government Unfunded budget: _____ In-kind Contributions
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Agreed by MTEA:  Date: 17/2/17

Agreed by MEPD:  Date: 22.02.17

Agreed by UNDP:  Date: 23.02.2017



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## I. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The National Development Strategy (NDS), Vision 2022 envisages Swaziland as a well performing country founded on sustainable economic growth, social justice and stability. Although the country made progress in various aspects of development as highlighted by the MDG achievements<sup>1</sup>, Swaziland continues to face development challenges, one of which is enforcing effective management of the environment in particular given the climate related risks. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Country Programme Document (CPD) for the period 2016 to 2020 highlights the slow economic growth; high levels of inequality and poverty; high unemployment rates especially among youth; high incidence and prevalence of communicable (HIV and TB), high levels of maternal mortality chronic malnutrition as deterrents to sustainable development. While the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030 Agenda aims primarily at the eradication of poverty, the decrease in agricultural productivity, depletion of natural resources and increase in household vulnerability (VAC, 2016) is an indication of inadequate integration of environmental risks and climate change into national development.

The Kingdom of Swaziland ratified the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) in the 1990s leading into the instruments' institutionalisation and translation into national investments and programmes such as the Swaziland Water and Agriculture Development Enterprise (SWADE). The country also submitted the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) to the UNFCCC<sup>2</sup> Secretariat in 2015 indicating intentions to decrease the 2010, 0.08tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year<sup>3</sup> estimated emissions through promoting a low carbon emissions development path. Along the provisions of the INDC, Swaziland would (i) facilitate integration of climate change into existing policies, programmes and activities in the different sectors and at all levels (ii) Identify the level of climate risk given the economic, social and environmental constraints, and (iii) Reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by enabling capacities for climate smart agriculture, early warning systems, emergency preparedness, energy security, biodiversity and sustainable land management.

As the country continues to adopt adaptive practices such as constructing of water harvesting infrastructure for agricultural production and for domestic purposes, the country intends to also put in place the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) by 2020. The NAP will guide institutions capacities for the climate change impacts risk preparedness and ensure ecosystem rehabilitation and conservation management capacities. It will further inform the priority areas for climate finance through the globally, regionally and nationally availed resources such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and others.

Lessons from the implementation of the national programmes indicate that communities and cultural practices by most Swazis living in the rural areas (more than 75%) depend on the utilisation of natural resources. Biomass (trees) still provides for most of the domestic energy needs given only 37%<sup>4</sup> coverage for rural electrification. The National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2019

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<sup>1</sup> MDG 2, 3, 6 (Malaria) achieved, MDG7 mixed outcomes and MDG 1, 4, 5 need acceleration.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC).

<sup>3</sup> tCO<sub>2</sub>e/yr means Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide equivalent per year.

<sup>4</sup> 2014 Sustainable Energy for All Gap Analysis Report.

calls for mitigation actions leading to industrial and innovative undertaking in land-use and energy production. While the country's adoption of the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) objectives is a positive indication of the need for increased Renewable Energy mainstreaming from the 20% contribution to the National Energy Mix to 28%<sup>5</sup>, in light of combating global climate risks. The recent approval of the 2015 Climate Change Policy shows that the country is working towards institutionalisation of climate change and ensuring national capacities for climate finance<sup>6</sup>, however national efforts also need to include the private sector. On the other hand, waste and chemical management have been areas in the environment management spectrum, requiring national engagement and policy decision-making to enable implementation of programs that lead to income generation. Together with the engagement of the private sector and research entities. Employment creation through beneficiation process that give equal opportunities to both men women and the youth will be facilitated by the project.

The worst El Nino experienced in three decades led to a pro-longed drought in the country, contributing to an estimated 64% decrease in maize production to the 2015 harvest. The recent 2016 Swaziland Vulnerability Assessment Committee (SVAC) results indicate that 350,069 people, 28% of the population, will require assistance through to the 2017 harvest. Further compounding the impact of the failed harvest, was erosion of livelihoods resulting in death of 80,000 cattle (about 15% of national stock). Approximately 200,000 people are unable to access potable water, and the number of non-functional water points has increased by 30% over 2015. Some health facilities experienced temporary closure due to lack of water, affecting service delivery to communities. Increased protection concerns given the rise in Gender Based Violence (GBV) mostly affecting women and girls, and difficulty in accessing integrated sexual and reproductive health services. The National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) led preparedness and logistic support for food aid distribution working with various entities including the non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN Agencies and development partners as well as the private sector for a coordinated response. There were gaps in the strategic undertaking towards early recovery and resilience building and in the Early Warning (EW) and preparedness for La Nina, related rains and floods in particular in affected communities.

The project has been formulated based on the five (5) key sectors namely, (i) Ecosystem and Biodiversity Management, (ii) Energy, (iii) Waste Management, (iv) Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, and (v) Risk Reduction and Resilience Building. While priority is given to upstream development work which includes policy and strategic undertaking. Aspects of building national capacity in all the targeted areas to increase resilience will be explored through research initiatives and creation of dialogue that will translate into the development of policy briefs that will in turn inform sectoral programs.

The project targets national institutional capacities for effective management of the natural resources and the realization of the environment as a service to sustainable development. The poorer and vulnerable regions Lubombo, Shiselweni and Manzini<sup>7</sup> will be targeted with an aim of working with

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<sup>5</sup> UNDAF and CPD 2016-2020 targets 28%

<sup>6</sup> '2015 Climate Deal' endorsed the establishment of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to fund countries lead low emitting development activities.

<sup>7</sup> The Manzini Region was included as an industrial 'hub' to allow for waste management and renewable energy pilots to support policy reform and income generation.



the vulnerable communities and households in building livelihoods and creating employment through catalytic support.

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## II. OBJECTIVE

The Environmental Sustainability and Resilience Building Project 2016-2020, will strengthen the capacities of government and stakeholders both at national and local level building towards increasing national resilience to adverse impacts of climate change and other unsustainable use of natural resources. The project will also build the necessary capacities across the sectors and reduce poverty while promoting economic growth through participation of both men and women as well as the youth in national interventions for building of a natural capital for sustainable economic growth.

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## III. STRATEGIES

The project will employ the following strategies:

- Conduct **research**, assessments, surveys for generation of data and information to enlighten policy direction and decision-making processes in the areas of environment sustainability, climate change and risk reduction.
- Embark on broad public **participation** in policy articulation through **national dialogue**. National authorities and stakeholders of the country will be engaged to garner the political will and national ownership. Such fora will provide for devolution of the climate change agenda to the various levels, in particular the communities. It will also be an advocacy tool to increase the uptake of strategic objectives and practices by communities and households.
- Strengthen **partnerships** through identification of national structures and stakeholders to drive the integration of SDGs, climate change in national development. Such partnerships through government, private sector and the civil society would drive innovative solutions.
- Provision of **technical support and assistance** through services for drafting of national instruments and programmes for national implementation.
- Building national competencies for the uptake and utilization of **knowledge-based and innovative technologies**, networks and partnerships. Facilitate engagement to discuss and establish the national challenges regarding climate change based research factors and inform gender sensitive national policies and programmes along adaptation, mitigation and finance.



	<p><b>Activity Result 1.3: Improved waste management policies through pilot projects focusing of waste recycling and management.</b></p> <p><b>Action 1.3.1:</b> Conduct national and regional level dialogues and development of policy briefs to inform policy and regulatory frameworks changes in the waste sector.</p> <p><b>Action 1.3.2:</b> Support the development of a national waste management policy and regulatory framework.</p> <p><b>Action 1.3.3:</b> Establish waste management pilot projects e.g. waste recycling and methane production from landfills in towns and communities.</p> <p><b>Action 1.3.4:</b> Promote the phasing out of ozone depleting substances.</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p></p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p></p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>MTEA, SWALGA</p> <p>SEA, MTEA</p> <p>SEA, MTEA, SWALGA</p> <p>SEA</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>tbc</p>	<p>Consultant Workshop Facility Travel Printing Equipment</p> <p>30,000</p> <p>50,000</p> <p>50,000</p> <p>RM</p>
<p><i>Actions under this activity results are covered by the separate GEF-funded project (SNPAS) implemented by SNTC.</i></p>							
<p><b>Output 2: Communities' capacity to participate in, and share the benefits of conservation strengthened</b></p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> National coverage of Protected areas; % of women participating and benefiting from CBRM initiatives: # of hectares of alien and invasive species replaced with income generating initiatives</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 3.9% (2014); tbc</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 6.4 % (2020); tbc ha; 33%</p>	<p><b>Activity result 2: Increased capacity of communities to manage sustainable utilization of natural resources in protected and adjacent areas.</b></p> <p><b>Action 2.1:</b> Facilitate the increased coverage of protected areas in Swaziland through the landscape approach.</p> <p><b>Action 2.2:</b> Facilitate community and women participation and beneficition in the management of biodiversity and ecosystems including controlling of Alien Invasive Plants.</p> <p><b>Actions 2.3:</b> Facilitate the establishment of community and private sector eco-tourism projects for income generation through protected areas.</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>MTEA SNTC</p> <p>MTEA SNTC</p> <p>MTEA SNTC</p>	<p>GEF 6</p> <p>GEF 6</p> <p>GEF 6</p>	<p>Consultant Workshop Facility Travel Printing Equipment</p>
<p><b>Output 3.1: Multi-sectoral climate and risk preparedness and management measures being implemented at national and regional levels disaggregated by urban and rural areas and with gender considerations.</b></p>	<p><b>Activity Result 3.1: Increased climate risk management capacities.</b></p> <p><b>Action 3.1.1:</b> Support development of proposals working towards climate risk Early Warning and improved management and their operationalisation,</p> <p><b>Action 3.1.2:</b> Support the establishment of the Small Grants Programme in the country.</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>NDMA</p> <p>MTEA</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>Consultant Workshop Facility Travel Printing Equipment</p> <p>30,000</p> <p>30,000</p>

<p><b>Indicator:</b> # of research/diagnostics undertaken on the effects of disasters; # of legislation frameworks supporting low emissions and climate resilient development developed  <b>Baseline:</b> 2014; 2 (NCCP and NCCS); <b>Target:</b> 2; 4</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> # of regional administrations affected by climate change using national standard operational procedures.  <b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2014); <b>Target:</b> 4</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> # of local government contingency plans developed and operationalised.  <b>Baseline:</b> 2; <b>Target:</b> 5</p> <p><b>Total</b></p>	<p><b>Activity Result 3.2: Increased national and regional preparedness capacity based of better planning and management of disaster risks.</b></p> <p><b>Action 3.2.1:</b> Enable research and national discussions leading to the review the Disaster Risk Management Policy.</p> <p><b>Action 3.2.2:</b> Support the development of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) gender-responsive procedures and protocols at National, Regional and Communal level.</p> <p><b>Action 3.2.3:</b> Support contingency planning for local governments and communities indicating sex-disaggregated coverage.</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>NDMA DPM's office NDMA</p> <p>NDMA</p> <p>SWALGA/ NDMA</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>10,000</p> <p>20,000</p> <p>10,000</p> <p><b>400,000</b></p>
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## V. Management Arrangements

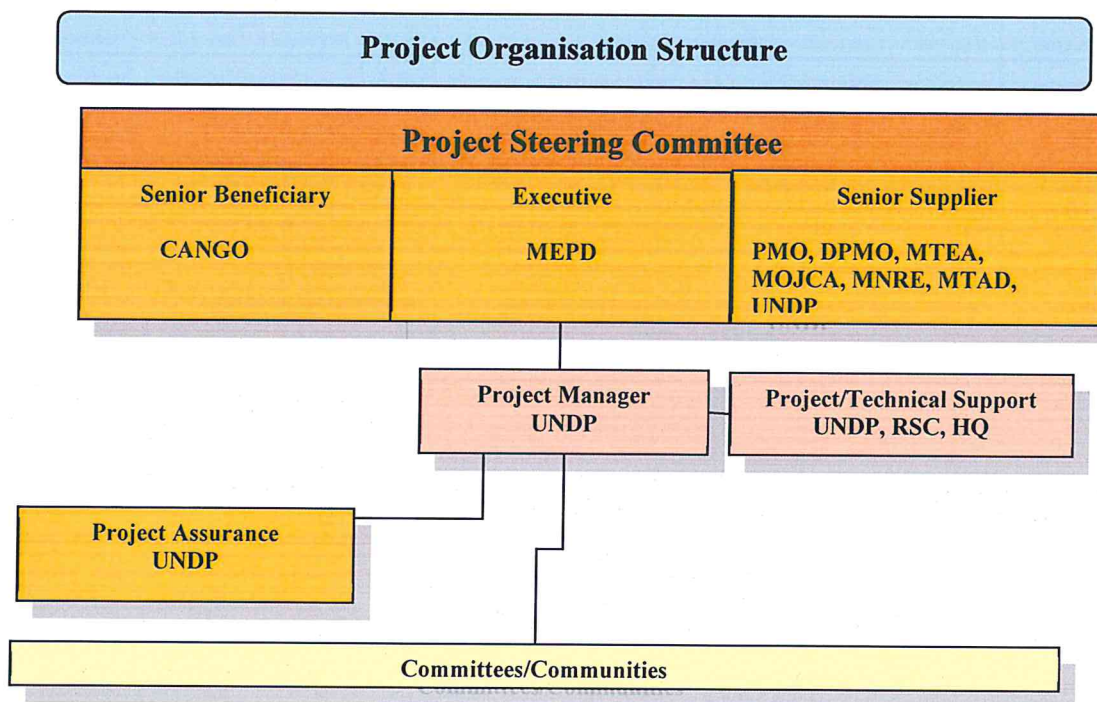
The project will be managed under the UNDP Country Programme Document 2016-2020 CDP M&E Outcome Committee/Project Steering Committee, chaired by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD). The supplier role will be undertaken by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Deputy Prime Minister's Office (DPMO), Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (MTEA), Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MOJCA), Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy (MNRE) and UNDP.

The Implementing Partners (IPs) are the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (MTEA), National Meteorological Service (NMS) Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy (MNRE) – Department of Energy (DE) and Department of Water Affairs (DWA) and the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA). The responsible partners would be the Swaziland Environmental Authority (SEA), Renewable Energy Association of Swaziland (REASWA), Swaziland National Trust Commission (SNTC), and Coordinating Assembly of Non-Governmental Organisation (CANGO) – and affiliates.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established chaired by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD) that meets quarterly. UNDP will also be part of the PSC to ensure that the project activities are in line with national priorities as presented in the project document as well as contribute to the United Nations Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) 2016-2020 outcomes. Working with the UNDP Programme Analyst – Programme Support, the Programme Associate (PFA), will have the responsibility for quality assurance as well as adherence to the project document.

**Figure 1:** Environmental Sustainability and Resilience Building Project Management Arrangement





## VI. PROJECT RISKS

1. Political will for policy support.
2. Slow pace of absorption and implementation by government entities
3. Inadequate technical capacities for programme activity implementation.

## VII. Monitoring Framework and Evaluation

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the Environmental Sustainability and Resilience Building Project will be monitored through the following processes: The Implementing Partners (IP) will prepare annualised Annual Work Plan (AWP) for approval by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD). Implementation of activities will be tracked through the quarterly progress reports which will be submitted to the Project Steering Committee that will guide undertaking and troubleshoot. UNDP Programme Analyst – Programme Support working with the Development Advisory Team (DAT) will provide operational support and quality assurance toward through monitoring of activities. A Monitoring Plan and Issue Log shall be complementary activated in ATLAS and updated by the UNDP Programme Analyst – Programme Support to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change, based on the initially identified risks.

Monitoring visits will be undertaken by the UN HACT Team to ascertain compliance and meeting quality disbursement of resources by the IP. The Project will be subjected to the National Implementation Modality (NIM) Audit as and when required. An Annual Project Report (APR)

shall be prepared by the DAT shared with the Project Steering Committee (PSC) for the assessment of the performance of the project and appraisal of the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year.

VIII. QUALITY MANAGEMENT FOR PROJECT ACTIVITY RESULTS

<b>Activity Result 1: Capacity of climate change management by national institutions, frameworks and ability of the country to harness climate finance strengthened.</b>		Start Date: 01/06/2016 End Date: 31/12/2020
<b>Purpose</b>	To strengthen adaptive capacity of the country's core institutions in enabling climate change and climate finance management.	
<b>Description</b>	This will include the development of national programs and plans to facilitate coordination, monitoring of climate change, and resource mobilization for the country for both adaptation and mitigation activities. These programs will result in income generation through enhanced green economy growth and job creation.	
<b>Quality Criteria:</b> National programmes, action plan developed; jobs created and climate finance received by the country.	<b>Means of Verification.</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
<b>Output 1: National systems (including legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks) in place for sustainable use of natural resources, waste, chemicals and renewable energy for green/economic growth (IRRF 1.3)</b>  <b>Indicator:</b> # of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources and climate change (IRRF 1.3.1); National Adaptation Plan; # of climate smart techniques adopted.; # of Energy Sector proposals with funding for implementation; # of jobs created from green growth initiatives  <b>Baseline:</b> 0; NAP not in place; 0; 0  <b>Target:</b> 2; NAP; 5; 2; 2000	Quarterly Progress Reports  Annual Project Reports	Annually

<b>Activity Result 2: Increased energy efficiency and use of renewable sources of energy through SE4ALL framework.</b>	Start Date: 01/06/2016
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		End Date: 31/12/2020
<b>Purpose</b>	Increase energy efficiency, promote use of renewable energy and increase investment in the sector.	
<b>Description</b>	Facilitate the SE4ALL initiatives for the improvement of energy use efficiency and facilitate a dialogue for increasing investment in alternative renewable sources of energy for the country.	
<b>Quality Criteria:</b> SE4ALL Investment Prospectus and Actions Agenda; programme proposals and resources Energy Efficiency, RE and others.		<b>Means of verification.</b>
<b>Output 1. National systems (including legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks) in place for sustainable use of natural resources, waste, chemicals and renewable energy for green/economic growth (IRRF 1.3)</b>		Quarterly Progress Reports  Annual Project Reports
<b>Indicator:</b> # of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources and climate change (IRRF 1.3.1) <b>Baseline:</b> 0; <b>Target:</b> 2		<b>Date of Assessment</b>  Annually

<b>Activity Result 2: Improved waste management policies through pilot projects focusing of waste recycling and management.</b>		Start Date: 01/06/2016 End Date: 31/12/2020
<b>Purpose</b>	Improve solid waste management and create income generation opportunities through waste recycling.	
<b>Description</b>	Facilitate the policy establishment for waste management through dialogue and further establish pilot projects focusing on waste recycling	
<b>Quality Criteria:</b> Results		<b>Means of verification.</b>
<b>Output 1. National systems (including legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks) in place for sustainable use of natural resources, waste, chemicals and renewable energy for green/economic growth (IRRF 1.3)</b>		Quarterly Progress Reports  Annual Project Reports  Project Reports
<b>Indicator:</b> # of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources and climate change (IRRF 1.3.1) <b>Baseline:</b> 0; <b>Target:</b> 2		<b>Date of Assessment</b>  Annually

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<b>Activity Result 3:</b> Increased national and regional preparedness capacity based of better planning and management of disaster risks.		Start Date: 01/06/2016 End Date: 31/12/2020
Purpose	To increase national preparedness to disaster risks.	
Description	Facilitate the national policy establishment for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) through dialogue process to improve resilience at national and local levels.	
<b>Quality Criteria: Results</b>	<b>Means of verification.</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
<p><b>Output 3.1: Multi-sectoral climate and risk preparedness and management measures being implemented at national and regional levels disaggregated by urban and rural areas and with gender considerations.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> # of research/diagnostics undertaken on the effects of disasters; # of legislation frameworks supporting low emissions and climate resilient development developed <b>Baseline: 2014: 2 (NCCP and NCCS); Target: 2; 4</b></p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> # of regional administrations affected by climate change using national standard operational procedures. <b>Baseline: 0 (2014); Target: 4</b></p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> # of local government contingency plans developed and operationalised. <b>Baseline: 2; Target: 5</b></p>	<p>Quarterly Progress Reports Annual Project Reports</p>	<p>Annually (November)</p>

## IX. Legal Context

Under the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed between UNDP and the Government of Swaziland (GOS) in 1977 as well as contributing to the objectives of the Swaziland UNCT United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2016-2020 and the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) 2016-2020 also signed with the GOS, this project document will serve as a guide for the implementation of the project activities. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner



and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner (IP). The IP shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried; and
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the IP's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The IP agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document".

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X. ANNEXES:

Terms of Reference:

**ANNUAL WORK PLAN:**

EXPECTED CP OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIME FRAME				RESPONSIB LE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount USD
<p><b>Output:</b> Improved national capacities for climate change integration</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Validation meeting of the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Validation of the draft National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.</li> </ul> <p><b>Related CP outcome:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Institutions have the capacity and providing guidance on the utilisation of natural resources in a sustainable and equitable manner.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct the validation meeting of the national Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan</li> </ul>	X	X	X		Department of Meteorology	UNDP		10,000
<b>TOTAL</b>									
									<b>10,000</b>