

## PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<b>Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:</b>  This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in UNDP Regional Programme for LAC:  1) Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded ( <i>SP outcome 1</i> ). 4) Regional Programme Outcome 4. Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change ( <i>SP outcome 5</i> ).					
<b>UNDP Regional Programme Outcome Indicators:</b>  Outcome 1: Annual emissions of carbon dioxide (in million metric tons) (SP indicator 3, outcome 1) Coverage of cost-efficient and sustainable energy, disaggregated by energy source and beneficiary, sex, rural/urban and excluded groups (SP indicator 4, outcome 1) Hectares of land that are managed sustainably under a conservation, sustainable use or access and benefits sharing regime (SP indicator 5, outcome 1)  Outcome 4: Percentage of countries with disaster and climate risk management plans fully funded through national, local and sector development budgets (SP indicator 4, outcome 5)					
<b>Applicable Key Result Areas (2014-17 Strategic Plan):</b> Sustainable Development Pathways – Climate Change					
<b>Applicable Outcomes (2014-17 Strategic Plan):</b>  Outcome 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded (Outputs 1.4 and 1.5)  Outcome 5. Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change (Outputs 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3)					
<b>Applicable Outcome Indicators:</b>  Outcome 1: 1.3 Annual emissions of carbon dioxide (in million metric tons) 1.4 Coverage of cost-efficient and sustainable energy, disaggregated by rural/urban 1.5 Hectares of land that are managed sustainably under a conservation, sustainable use or access and benefits sharing regime  Outcome 5: 5.2 Economic loss from natural hazards (e.g. geo-physical and climate-induced hazards) as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)					
<b>Applicable Outputs (2014-17 Strategic Plan):</b>  Output 1.4. Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented Output 1.5. Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted to achieve increased energy efficiency and universal modern energy access (especially off-grid sources of renewable energy) Output 5.1. Mechanisms in place to assess natural and man-made risks at national and sub-national levels  Output 5.2. Effective institutional, legislative and policy frameworks in place to enhance the implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures at national and sub-national levels					
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets</b>  <b>End of Project</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	<b>Risks and Assumptions</b>
<b>Project Objective<sup>1</sup></b>	Number of plans and programmes that are informed by multi-	Few countries have a systematic process for incorporating disaster and	5 countries have completed NAPs or NAP roadmaps, which explicitly	NAP roadmaps	Evolving UNFCCC, Adaptation Committee and LEG guidance continues to support the

<sup>1</sup> Objective (Atlas output) monitored quarterly ERBM and annually in APR

<p><b>(equivalent to output in ATLAS)</b></p> <p>To support countries in advancing the process of low-emission risk-resilient development by improving energy security and integrating medium to long-term planning for adaptation to climate change</p>	<p>hazard national and sub-national disaster and climate risk assessments, taking into account differentiated impacts on women and men (SP 5.1.2)</p>	<p>climate risk into national planning and budgeting processes. Often “mainstreaming” of these issues is left with the key ministry and is not sufficiently integrated across sectors.</p>	<p>address disaster and climate risk resilience and gender impacts</p>	<p>Stocktaking/gap assessment reports</p> <p>Workshop reports</p>	<p>medium to long-term adaptation planning process.</p> <p>Key Government representatives and stakeholders recognise the value engaging in regular debate about the medium to long-term implication of climate risks and adaptation.</p> <p>Senior planners and decision-makers continue to recognise the importance of climate change adaptation and are committed to support necessary policy changes.</p>
	<p>Number of national/sub-national development and key sectorial plans that explicitly address disaster and/or climate risk management being implemented, disaggregated by those which are gender responsive (e.g. include the collection of disaggregated data, gender analysis and targeted actions) (SP 5.3.1)</p>	<p>Gender responsiveness and even mainstreaming of CCA and DRR are limited</p>	<p>All implemented demonstration activities are based on national risk and vulnerability assessment, which include gender analysis and inputs at the community level.</p>	<p>National capacity assessment reports (or supplemental analysis where capacity assessment previously completed)</p> <p>Demonstration projects assessment criteria and selection justification</p> <p>Engineer monitoring reports</p> <p>Field visit reports</p>	<p>Gender inequalities and imbalances may affect the implementation efficiency of community activities as well as their sustainability. It is assumed that these imbalances can be identified early in order to adjust the project’s strategy.</p> <p>Key community stakeholders will be open and receptive to government’s initiatives at community level, and that political considerations will not infer negatively in the implementation of the project, if for instance the communities have strong expectation on a topic unrelated to CC, disaster management, or even resilience.</p>
	<p>Number of new jobs and other livelihoods generated, disaggregated by sex (SP 1.1.1)</p>	<p>Youth unemployment is high in the region, and women tend to have higher unemployment and less access to employment opportunities than men</p>	<p>50 persons develop new/enhanced skills with which they generate livelihoods, disaggregated by sex, age and sector</p>	<p>Training reports</p> <p>Field visit reports</p>	<p>Tools and approaches developed by the project are considered practical, locally appropriate, innovative, sustainable and cost effective.</p>

				Mid-term evaluation  Final evaluation	Key Government representatives and stakeholders recognise the value of project-related training initiatives.  Low capacities of committees to support the implementation of appropriate climate resilient technologies.
<b>Outcome 1<sup>2</sup></b>  <i>NAMAs and NAPs to promote alternative low-emission and climate-resilient technologies that can support energy transformation and adaptation in economic sectors are formulated and institutionalised</i>	<p>Number of countries where implementation of comprehensive measures - plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets - to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives have improved (SP 1.4.2)</p> <p>Number of countries with disaster reduction and/or integrated disaster reduction and adaptation plans (disaggregated by gender responsiveness), and dedicated institutional frameworks and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms (SP 5.2.1)</p> <p>Number of national/sub-national development and key sectorial plans that explicitly address disaster and/or climate</p>	<p>Some Caribbean countries have developed urgent and immediate plans for adaptation and other related climate change strategies and started their implementation, with some having coordination mechanisms in place to integrate them into the development process as well as other elements which could be used for medium to long-term planning.</p> <p>Almost all Caribbean countries report on lack of capacity, data, expertise, institutions and financial resources to undertake medium- to long-term oriented impact assessment and adaptation planning.</p> <p>1 beneficiary country has submitted a NAMA to the UNFCCC (Dominica)</p> <p>At least 3 countries have projects underway to</p>	<p><b>5 countries</b> have completed NAPs or <b>NAP Road Maps</b>, which explicitly address disaster and climate risk resilience and gender impacts</p> <p>6 countries supported under this initiative have developed NAMAs</p>	<p>NAP roadmaps</p> <p>Stocktaking/gap assessment reports</p> <p>Workshop reports</p> <p>Coordinating mechanisms for the implementation of LEDS (e.g. NAMA registry, MRV and GHG inventory systems) and certified professionals for MRV, LEDS and NAMA oversight</p> <p><b>Completed NAPs or NAP Roadmaps and NAMAs</b></p>	<p>Evolving UNFCCC, Adaptation Committee and LEG guidance continues to support the medium to long-term adaptation planning process.</p> <p>Key Government representatives and stakeholders recognise the value engaging in regular debate about the medium to long-term implication of climate risks and adaptation.</p> <p>Senior planners and decision-makers continue to recognise the importance of climate change adaptation and are committed to support necessary policy changes.</p> <p>Tools and approaches developed by the project are considered practical, locally appropriate, innovative, sustainable and cost effective.</p> <p>Key Government representatives and stakeholders recognise the value of project-related training initiatives.</p>

<sup>2</sup> All outcomes monitored annually in the APR. It is highly recommended not to have more than 4 outcomes.

	risk management being implemented, disaggregated by those which are gender responsive (SP 5.3.1)	develop NAPs/LEDS/GE Strategy (Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia)			
<p><b>Outputs to deliver Outcome 1:</b></p> <p><i>Output 1.1. Technical support towards national and sub-national institutional and coordination arrangements in Caribbean countries to support the formulation of national roadmaps on the NAP process, including elements for monitoring the progress of their implementation.</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.2. National teams are trained in the use of tools, methods and approaches to advance the NAP process and budgeting.</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.3. Business-as-usual greenhouse gas emission baselines established, and climate change mitigation options for selected sectors relevant for the Caribbean region identified.</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.4. Design and implementation of NAMAs in the Caribbean with MRV systems and NAMA registries in place to monitor their execution.</i></p>					
<p><b>Outcome 2</b></p> <p><i>Selected mitigation and adaptation technologies transferred and adopted for low emission and climate resilient development in the Caribbean</i></p>	<p>Number of people with improved access to energy (SP 1.5.2)</p> <p>Number people with improved access to energy as a result of UNDP-supported interventions</p> <p>% of households benefitting from improved access to energy which are female-headed households</p> <p>Number of schemes which expand and diversify the productive base based on the use of sustainable production technologies (SP 1.1.3)</p> <p>Number of <i>communities</i> where sector-specific risk reduction measures are being implemented,</p>	<p>Few positive measures exist (water harvesting, micro-dams, water saving incentives) but are limited in reach and need up-scaling</p> <p>Some countries have incentives and mechanisms to encourage sustainable practices within various sectors.</p>	<p>20% increase in kWh of RE capacity installed in vulnerable communities</p> <p>20% increase in kWh of RE capacity installed in agricultural operations</p> <p>150 people with improved access to energy</p> <p>55% of households benefitting from improved access to energy are female-headed households</p> <p>5% decrease in or avoided tCO<sub>2</sub> emissions</p> <p>12% increase in yield (kilograms per hectare) or crop density (plants per hectare) relative to inputs</p>	<p>APR</p> <p>Local level assessments at demonstration sites</p> <p>Physical inspections</p> <p>Field visit reports</p> <p>Infrastructure designs and plans</p> <p>Official country documents such as national reports</p>	<p>Target population do not see the benefit of new practices.</p> <p>Low capacities of committees to support the implementation of appropriate climate resilient technologies.</p> <p>Insufficient awareness of climate change by farmers.</p> <p>Availability of technical expertise and equipment locally</p>

	disaggregated by urban and rural areas		<p>10 agricultural sites implementing climate adaptation and sustainable production methods</p> <p>5% in the number of hectares of grazing area with adaptive and improved grazing techniques</p> <p>15% increase in the area of farmland where climate smart agriculture technologies have been adopted (e.g. reduced tillage, permanent crop cover etc.)</p> <p>10% reduction in the amount of toxic agrochemicals used</p> <p>2 kilometers of infrastructure implemented (e.g. road or slope stabilization) to reduce climate change and disaster-induced losses</p> <p>20% increase in the number of female headed households with improved access to water</p> <p>100 people with improved access to water</p> <p>12 communities implementing risk reduction measures, disaggregated by urban/rural area</p>		
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**Outputs to deliver Outcome 2:**

*Output 2.1 Affordable climate-resilient community-based water harvesting, storage and distribution systems designed, built and rehabilitated in selected target areas (e.g. communal reservoirs, rooftop catchment, rainwater storage tanks and conveyance systems)*

*Output 2.2 Crop diversification practices tested for their ability to improve resilience of farmers to climate change impacts.*

*Output 2.3 Community-based water capacity and irrigation systems improved or developed to test their ability to raise agricultural productivity.*

*Output 2.4 Climate-resilient agro-pastoral practices and technologies (e.g. water management and soil fertility) demonstrated in selected target areas.*

*Output 2.5 Small-scale infrastructure implemented to reduce climate change and disaster-induced losses*

*Output 2.6 Energy pilot demonstrations applied to selected adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk management interventions to catalyse low-emission climate-resilient technology transfer, development and investments in the Caribbean*

<b>Outcome 3</b>  <i>Knowledge networks strengthened in Caribbean to foster South-South and North-South cooperation through sharing of experiences surrounding climate change, natural hazard risk and resilience</i>	Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste  at national and/or sub-national level (SP 1.3.1)	Several formal and informal relationships exist within the region, and opportunities for cooperation originate in many forms, including through regional bodies as well as projects	3 partnership mechanisms agreed	Reports from workshops/policy dialogues  MOUs, partnership agreements, letters of agreement  Mid-term evaluation  Final evaluation	Experience and lessons sharing among beneficiary countries will lead to formal partnership for sharing of technical capacity, data and other resources.
	Number of case studies disseminated and available on regional knowledge platforms	Often project results can be lost after project ends or only confined to a small number of users	10 case studies shared on at least 2 regional platforms	e.g. CCCCC, CIMH, CDEMA websites  UNDP website, ALM	It is assumed that all institutions will collaborate in information sharing
<b>Outputs to deliver Outcome 3:</b> <i>Output 3.1 Capacity building within the region to sustain and enhance approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation</i>  <i>Output 3.2 Communication campaign on the benefits of mitigation and adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk management interventions to catalyse low emission technologies for sustainable cities in island towns and communities</i>  <i>Output 3.3 Japan-Caribbean transfer of technical and process-oriented information on experiences, good practice, lessons and examples of relevance to medium to long-term national, sector and local planning and budgeting processes</i>					