



PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title: Ensure 81% Coverage of LLINs in Vanuatu

Project Number: 00113364

Implementing Partner: Ministry of Health, Malaria Programme, Vanuatu

Start Date: 01 January 2018

End Date: 31 December 2020

PAC Meeting date: 11th February 2019

Brief Description

The development challenge this project seeks to address is Malaria infection in Vanuatu. UNDP supports Vanuatu’s efforts in implementing the Malaria programme by ensuring 81% coverage of long lasting insecticide treated bed nets (LLINs) while ensuring the following; national coordination, adequate monitoring, evaluation, reporting and proper community mobilization.

Over the three year 2018-2020 grant course 205, 413 LLINs will be procured and distributed in line with the National Malaria Strategic Plan 2015-2020. UNDP, as part of the Global Fund requirement to support the ministries’ transition to taking over the PR role in 2021, will also support the development of capacity development plans in the areas of programme management, M&E and financial management.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):

UNPS 2018-2020

Outcome 4: Equitable Basic Services

By 2022, more people in the Pacific, particularly the most vulnerable, have increased equitable access to and utilization of inclusive, resilient, and quality basic services.

SRPD Output 5.3. More women and men benefit from strengthened governance systems for equitable service delivery, including access to justice.

1. **Indicative Output(s):** Number of long-lasting insecticidal nets distributed to at-risk populations through mass campaigns (GEN 0)
2. Proportion of facility reports received over the reports expected during the reporting period (GNE 0)

Total resources required:		
Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC:	
	Donor:	USD1,566,350
	Donor:	
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		



Agreed by (signatures)¹:

Government	UNDP	Implementing Partner
Print Name:	Print Name:	Print Name:
Date:	Date: 5 April 2019	Date:

¹ Note: Adjust signatures as needed

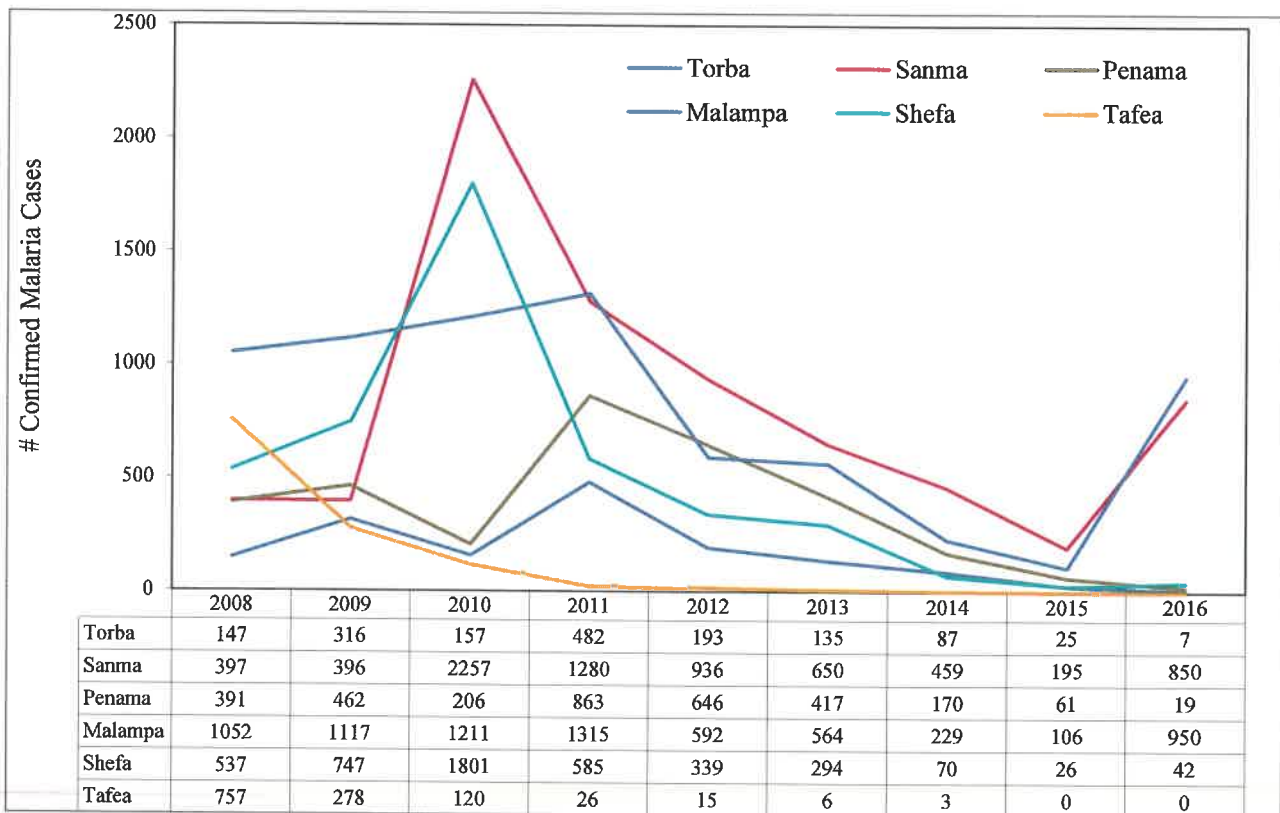
I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Development Problem/Challenge

Malaria has historically been one of the leading causes of illness in Vanuatu. Malaria is endemic in Vanuatu except for the islands of Aneityum and Futuna, which are malaria free.

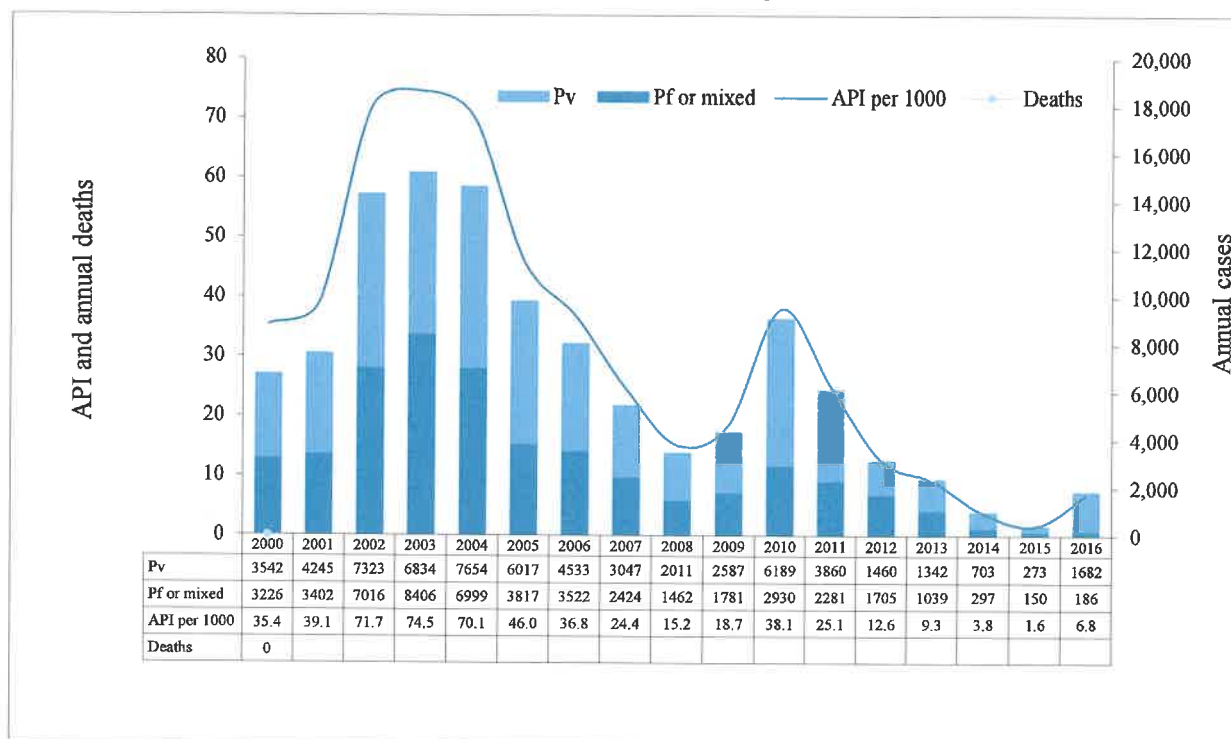
Since 2004, the Ministry of Health (MOH) and its partners have implemented an intensified program to progressively control malaria through: widespread access to diagnosis by microscopy or rapid diagnostic test (RDT); widespread access to highly effective treatment with artemisinin based combination therapy (ACT); high coverage with long lasting insecticidal bed nets (LLIN); widespread community engagement; and intensive, targeted technical assistance. This had resulted in the annual parasite incidence (API) falling from 74 per 1,000 population in 2003, to 1.6 per 1,000 in 2015. This was followed by a jump to 6.8 per 1,000 in 2016, with the increase in cases coming from two provinces Malampa and Samna. (Figure 1 and Figure 2)

Figure 1 - Malaria Cases by Year by Province, 2008-2016



Source: NVBDCP

Figure 2- Annual Morbidity and Mortality Data, 2005-2016



Source: NVBDCP

Despite the sudden increase in cases, the country remains committed to malaria elimination. The widespread use of insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs) has contributed to an overall reduction of malaria starting in 1990, when annual malaria incidence was nearly 200 per 1,000 population. The current malaria strategy aims to achieve and sustain close to 81 percent coverage and use of long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets (LLINs), while ensuring the following: national coordination, adequate monitoring, evaluation, reporting and proper community mobilization.

Causes of the Development Problem

Malaria “Hot spots” not reached with LLINs and RDTs in a timely manner due to operational issues and provincial programs not using data within DHIS 2 for operational decision making. In the 2017 malaria programme review report, a few villages did not receive new nets in 2015 so the nets were more than three years old. Failure to deliver new nets was due to the lack of sufficient funds and micro planning limitations. In addition, there was a stock out of RDTs so health facilities in Malampa and Sanma hotspots did not have RDTs for three to four months implying that cases were diagnosed and treated based on clinical signs and symptoms.

Relevance to National and Global Development Priorities

This project will play an essential role in fulfilling the Vector Control objectives within the National Malaria Strategic Plan 2015-2020 (NMSP) which is to ensure 81% coverage of LLINs for the population of Vanuatu with LLINs and accelerate reduction in malaria transmission in selected areas. The project will do this by procuring and distributing 205,413 LLINs over the three year 2018-2020 grant course. Global evidence suggests that when large numbers of people use LLINs to protect themselves while sleeping, the burden of malaria can be reduced, resulting in a reduction in child mortality among other benefits.

II. STRATEGY

Development Process: The proposed approach was devised and agreed upon with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders including PIRMCCM, the governance body, WHO the main technical provider for the malaria programme, UNDP and the Global Fund.

Strategic Approach: The programme will go beyond the traditional malaria prevention of LLINs distribution to also employ more targeted interventions that will strengthen diagnosis and improve programme long term financial sustainability. In the 2018-2020 phase, the global fund programme will be supporting the additional following activities to compliment the bednet distribution activities. This includes

- Procurement and distribution of G6PD tests that will enable health workers to determine G6PD status and administer primaquine to treat cases of P.viax malaria in alignment with the national treatment guidelines. As per Figure 1, more than 50% of cases have been P. vivax since 2003.
- Supporting community mobilization and education on malaria and bednet usage
- Supporting the national programme in developing resource mobilisation strategies to gradually take over the purchase and distribution of LLINs as of 2020.
- Assess the management, finance, procurement and M&E capacity of the national programme to become the Principal Recipient in 2021. Develop capacity building recommendations and provide technical support to bridge the identified gaps.

Alignment to Development Results: This project primarily serves to strengthen the national malaria response and is fully aligned and complimentary of other malaria control activities as per the National Malaria Strategic Plan 2015-2020. Under the United Nations Development Pacific Strategy (UNPS) 2018-22, the programme contributes to Outcome Area 4 - Equitable Basic Services: By 2022, more people in the Pacific, particularly the most vulnerable, have increased equitable access to and utilization of inclusive, resilient, and quality basic services.

Integrating Gender: A malaria indicator survey (MIS) in 2011 showed that the use of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) during the high transmission season by young children (67%) and pregnant women (73%) was higher than among the general population (52%). The programme in 2018 will piggyback its survey questions onto the national household survey to be conducted by the National Statistics Office to be able to collect evidence on the effectiveness of the mass distribution mechanism in protecting young children and pregnant women.

Key Results: The programme is geared towards achieving the following results

- 81% coverage of Vanuatu populations with LLINs. 205,413 LLINs over the three year 2018-2020 grant cycle.
- Improve report timeliness of health facilities through trainings and addressing other identified M&E gaps at the health facility level
- Collection of data on bednet usage through programme surveys
- Strengthened capacities in programme management, finance, procurement and monitoring and evaluation.
- Improved testing and diagnosis through the roll out of G6PD deficiency point-of-care diagnostic tests.

Assumptions:

- That all bednets distributed will be used and that there will be 81% coverage and moreso that targeted high risk areas will be reached
- That local communities will discard or do away with the use of old nets and start using the newly distributed bednets by the national programme
- That health care workers (nurses) and provincial malaria staff sufficiently knowledgeable on how to carry G6PD testing and interpret the test results.
- That the National Statistics Office will roll out the household survey within 2018-2020
- That DHIS 2 will be fully operational by 2018 to facilitate the extraction of data to inform the GF programme indicators

Wider Benefits: An impact of the capacity assessment and development plan for the national malaria programme will have many wider benefits within and beyond the ministry. This includes; strengthened operational processes through the introduction of GF guidelines, SOPs, manuals; plans, reporting tools and templates; strengthened human resource capacity through recruitment and upskilling; and through the resource mobilisation plan, improve financial independence and long term sustainability.

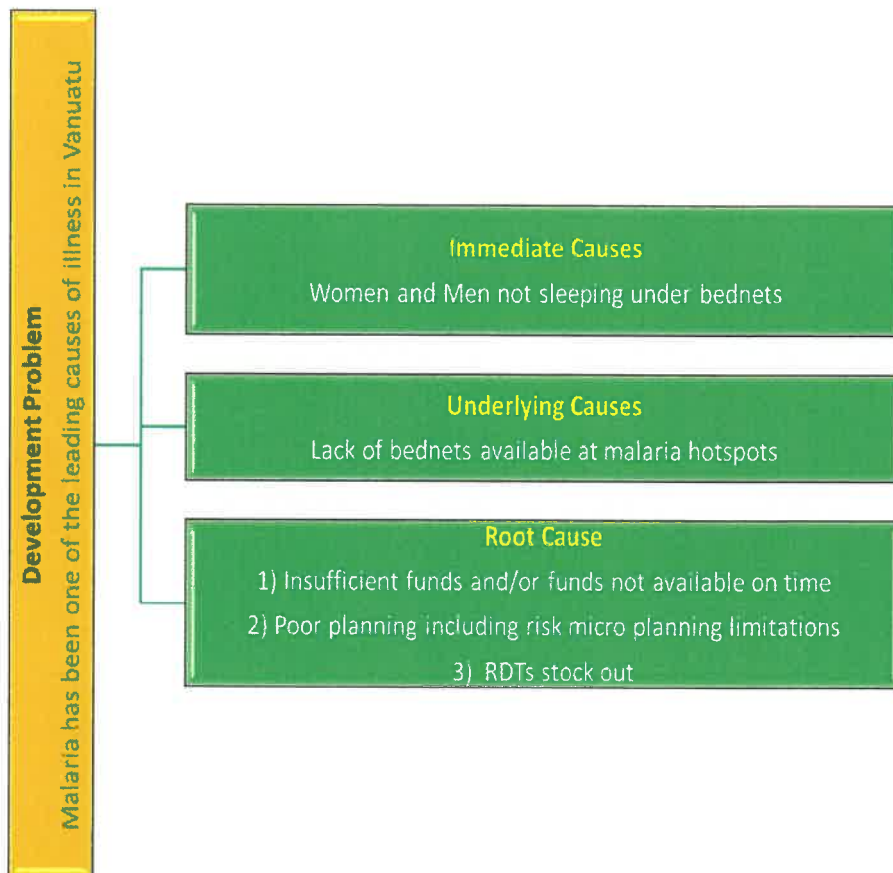
Enabling Factors:

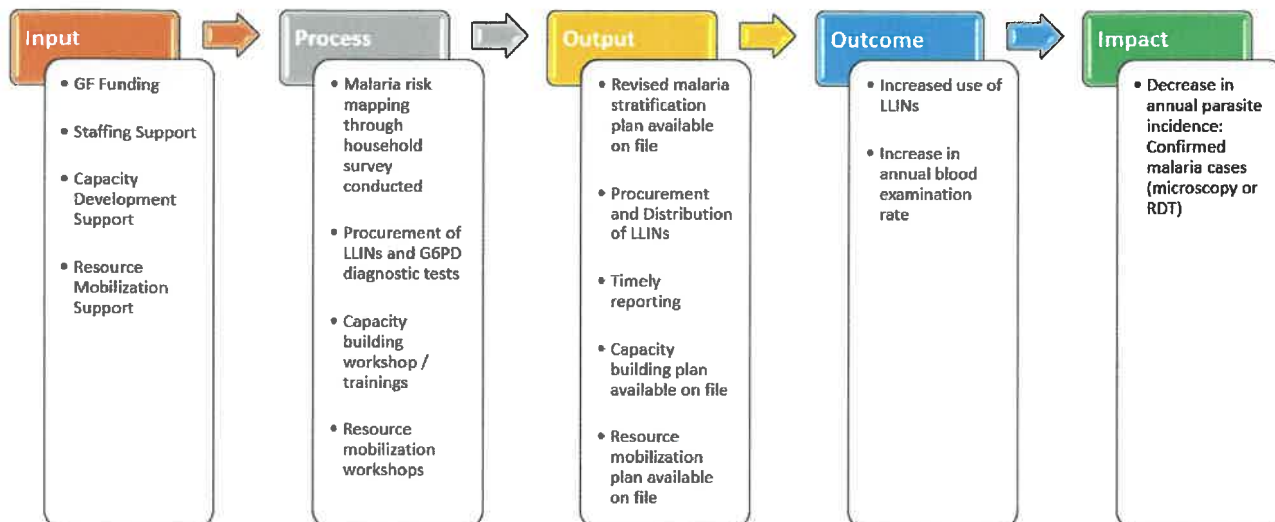
- There is strong WHO presence in Vanuatu and strong technical support provided to the national malaria programme
- The role of the VCCM as a national coordinating body to govern technical discussions and the provide project oversight will be strengthened. Plans are in place to revive this national coordination including a revisit of the VCCM TOR and capacity building support for its members
- Advisory support and program oversight by the regional governing body – The Pacific Islands Regional Multi-Country Coordinating Mechanism (PIRMCCM)
- More than 10 years experience being a recipient of global fund grants

Risk Factors / Constraints

- Vanuatu is susceptible to volcanic eruptions and often government evacuations and relocation plans affect LLINs distribution and the achievement of agreed programme targets

Malaria Program Logic Model





III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The programme will deliver on two main outputs (immediate results of the programme's interventions)

Output 1: Distribution of long lasting Insecticidal nets distributed to at risk populations through mass campaigns

Over the course of 3 years, the programme intends to make available 205,413 bednets available to 80% of Vanuatu's population who are at risk of contracting malaria. UNDP remains responsible for bednet procurement and ensuring adherence to quality assurance procedures; monitoring & reporting of total distributions, and capacity building and resource mobilisation support to the national programme as the MOH prepares to take over the PR role in the next funding cycle.

To ensure that the bednets are reaching malaria hot spots, there will be improved operational planning for LLINs distribution in which distribution will be based on household census data and not micro planning model as per the previous grant cycle.

The programme will continue its support towards the salaries of key positions including the National M&E Officer, 6 provincial HIS officers and the National Vector Control Officer.

Output 2: Proportion of facility reports received over total reports expected

This is a new indicator for this programme and the ministry will be able to support the collection of this data through the use of a unified primary health database - DHIS 2. In addition, the capacity building assessment carried out by UNDP will also analyse the efficiencies of health facility reporting and make recommendations for improvement. This includes identifying whether staff (nurses) at facility level understand reporting requirements, have the proper reporting tools and templates in place as well as proper understanding on the importance of data for decision making.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

Financial Resources: USD 1,566,350

Human Resources: The programme will continue to support the M&E Officer, 6 HIS Officers and the National Vector Control Officer positions.

Procurement Capacity: UNDP will continue to lead on all procurement processes for the national programme whilst also developing the capacity plan in PSM so that the national programme can take over this function in 2021.

Capacity Development Plan and Resource Mobilisation Plan: Required by the ministry as a GF requirement and is to be developed by UNDP in collaboration with the MOH malaria programme in late 2018

Partnerships

Ministry of Health (malaria programme) – Is the grant sub-recipient of the GF grant. The MOH will be responsible for carrying out the following key activities.

- ✓ Bednet distribution to the provinces identified by the malaria risk stratification plan.
- ✓ In collaboration with WHO, develop risk stratification plan and LLINs distribution budget based on household count as per the recommendation from the 2018 malaria programme review report.
- ✓ Conducting supportive supervisory visits to the provinces
- ✓ Monitoring and reporting of bednet distribution process and outcome and G6PD stock reporting
- ✓ Training and coordination of health facility workers, provincial level staff and other community workers (if required) that are involved in the bednet distribution, data collection, recording and reporting processes
- ✓ Overall grant and activity coordination

VCCM – To act as the national coordination mechanism that provides oversight and advisory support to the national programme and coordination of technical and planning discussions between MOH and key partners.

WHO

- ✓ Lead technical support to the national malaria programme. This includes supporting the risk stratification planning and budgeting process, advisory support to the programmes team including support to M&E, procurement and grant management including programme indicator review discussions.

PIRMCCM

- ✓ Coordinate communication on behalf of the PIRMCCM with the Global Fund
- ✓ Review and endorse technical and financial reports required for submission to Global Fund
- ✓ Foster existing partnerships and pursue new partnerships with other development partners and organisations as necessary. Especially required as the national programme and UNDP commences the resource mobilisation process
- ✓ Review data reported in PUDR format and provide guidance as necessary
- ✓ Provide necessary in-country CCM level support in strengthening national coordination

Risks and Assumptions

Programme risks and assumptions are detailed in the [Strategy](#) section of this project document and in the [Annex](#) – Risk Log

Stakeholder Engagement

Target Groups: This programme targets populations in rural and urban areas that are at risk of contracting malaria as per the malaria risk stratification plan; this includes children and pregnant women. The approach that the programme will use to ensure that all targeted groups

are identified and reached is by conducting a mini census ie visiting each household and identifying the numbers of nets required in each household.

Other Potentially Affected Groups: Throughout over ten years of LLIN distribution campaigns in Vanuatu, concerns have been raised about the LLIN disposal. The population is reusing the LLIN for fishing or other activities or burning if the LLIN has been replaced. As reported by the National Malaria Programme, many people are not using the new LLINs but continue using the old one. Aiming at keeping Vanuatu clean, UNDP will be looking into safer disposal methods of LLINs in this grant period. WHO 2014 guidelines have provisions for the LLIN disposal which will be reviewed and discussed with the National Malaria Programm. WHO and UNDP HQs to introduce SOP for the LLIN safe disposal.

WHO recommends:

- Residents should be advised to continue using nets until they have a new LLIN to replace it
- Residents should be advised not to dispose of LLINs in any water body or use LLINs for fishing.
- NMCPs should only collect LLINs if the communities are covered, and if there is a suitable plan for safe disposal of the collected LLINs.
- Collecting old LLINs should not divert effort from core duties, including maintaining universal coverage.
- If LLINs and packaging are collected, the best option is high-temperature incineration, not burning in open air. If this is not possible, the next best option is burial, away from water sources.
- NMCPs should work with national environment authorities to take WHO recommendations into consideration when formulating local guidance.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

- In preparation for the programmes transition to becoming PR in the next grant cycle, the PR would be seeking the advise and support of other UNDP offices, GF offices and national programmes globally, that have undergone a similar transition process. This includes support to the capacity assessment and development plan and process and the resource mobilisation plan and process.

Knowledge

The program anticipates having several information products highlighting the programs progress and achievements. These are detailed in Table 1. The programme will create visibility through preparing press releases about its public events and inviting local media. Information about the activities and achievements of the programme will be regularly updated on the programmes facebook page.

Product	Description and/or Use	Submit to and/or display for
Programme Newsletter	Using MailChimp email tool, monthly update of progress and achievements by PR for grant supported interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All key stakeholders ▪ UNDP Yammer ▪ Social media
Programme Brief/ Factsheet	Regularly updated programme brief, capturing key results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP Yammer ▪ Social media ▪ UNDP website ▪ Regional MWP Workshops
Results Infographic	Visual presentation of key results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP Yammer ▪ Social media ▪ UNDP website ▪ Regional MWP Workshops
Facebook, Twitter	Regular, short updates on program progress, featuring photos, video and links to other related materials. Engage with partners and community. Accomplished via a program Facebook page as well as cross-posting	

Table 1: Programme Information Products		
Product	Description and/or Use	Submit to and/or display for
	on other UNDP country office and regional office pages and Twitter accounts.	
Press releases, news articles, results stories, photo essays, videos	Program progress and results are presented in the form of press releases, news articles, results stories, photo essays, videos, etc. and published to the UNDP website (country office, regional, global) and other corporate platforms (for example: UNDP Stories, YouTube, Twitter, Medium, Flickr).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP website ▪ UNDP Yammer ▪ Social media ▪ MailChimp (in the form of News Flash emails that highlight key developments)
Knowledge products	As per the program work plan, knowledge products are developed by the PR and SR and disseminated to target audiences. Types of products can include discussion papers, research reports, policy briefs, annual reports, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP Yammer ▪ Social media ▪ UNDP website ▪ Regional MWP Workshops

Sustainability and Scaling Up

- Currently all LLINs are externally procured with Global Fund resources leaving the country fully dependent on external resources for this core program function. As part of ensuring programme sustainability, the MOH has made the commitment to gradually take over the purchase and distribution of LLINs as of 2020. This includes undertaking a capacity development assessment of the national programme and developing a resource mobilisation strategy to identify other potential external / domestic sources that could be tapped into to fund LLINs procurement and distribution. The capacity development plan and the resource mobilisation will both be developed by UNDP upon consultations with the national malaria programme, WHO, the Vanuatu country coordinating mechanism and other relevant stakeholders identified.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

Cost efficiency and effectiveness in the programme management will be achieved through adherence to the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) and reviewed regularly through the governance mechanism as well as annually by the project Board (PIRM CCM).

The strategy of this programme is to deliver maximum results with the available resources through ensuring the design is based on good practices and lessons learned, that activities are specific and clearly linked to the expected outputs, and that there is a sound results management and monitoring framework in place with indicators linked to the Theory of Change. The programme aims to balance cost efficient implementation and best value for money with quality delivery and effectiveness of activities. For its capacity building activities, the programme will utilise outside experts as well as in-house experts from within UNDP and UN sister organisations, and in-kind contributions from stakeholders.

There are five key strategies that are designed to assure cost effectiveness and efficiency. These are:

1. The project builds on global knowledge UNDP acquired through partnership with the Global Fund since 2003. Programmatic and operational guidelines are available to staff and ease implementation. UNDP Global Fund and Health Implementation Team based in New York, Geneva and Copenhagen provide guidance and advisory services on complex implementation issues as well as on health-related procurement
2. The project will make use of global procurement unit (GPU) based in Copenhagen for procurement of health products. GPU organises bulk procurement of goods which allows significant reduction of prices and economies of scale. The goods will be delivered to the

MoH/UNDP warehouse in Fiji from which they will be distributed to other countries. Sound product use and forecasting strategies will be used to avoid health products and medicines expiry and wastage.

3. In communicating results, UNDP will use Facebook, Twitter, electronic newsletters, email dissemination, annual reports and other electronic tools saving on production and paper while ensuring wider reach.
4. The project will utilise global fund standardised programmatic and financial reporting and recording forms.

Project Management

The project will be based in the UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji and implemented through the PMU set up for this purpose. The project will benefit from the institutional structure of the UNDP office as well as UNDP financial, operations, and procurement systems. The project will work closely in collaboration with WHO and other partners and donors in the region to ensure complementarity and to avoid duplication of efforts.

UNDP has established a Programme Management Unit (PMU) to manage the operations of the Global Fund grants, provide general guidance on GF policies and procedures and ensure the responsibility for procurement of the health products and other commodities under this grant are met. The core PMU is based in Suva, Fiji, the Pacific hub. In addition, there is 1 out-posted position in Vanuatu.

The PMU presented in the organogram below comprises both internationally and locally recruited personnel that assist the Programme Manager (P4 International) with the delivery of project activities. The Project Manager coordinates with all the partners and ensures that project activities are efficiently and effectively carried out. She also oversees the implementation of all Global Fund grants in addition to providing support to the implementation of the Capacity Development Plan. Furthermore, the Project Manager ensures facilitation of knowledge building and sharing within the PMU as well as partnership strengthening and coordination.

The Pacific Centre's regional adviser on HIV, Health and Development (P4) advises the programme on a part time basis (40%).

Reporting to the Global Fund Project Manager the following posts are in the UNDP PMU structure (see organogram hereafter):

Suva, Fiji based staff

- **Programme Manager - Suva Fiji (P4 International)**
 - Responsible for the implementation of the Multi-Country Programmes
 - Responsible for the day-to-day management of the Multi-Country Programmes,
 - Establish and maintains strategic partnerships and supports the resource mobilization in cooperation with the Management Support and Business Development Team
 - Ensure knowledge and capacity building, focusing on the achievement of the following results:

- **M&E Analyst – Suva Fiji (SB4)**
 - Coordinates M&E activities within HIV/TB and Malaria Programmes
 - Provides support to all sub-recipients in M&E area in eleven Programme Countries
 - Collects, analyses and compiles programme reporting data.
 - Drafts programmatic reports to the Global Fund.
 - Contributes to the grant making process by developing programmatic targets, M&E plans and identifying gaps in national surveillance systems.

- Develops use-friendly reporting tools for sub-recipients.
- Contributes to enhancing national reporting systems in all programme countries.

▪ **Finance Specialist –Suva Fiji (IUNV)**

- Implements operational and financial management strategies
- Monitors and reports on management of GF Multi-Country Western Pacific programme budgets and functioning of the optimal cost-recovery system
- Controls of GF Multi-Country Western Pacific HIV, TB and malaria programme accounts
- Programme cash management and approves Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) Form for the SRs
- Facilitation of knowledge and capacity building of sub-recipients
- Acts as focal point for NIM audit

▪ **Procurement and Supply Chain Management Analyst –Suva Fiji (SB4)**

- Elaboration and implementation of operational strategies
- Efficient management of procurement and supply chain processes and oversight in line with GF/UNDP regulations
- Organization of procurement process
- Elaboration, introduction and implementation of sourcing strategy and e-procurement tools
- Development of procurement related reports and regular updates on the grants procurement process for the Global Fund, Global Fund LFA, UNDP Global Fund Programme Team, UNDP Procurement Support Office, UNDP Country Office, and others as required by UNDP management.
- Facilitation of knowledge and capacity building and knowledge sharing

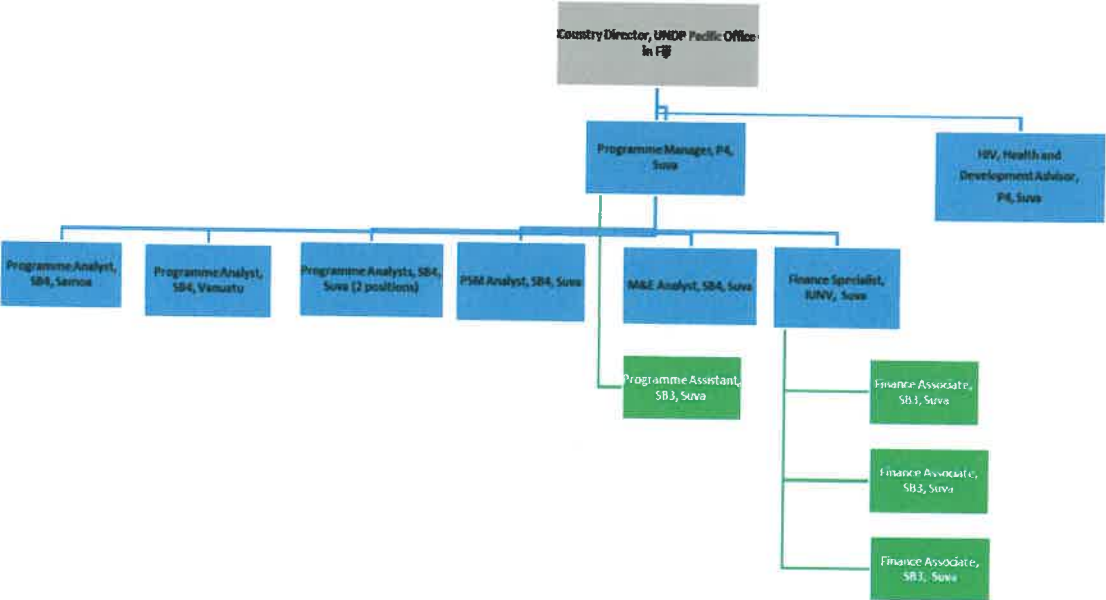
Port Vila, Vanuatu Based staff

▪ **Programme Analyst - Port Vila Vanuatu (SB4)**

- Supports assigned portfolio of sub-recipients in Vanuatu on all matters of programme implementation
- Focuses on ensuring timely delivery of programme results and supporting sub-recipients in strategic planning, developing work plans and budgets, forecasting, reprogramming, innovations, communications, advocacy and capacity building.
- Monitors activities and takes decisions on realignment if necessary
- Liaises with ministries of health and other counterparts regarding the implementation
- Analyses programmatic and financial results

Project Management Unit Organogram 2018-2020

UNDP-Global Fund Western Pacific Project Management Unit (PMU)



V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK²

<p>Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework: By the end of 2020, to reduce the annual parasite incidence rate to < 1 per 1,000 nationally and maintain zero confirmed deaths from malaria.</p> <p>By the end of 2018, to reduce the annual parasite incidence rate to < 2.5 per 1,000 nationally and reduce the annual parasite incidence rate to < 1 per 1,000 in one additional province (Torba) and maintain zero confirmed deaths from malaria.</p> <p>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Malaria O-7(M): Percentage of existing ITNs used the previous night (Baseline 53.6% Target: 80%) Malaria O-9(M): Annual blood examination rate: per 100 population per year (Elimination settings) (Baseline 8% Target 15%)</p> <p>Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development.</p> <p>Project title and Atlas Project Number: Multi-Country Western Pacific - 00113364</p>								
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ³	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
Output 1 Vector Control GEN 0	1.1 Number of long-lasting insecticidal nets distributed to at-risk populations through mass campaigns	LLIN distribution registers and NVBDCP Report	108,705	2016	31,418	81,220	92,775	Data Collection Method Quantitative methods in which data is collected through D1 and D2 forms Risks: Data entry error
Output 2 RSSH: Health management information systems and M&E GEN 0	2.1 Proportion of facility reports received over the reports expected during the reporting period	DHIS 2	77%	2016	80%	85%	90%	Data Collection Method Quantitative methods in which data is generated through DHIS 2 Risks Untimely facility reporting

² UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

³ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: [Note: *monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed*]

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Done after 2 years since start of Project	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		

<p>Project Report</p>	<p>A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.</p>	<p>Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)</p>		
<p>Project Review (Project Board)</p>	<p>The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.</p>	<p>Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)</p>	<p>Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.</p>	

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ⁴⁵

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1 Vector Control GEN 1	1.1 Procurement, management and distribution of LLINS	216,466.83	413,022.58	170,521.11	UNDP and MOH	GF	Procurement & Distribution	800,010.52
Sub-Total for Output 1								
Output 2: Health management information systems and M&E GEN 0	2.1 Supervision / surveys / data collection related per diems / transport and other costs	94,163.55	-	-	MOH	GF	Data Collection	94,163.55
Sub-Total for Output 2								
General Management Support	Program Management	222,096.10	232,461.49	217,618.34	UNDP	GF	Grant Management	672,175.93
TOTAL								1,566,350

⁴ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

⁵ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

UNDP assumed its responsibilities as Principal Recipient of this Programme in 2015 following the decision of the PIRM CCM – the governance and advisory body of this Programme. This is a second three year Programme cycle covering 2018-2020 in continuation of the first cycle of 2015-2017.

UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji directly implements this Multi-Country Programme covering 11 Pacific Island Countries. The implementation will be governed by the UNDP and the Global Fund rules and regulations. The Programme Management Unit has been set up in Suva which reports directly to UNDP Country Director in the Pacific Office in Fiji. UNDP Global Fund/Health Implementation Support Team in Geneva and New York will provide advisory services, guidance and technical assistance in Programme Implementation.

Except for matters specifically agreed to in a Grant Agreement, UNDP uses its standard operational framework for implementing Global Fund grants. Art. 2(a) of the UNDP–Global Fund Grant Regulations annexed to the [Framework Agreement](#) concluded between UNDP and the Global Fund on 13 October 2016 (Grant Regulations) recognizes that UNDP will “*implement or oversee the implementation of the Program in accordance with UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures and decisions of the UNDP Governing Bodies, as well as the terms of the relevant Grant Agreement.*” The term “UNDP Governing Bodies” principally refers to the United Nations General Assembly, Executive Board and internal oversight bodies (such as the Chief Executive Board (CEB), High Level Committee on Management (HLCM) and the UNDP Executive Group) and such other organs of the United Nations that possess the authority to pass decisions of general applicability under the Charter of the United Nations or the legal framework of UNDP.

Project implementation must comply with the [UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures \(POPP\)](#), and, particularly the section on [Programmes and Projects](#). Effective 1 March 2016, UNDP launched programming reforms that include new quality standards, new monitoring policy, revised project document template and changes to the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) requirement. Further information on UNDP’s programming reforms and access to the revised guidance and templates are available [here](#).

As Principal Recipient (PR), UNDP is legally responsible and financially accountable for implementation results. The nature of these responsibilities, as well as the high level of legal and financial exposure involved, call for the use of the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) as the optimal implementation modality. As defined in the [UNDP POPP](#), the requisite approvals need to be obtained for grants implemented under the DIM modality and Global Fund grants have, as a rule, been implemented under this modality.

As per UNDP rules, UNDP will engage with sub-recipients in 11 countries through sub-recipient agreement following appropriate selected process and sub-recipient’s capacity assessment. Funding to sub-recipients will be disbursed in line with the approved work plan and budget after submission and acceptance of quarterly programmatic and financial reports.

PIRM CCM is the Programme governance and advisory body. The Pacific Islands Regional Country Coordinating Mechanism (PIRM CCM), a country-level multi-stakeholder partnership, develops and submits grant proposals to the Global Fund based on priority needs at the national level. After grant approval, they oversee progress during implementation. The PIRM CCM is responsible for overseeing the performance of the grants and making strategic decisions at key opportunities during grant implementation, including endorsing requests for reprogramming or changing implementation arrangements. It is important for the Principal Recipient (PR) to maintain regular communication with the PIRM CCM at every stage of the grant cycle to ensure progress is actively monitored and any bottlenecks or challenges are addressed in a timely manner. The PIRM CCM has a wide representation from all 11 Pacific Island countries including representatives of the government, civil

society and communities of people affected by HIV, TB and malaria. The PIRM CCM convenes once a year where UNDP is making its annual progress report. The PIRM CCM has Executive Committee and Oversight Working Group which convene twice a year.

UNDP interacts with PIRM CCM through several ways:

- PR regularly attends PIRM CCM meetings and provides updates on grant implementation progress and implementation issues;
- PR shares with the PIRM CCM progress updates and/or disbursement requests submitted to the Global Fund including the Global Fund feedback and decision;
- PR proactively shares with the PIRM CCM any Performance Letters or Notification Letters shared by the Global Fund, in case the PIRM CCM was not copied;
- PR involves the PIRM CCM in any reprogramming and extension requests that they may submit to the Global Fund and provides evidence of PIRM CCM's endorsement of the requests; and
- At the time of grant closure, PR involves the PIRM CCM in the preparation of the closeout plan and budget that should be endorsed by the CCM prior to submission to the Global Fund for approval.

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Fiji and UNDP, signed on *which was signed by both parties on 30 October 1970 and the Letter of Agreement dated 1 November 1975*. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

Option b. UNDP (DIM)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]⁶ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]⁷ 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/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered under this Project Document.
3. Consistent with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for

⁶ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

⁷ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
6. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:
 - a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[for the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. 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;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
 - b. 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 the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
 - c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
 - d. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
 - e. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
 - f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

- g. Choose one of the three following options:

Option 1: UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud

or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Option 2: Each responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that, where applicable, donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities which are the subject of the Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Option 3: UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

- h. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- i. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. ANNEXES

1. Project Quality Assurance Report

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

OVERALL PROJECT

EXEMPLARY (5) ●●●●●	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (4) ●●●●○	SATISFACTORY (3) ●●●○○	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (2) ●●○○○	INADEQUATE (1) ●○○○○
At least four criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least four criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The Principled criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.

DECISION

- **APPROVE** – the project is of sufficient quality to be approved in its current form. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **APPROVE WITH QUALIFICATIONS** – the project has issues that must be addressed before the project document can be approved. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **DISAPPROVE** – the project has significant issues that should prevent the project from being approved as drafted.

RATING CRITERIA

For all questions, select the option that best reflects the project

STRATEGIC

1. Does the project specify how it will contribute to higher level change through linkage to the programme's Theory of Change?
 - **3:** The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome level change and why the project's strategy will likely lead to this change. This analysis is backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context and includes assumptions and risks. [The prodoc clearly outlines the roadmap for action of the project throughout the narrative and contains a graph on the program logic with the 'if-then' causal relationship from interventions through to project impacts](#)
 - **2:** The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has a change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy will likely lead to this change.
 - **1:** The project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without an explicit link to the programme's theory of change.

**Note: Projects not contributing to a programme must have a project-specific Theory of Change. See alternative question under the lightbulb for these cases.*
2. Is the project aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan?
 - **3:** The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan⁸ and adapts at least one Signature Solution⁹. The project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. (all must be true)
 - **2:** The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan⁴. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. *(both must be true)* [Development setting: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development. Signature Solution: Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance](#)
 - **1:** The project responds to a partner's identified need, but this need falls outside of the UNDP Strategic Plan. Also select this option if none of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF.

⁸ The three development settings in UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan are: a) Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions; b) Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development; and c) Build resilience to shocks and crises

⁹ The six Signature Solutions of UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan are: a) Keeping people out of poverty; b) Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance; c) Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies; d) Promote nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet; e) Close the energy gap; and f) Strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

3. Is the project linked to the programme outputs? (i.e., UNDAF Results Group Workplan/CPD, RPD or Strategic Plan IRRF for global projects/strategic interventions not part of a programme) **Yes**

RELEVANT

4. Does the project target groups left furthest behind?

- **3:** The target groups are clearly specified, prioritising discriminated, and marginalized groups left furthest behind, identified through a rigorous process based on evidence *This programme targets populations in rural and urban areas that are at risk of contracting malaria as per the malaria risk stratification plan; this includes children and pregnant women. The evidence used to identify this at-risk population will be the household survey data. Distribution is based on this household mapping exercise*
- **2:** The target groups are clearly specified, prioritizing groups left furthest behind.
- **1:** The target groups are not clearly specified.

*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1. *Projects that build institutional capacity should still identify targeted groups to justify support*

5. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design?

- **3:** Knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from sources such as evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and/or monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to justify the approach used by the project. *Project design and document is informed by the Malaria Project Review Report, the National Vector Borne Disease Control Program (NVBDCP) Annual Report and data and information from the GF quarterly reports*
- **2:** The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources but have not been used to justify the approach selected.
- **1:** There is little, or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned to inform the project design. Any references made are anecdotal and not backed by evidence.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national/regional/global partners and other actors?

- **3:** An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project, including identification of potential funding partners. It is clear how results achieved by partners will complement the project's intended results and a communication strategy is in place to communicate results and raise visibility vis-à-vis key partners. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. *(all must be true) According to 2018 Aid Transparency Index, UNDP has been rated second most transparent development aid organisation in the world. List of partners at national and regional level is clearly outlined in the document under subsection heading "Partners" and under the "South-South and triangular cooperation" section. Communication of programme results, including results of the work of partners is highlighted in Table 1: Programme Information Products*
- **2:** Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project, with unclear funding and communications strategies or plans.
- **1:** No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

PRINCIPLED

7. Does the project apply a human rights-based approach?

- **3:** The project is guided by human rights and incorporates the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the project's strategy. The project upholds the relevant international and national laws and standards. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true) The project fulfils human rights principles including analysis of each individual household on the need to access the project bednets (no one will be left out if the planning approach is based on census survey data). Adverse impacts on the environment and people's health as bednets are discarded have been identified and strategies are planned to mitigate these issues as identified on page 9 under 'other potentially affected groups'.*
- **2:** The project is guided by human rights by prioritizing accountability, meaningful participation and non-discrimination. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. *(both must be true)*
- **1:** No evidence that the project is guided by human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered.

*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

8. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design?

- **3:** A participatory gender analysis has been conducted and results from this gender analysis inform the development challenge, strategy and expected results sections of the project document. Outputs and indicators of the results framework include

explicit references to gender equality, and specific indicators measure and monitor results to ensure women are fully benefitting from the project. (all must be true)

- **2:** A basic gender analysis has been carried out and results from this analysis are scattered (i.e., fragmented and not consistent) across the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework may include some gender sensitive outputs and/or activities, but gender inequalities are not consistently integrated across each output. *(all must be true)* A malaria indicator survey (MIS) in 2011 showed that the use of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) during the high transmission season by young children (67%) and pregnant women (73%) was higher than among the general population (52%). The programme in 2018 will piggy back its survey questions onto the national household survey to be conducted by the National Statistics Office to be able to collect evidence on the effectiveness of the mass distribution mechanism in protecting young children and pregnant women.
- **1:** The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the gender inequalities have not been clearly identified and reflected in the project document.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

9. Did the project support the resilience and sustainability of societies and/or ecosystems?

- **3:** Credible evidence that the project addresses sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges, which are integrated in the project strategy and design. The project reflects the interconnections between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true)*. Environmental project impacts have been analysed and risk mitigations strategies are in place as highlighted in the SESP log report and on page 7 under 'other potential groups affected'. Sustainable financing also analysed and plans to develop resource mobilisation strategies are earmarked for quarter four 2018 and onward. This ensures that the programme can mobilise funds outside the GF funding pot from both domestic and external sources. Capacity development plans for the national programme to take over the PR role upon completion of the grant cycle and are also earmarked for the end of 2018.
- **2:** The project design integrates sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, and relevant management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (both must be true)
- **1:** Sustainability and resilience dimensions and impacts were not adequately considered. *Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

10. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and/or communication materials and information dissemination. [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.] [SESP completed](#)

MANAGEMENT & MONITORING

11. Does the project have a strong results framework?

- **3:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the key expected development changes, each with credible data sources and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. *(all must be true)*
- **2:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. *(all must be true)* Outputs are measurable, contains credible data sources, baselines, targets, target groups are basically all people at risk of contracting malaria including men, pregnant women and children. Output indicators however are not disaggregated by sex as this is not relevant to the project needs however is disaggregated by distribution to provinces as per the risk stratification plan.
- **1:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. *(if any is true)*

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including composition of the project board?

- **3:** The project's governance mechanism is fully defined. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. *(all must be true)*. [PIRMCCM supporting docs are attached for reference.](#)
- **2:** The project's governance mechanism is defined; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The project document lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. *(all must be true)*
- **1:** The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risk?

- **3:** Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the programme's theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis such as funding potential and reputational risk. Risks have been identified through a consultative process with key internal and external stakeholders, including consultation with the UNDP Security Office as required. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk, including security risks, reflected in project budgeting and monitoring plans. *(both must be true)* See project risk log attached
- **2:** Project risks related to the achievement of results are identified in the initial project risk log based on a minimum level of analysis and consultation, with mitigation measures identified for each risk.
- **1:** Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of consultation or analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified, no initial risk log is included with the project document and/or no security risk management process has taken place for the project.

*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1

EFFICIENT

Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include, for example: i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners; iv) sharing resources or coordinating delivery with other projects, v) using innovative approaches and technologies to reduce the cost of service delivery or other types of interventions. **Yes.**

- Use of global UNDP and Global Fund guidelines, tools and templates for programmatic, financial and procurement operations. No need to start from scratch in the development of operational resources.
- Use of cost efficient channels for communicating results such as Facebook, twitter, e-newsletters etc for disseminating programme results whilst ensuring wide reach
- Use of global procurement unit based on Copenhagen for procurement of health products which allows for economies of scale and price reductions

(Note: Evidence of at least one measure must be provided to answer yes for this question)

15. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?

- **3:** The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Realistic resource mobilisation plans are in place to fill unfunded components. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. Adequate costs for monitoring, evaluation, communications and security have been incorporated. Refer Multi Year Workplan and Budget. The project maintains a detailed budget however because the activities are very similar especially relating to procurement, there has been a lumping of activities under the same broad 'intervention'. The three intervention summaries are detailed in the workplan and budget in annex VII. All procurement budget forecasts are based on activity and expenditure from previous grant cycles adjusted for inflation and foreign exchange. This level of detail is in the PSM grant making LLINs procurement and budget forecasts documents. Resource mobilisation plans will be developed during the grant cycle as highlighted throughout the project narrative.
- **2:** The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget, but no funding plan is in place. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates.
- **1:** The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.

16. Is the Country Office/Regional Hub/Global Project fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation?

- **3:** The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.)
- **2:** The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant. Refer to budget in Multi Year Workplan and detailed Malaria budget breakdown. Currently there is no funding for capacity building plans as this has not been factored in the 2018-2020 budget
- **1:** The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project.

*Note: Management Action must be given for a score of 1. The budget must be revised to fully reflect the costs of implementation before the project commences.

EFFECTIVE

17. Have targeted groups been engaged in the design of the project?

- **3:** Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising discriminated and marginalized populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. The project has an explicit strategy to identify,

engage and ensure the meaningful participation of target groups as stakeholders throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (e.g., representation on the project board, inclusion in samples for evaluations, etc.) **Credible evidence from the following data sources informed project design: MIS 2011 survey and Malaria Project Review report 2018. Strategy for 2018-2020. Household census and survey to inform future project review**

- **2:** Some evidence that key targeted groups have been consulted in the design of the project.
- **1:** No evidence of engagement with targeted groups during project design.

18. Does the project plan for adaptation and course correction if regular monitoring activities, evaluation, and lesson learned demonstrate there are better approaches to achieve the intended results and/or circumstances change during implementation?

Yes. Monitoring of programme results is done on a quarterly basis. Corrective action taken on a needs basis. Annual performance assessment done annually. Project progress assessed annually by the Global Fund and planning decisions made in consultation with governing body

19. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum. Not applicable for this projects output. The key is that each household at risk of malaria are being given nets. Therefore, the disaggregation of data is tracked according to household and according to provinces. Disaggregation by male and female within the performance frameworks coverage indicators is not relevant

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of “no”

SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP

20. Have national/regional/global partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project?

- **3:** National partners (or regional/global partners for regional and global projects) have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP.
- **2:** The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national/regional/global partners.
- **1:** The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.

21. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/ comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted?

- The project has a strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on a completed capacity assessment. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly. **As per UNDP rules, UNDP engages with sub-recipients through sub-recipient agreement following appropriate selected process and sub-recipient's capacity assessment.**
- **2:** A capacity assessment has been completed. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on the results of the capacity assessment.
- **1:** Capacity assessments have not been carried out.

22. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.) to the extent possible? Yes. Project is aligned with the national malaria strategic plan and performance framework. The project will development national systems and capacities including procurement, finance and M&E during this grant cycle as the programme transitions to becoming PR in 2021.

23. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation and communications strategy)? Yes. Refer to page 9 Sustainability and Scale up Plan

3. Social and Environmental Screening Template

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Ensure 81% Coverage of LLINs in Vanuatu
2. Project Number	00113364
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Country

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach
The project fulfils human rights principles including analysis of each individual household on the need to access the project bednets. This includes ensuring bednet availability to all men, women and children that are at risk of contracting malaria. Bednet use is based on the numbers within the household. No one will be left out if the planning and distribution approach is based on household survey data.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
Bednets will be made available to all men and women who are at risk. No one is left out
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability
Adverse impacts on the environment and people's health as bednets are been discarded have been identified and strategies are in place to mitigate these issues as identified on page 9 under 'other potentially affected groups'.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?	QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?		
<i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i>	<i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			
Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
Risk 7.1 Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	I = 2 P = 2	Low	Disposal of bednets can cause harm to the environment. E.g. burning of bednets and disposal into waterways	WHO 2014 guidelines have provisions for the LLIN disposal which will be reviewed and discussed with the National Malaria Programme. WHO and UNDP HQs to introduce SOP for safe disposal of LLINs.

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?	
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)	Comments
	<i>Low Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?	
	Check all that apply	Comments
	<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Misuse and improper disposal of bednets

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
Principles 1: Human Rights		
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹⁰	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No

¹⁰ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ¹¹ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect, and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No

¹¹ In regard to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ¹²	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

¹² Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

4. Risk Analysis

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event and cause.	Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other	Describe the potential effect on the project if the future event were to occur. Enter probability based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected) Enter impact based on 1-5 scale (1 = Low; 5 = Critical)	What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk.	The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.
1	Improper use and disposal of bednets	Social and Environmental	Bednets used for fishing, disposed in waterways and burned P = 2 I = 2	WHO 2014 guidelines have provisions for the LLIN disposal which will be reviewed and discussed with the National Malaria Programme. WHO and UNDP HQs to introduce SOP for safe disposal of LLINs.	UNDP and WHO
2	National Statistics Office does not carry out the census within the grant period making it impossible for the malaria programme to collect behavioural data on bednet usage	Strategic	No national census, no outcome data to assess project results P = 2 I = 3	Conduct mini survey alongside bednet distribution as opposed to waiting for national census to take place	MOH - Malaria National Programme
3	Poor grant and programme management impacting financial disbursements, activity implementation and reporting	Operational	Poor grant management eventually impacts projects ability to deliver efficiently and effectively. Could affect projects ability to meet planned targets P = 2 I = 3	Stringent project monitoring and follow up by UNDP	UNDP
4	Volcanic eruptions	Environmental	Affects distribution plans and therefore project targets P = 2 I = 4	Develop contingency plan	MOH - Malaria National Programme
5	Capacity development and resource mobilisations plans not effectively developed	Operational	Less likelihood of a smooth PR transition P = 1 I = 5	Capacity building and resource mobilisation must start as early as possible. Preferably 2018 to ensure that sufficient time is dedicated to planning and actual roll out of these plans	UNDP and MOH - Malaria National Programme

5. Capacity Assessment: Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including HACT Micro Assessment)

6. Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions

ANNEX 4. Executive Committee Terms of Reference

1. Purpose

The purpose of the Executive Committee is to: conduct those tasks specifically assigned to it at a full meeting of the PIRMCCM; and make emergency decisions between regularly scheduled meetings of the PIRMCCM, when it is not practical or possible to organise a full meeting of the PIRMCCM. All decisions of the Executive Committee must be ratified by the PIRMCCM and can be modified by the PIRMCCM membership.

2. Membership

The Executive Committee will be comprised of 5 members:

- a. PIRMCCM Chair
- b. PIRMCCM Vice Chair
- c. Oversight Working Group Chair
- d. One Multilateral representative
- e. Two members to be elected on an annual basis by PIRMCCM members, bringing in specific expertise as deemed appropriate for the upcoming term.

3. Office Bearers

The PIRMCCM Chair and Vice Chair shall serve as Chair and Vice Chair of the Executive Committee. In the absence of the Chair, meetings will be led by the Vice Chair.

4. Executive Committee Meetings

The PIRMCCM Executive Committee shall meet at such frequency as the Committee determines to fulfil its functions. Meetings shall normally be held by teleconference and facilitated by the Secretariat. The quorum for meetings of the Executive Committee shall be four members, which must include either the Chair or the Vice Chair (or both). The Executive Committee shall report on its work to every PIRMCCM meeting (through the Chair).

The agenda for a meeting of the Executive Committee shall be prepared by the PIRMCCM Secretariat on the advice of the Chair or Vice-Chair and sent out to members of the Executive Committee.

The PIRMCCM Secretariat will also send such meeting notice and agenda to all other members of the PIRMCCM for their information prior to the meetings of the Executive Committee. This will enable PIRMCCM members to have some input to the Executive Committee meetings as necessary. Following any such meeting, the Secretariat will also send out to PIRMCCM members information relating to the outcomes and decisions of the Executive Committee.

5. Roles and Responsibilities of the Executive Committee

- a. Review, revise as necessary and endorse the two year workplan and budget of the PIRMCCM, (whilst keeping the full PIRMCCM informed at all stages of the process);
- a. Coordinate communication on behalf of the PIRMCCM with the Global Fund, the governments of the participating countries, multilateral and bilateral development partners, civil society groups, Principal Recipients and other grant implementing agencies.
- b. Provide coordination and direction to the PIRMCCM Secretariat in all its functions, undertake performance management of the Secretariat, and make recommendations to the PIRMCCM on opportunities to improve PIRMCCM Secretariat functions where necessary.

Annex B: LPAC Minutes Format
UNDP [Multi Western Pacific]

Minutes of the Local Project Appraisal Committee Meeting

Date: 02 April 2019

Project(s) Appraised: Ensure 81% Coverage of LLINs in Vanuatu

1. Attendance

LPAC Members:

Name	Title	Organization
Donald Wouloseje	Program Analyst	UNDP Joint Presence Officer, Port Vila
Renata Ram	Country Director	UNAIDS Pacific Office
Dyfan Jones	Effective Governance Team Leader & Parliamentary Development Specialist	UNDP Pacific Office
Mark Dibiasi	Policy Specialist	UNDP New York
Mahezabeen Khan	M&E and Country Coordination Analyst	UNDP Pacific Office
Anna Chernyshova	UNDP GF Programme Manager	UNDP Pacific Office
Ranadi Levula	UNDP GF M&E Analyst	UNDP Pacific Office

2. **Background information on the project presented by:** Anna Chernyshova via email
3. **Quality Assurance Assessment Report by the Project's QA Assessor (areas of strengths and weaknesses:** Shared via email for LPAC members review and final endorsement

4. **Summary of LPAC member comments**

Donald: Not much to comment on. The pro-doc covered well the key issues and challenges and are well addressed. Thus, approved in principle the whole document.

However the section on sustainability & scaling up should be given further thoughts on how best UNDP can support the MOH in preparation to become the PR by 2020. Is this feasible whether who will have to determine the capacity for this transition...GFP? Otherwise...whole docs is well documented.

UNDP GF Response: The section on sustainability and scale up was amended in response to this comment

Renata Ram: After going through the project document for LPAC against the SES criteria, my recommendation is to approve the project. The document gives a clear indication of the current hurdles and provides appropriate mitigation strategies for implementation of the project.

Dyfan Jones: Many thanks. I have read the document.

I note that there is no confirmed donor funding on the cover page. There is also one small typo (I believe) in the risk log in terms of numbering. However, I recommend that the project be approved.

UNDP GF Response: Donor funding info has been updated and type error corrected.

Mark Dibiasi: Thank you very much, I approve the Project Document "Ensure 81% Coverage of LLINs in Vanuatu."

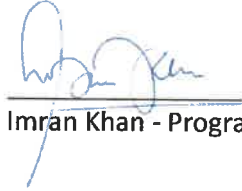
5. Final LPAC recommendation: Project to be endorsed

LPAC minutes prepared by:



Ranadi Levula – M&E Analyst

LPAC minutes are approved by:



Imran Khan - Programme Manager a.i.

Note to File

Collaborative Advantage Analysis – PASAI selected as Responsible Party

PASAI was selected as a relevant partner due to its unique mandate in the Pacific to build capacities and networking of SAI's. As such, PASAI was identified as the relevant actor for SAI capacity development already by the donor, the EU Delegation in Suva, already in the early stages of the design of their Action Fiche for this programme, and they are noted in the Action Fiche as the potential partner. Subsequently, PASAI's engagement with this project is identified in the Project Document in detail subject to this LPAC, and a HACT assessment is being performed to verify the organization's capacity to perform as a responsible party.

Effective Governance Team Leader
Dyfan Jones