

General Information

Fund	MPTF_00209: UN COVID-19 MPTF						
Title	FUNDING - Social protection and employability promotion to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19						
MPTFO Project Id							
Start Date							
End Date							
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Description	This intervention will mitigate the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on vulnerable families and persons, including women, through cash transfers via scaled up social protection systems in Antigua and Barbuda and the British Virgin Islands, as well as strengthen social protection systems to respond to future shocks. It will provide beneficiaries and other impacted individuals with the option for employability training to boost their future job opportunities.						

Universal Markers	Gender Equality Marker	Risk			OECD-DAC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEM2 - GEWE is a significant objective of the Key Activity's overall intent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium Risk 			
Fund Specific Markers	Fund Windows	Fund Windows			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response 			
	Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response	HRBA integrated			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes 			
	Primary Socio-Economic Pillars	Pillars			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pillar 2: Protecting People 			
	Concept Note Type	Type			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding 			
Geographical Scope	Geographical Scope	Name of the Region	Region(s)	Country(ies)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eastern Caribbean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Americas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antigua and Barbuda British Virgin Islands 	
Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners	Participating Organizations	NGOs	New Entities	Implementing Partners	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ILO UNICEF WFP 		Other	Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Public Safety, Legal Affairs and Labour (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Health and Social Development (British Virgin Islands)	
Programme and Project Cost	Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments	
	Budget Requested		\$727,474		
	Total		\$727,474		
Keywords					
Programme Duration	Anticipated Start Date	Jan 15, 2021			
	Duration (In months)	10			
	Anticipated End Date	Nov 15, 2021			
Comments	<p>Dear Didier and Deborah,</p> <p>I would like to inform that your proposal has been approved by the no-objection procedure.</p> <p>Please submit the duly signed ProDoc in the GMS. Deborah, please generate the final version of the ProDoc from the GMS, and combine it with the scanned copy of the signature page (the template is enclosed). The combined PDF draft needs to be posted in the system. Please send us heads up once it's done. We are still expecting the deposits from Austria and Switzerland, and I hope their deposits will reach us the 1st week of January, so we can immediately initiate the payment.</p> <p>Thank you and wishing you a Healthy and Happy New Year!</p>				

Narratives

Title	Text	Comments

CN_I. What is the specific need/problem the intervention seeks to address? Summarize the problem. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem. Be explicit on who has established the need (plans, national authorities, civil society, UN own analysis, or citizens).

The social and economic impact from COVID-19 severely affects the employment conditions and the well-being of families, women and children in Eastern Caribbean countries and territories, including Antigua and Barbuda and the British Virgin Islands. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the average unemployment rate in Latin America and the Caribbean amongst men was at 15.2% and amongst women at 22.0% (ILO, 2020), with higher youth unemployment rates of on average 27% in the Eastern Caribbean (also the pre-COVID-19 youth unemployment rate in Antigua and Barbuda; UNICEF, 2020). Due to COVID-19 impacts, people and their households are severely affected by unemployment or job freezes, school closures, exacerbating conditions for single parent and female-headed households, where caregivers nevertheless have to support continuous care and learning at home. The social impact within the home, during periods of restricted mobility such as lockdowns, include an increased incidence of child abuse, neglect and gender-based violence. People with disabilities continue to face particular difficulties in terms of economic and social impacts. Some effects have hit the already most vulnerable households much harder, in terms of: (1) their **physical well-being** (higher morbidity and mortality among those without means to self-isolate, protect themselves and afford care); (2) **lower income** (due to rising unemployment/underemployment, fewer remittances); (3) **limited essential goods** or higher costs (food, pharmaceuticals); (4) **reduced access to essential services** (such as school closures, limited healthcare facilities); and (5) **deteriorating food consumption** (eating less, skipping meals and going a full day without eating).

Certain impacts are being felt disproportionately by women, including increased time spent on domestic work and on childcare. According to the Labour Force Survey 2015, women in Antigua and Barbuda were more likely to be employees than men (91.1% of women were employees compared to 79.7% of men), making them more vulnerable to losses in income as companies lay off staff during this crisis. In the British Virgin Islands, rates of joblessness were almost three times higher for women than men prior to the pandemic (2015), while among the employed gender inequity was equally prominent (women's average monthly wage was roughly 10% lower than that of their male counterparts).

Social protection and employability promotion are powerful instruments to mitigate these socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on vulnerable individuals and families: by safeguarding or increasing their income, smoothing consumption and lessening the need for families to resort to negative coping strategies that can have detrimental longer-term impacts, including in terms of health, education and longer-term income generation. With the poorest and most vulnerable segments of societies at greatest risk, ensuring their access to services now can also help mitigate lifelong negative impacts on a whole generation of children who will become part of the workforce in the future, and can thus have profound repercussions for communities, societies, and countries' socio-economic development at large.

Social protection and employment promotion also support the economic stability of families in times of crisis, with important macroeconomic impacts. With Eastern Caribbean economies currently being under the greatest threat since the 2008 financial crisis, the importance of **counter-cyclical economic policy** - including rapid financial support to those that need it - cannot be overstated. Such a policy provides resources to those that will use them to both directly protect themselves and support the economy. The current crisis also provides a crucial window of opportunity to strengthen social protection systems in meeting the increased demand resulting from COVID-19 in a way that prepares countries to be able to also respond to future shocks and disasters.

When COVID-19 began to impact the Eastern Caribbean, **governments in the region submitted requests for support to expand their social protection systems in response to COVID-19 via the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission and to UN agencies**. These requests include support for measures to expand social protection programmes and strengthen their overall social protection systems to allow for a faster, more integrated and inclusive

21. An excellent proposal. Makes clear the need for maintaining employability. Proposal foresees a good deal of leveraging of Government resources. Focuses on recovering better/HRBA/LNOB

response to reach vulnerable groups – including children and their often female-headed households already living in poverty – in a post-COVID-19 world and throughout the annual hurricane season of the Caribbean.

In response to the request from Eastern Caribbean countries, the United Nations Multi-Country Office for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean developed and launched (6 May 2020) a COVID-19 Multi Sectoral Response Plan (MRP) for the Eastern Caribbean addressing eight pillars for the immediate and medium-term response. This proposal contributes to the inter-linkages between three pillars, namely Pillar 5: Social Protection along with Pillar 3 - Economic Recovery and Livelihoods and Pillar 2 - Food and Nutrition Security. The interventions from this proposal are linked primarily to the COVID-19 Fund - MPTF "Window 2: Mitigate the Socio-economic impact and safeguard people and their livelihoods," while having a secondary impact to "Window 3: Recover better" by enabling that vulnerable persons benefiting from social protection programmes also have access to complementary employability skills for their longer term sustainability.

Antigua and Barbuda

The COVID-19 pandemic and the sudden stop in the travel industry has already led to significant economic and social dislocation in the twin-island nation, pushing unemployment back into double digits, widening the fiscal imbalance and increasing social vulnerabilities. The forecast includes reversed growth achieved in 2019 and records a decline in excess of 10%, increase in the fiscal deficit to 9% and a widening of the rate of unemployment to above 30% (UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women [COVID-19 Human and Economic Assessment of Impact](#), July 2020). Due to a temporary 24-hour curfew with over 20,000 persons having had to remain at home and the closure of non-essential businesses and sectors observing the restrictions, a significant number of workers, particularly single women, were laid off and many self-employed lost their source of income. Among the hardest hit is the tourism sector and related services such as taxi and tour operators, vendors and beauticians, many of whom are heads of households and main breadwinners. According to IMF estimates on impact of COVID-19, for 2020 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) percentage change (constant price), Antigua and Barbuda may see the most significant negative change of -10.0 compared to other Eastern Caribbean countries (e.g. -4.5 in St. Vincent and the Grenadines).

The CARICOM Caribbean COVID-19 Food Security and Livelihood survey (World Food Programme, June 2020), found notable impacts on food consumption and income in Antigua and Barbuda: Three in ten respondents are skipping meals or eating less than usual, and 72% reported increases in food prices. Employment and incomes have been widely affected, with 78% of respondents reporting job loss or reduced income, which is higher than at the regional average (69%). Respondents widely anticipate their livelihoods to be affected in the future, with 30% expecting severe impacts to their livelihoods, and another 50% expecting moderate or moderate to severe impacts.

Antigua and Barbuda has recorded 94 COVID-19 cases to date, which is the highest number among OECS Member States. The government submitted a written request seeking support to: (1) expand and scale-up the existing social protection and cash transfer programmes to further support the most vulnerable segments of the population, including children in foster care and institutions, while (2) also providing temporary emergency cash transfers to those who fall within the category of unemployed as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic for three months initially. To date, support of this kind could not be provided as under stimulus and support packages by other governments in the region. The categories of vulnerable persons to be assisted, as identified by the government, include: persons who have become unemployed as a direct impact of COVID-19 (and are heads of households with children, elderly and persons with disabilities); beneficiary households registered with the Board of Guardians (BoG) cash transfer programme (indigent children, adults/mostly women and those with disabilities); people's Benefit Programme for the elderly and persons with disabilities; the elderly (who are not on either of the two cash transfer programmes); persons living with

disabilities (who are not on either of the two cash transfer programmes); those who experience intimate partner violence; children in foster care; institutional homes for juveniles.

Prior to COVID-19, the Ministry of Social Transformation, Human Resource Development, Youth and Gender Affairs, which has been providing social sector support under the Poor Relief Act of 1961 governing the Board of Guardians cash-based assistance for the past 60 years, had pushed the development of a new Social Protection Bill. This bill, due to be presented to Parliament in late August 2020, would significantly reform the Ministry's social protection programmes and replace the Board of Guardians with a more accountable Social Protection Board and Social Protection Commission. Proposed alongside a draft National Social Protection Policy, it would also put in place a number of programmes and administrative reforms seeking to shift the ideology of poor relief assistance and encourage the development of harmonized and progressive social protection delivery mechanisms. These reforms also aim to improve transparency and enable social assistance programmes to have a broader focus on preventing and reducing social inequality and economic vulnerability during the life cycle; support of the programmes covered under the Bill would speed up the transition process and contribute to coherent social protection provision in response to COVID-19 and beyond.

British Virgin Islands

The British Virgin Islands took early and extensive measures to combat COVID-19 transmission, including a 24-hour national lockdown that lasted nearly a month, resulting in only 26 cases and one death. However, border closures, lockdown and commercial restrictions have taken a severe economic toll, and closures, including of public schools continuously since 19 March, exacerbate social impacts. Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, the British Virgin Islands economy was set to continue its recovery from the impacts of the 2017 hurricane season (with estimated GDP growth of 2.1% in 2019, according to the Caribbean Development Bank, reflecting a second year of recovery). Even if tourism re-opens in the fall, GDP declines of 11-13% could occur according to estimates (UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women [COVID-19 Human and Economic Assessment of Impact](#), June 2020), with concomitant four or five-fold increases in the rate of unemployment. A deepening of negative economic impacts is a more likely scenario, with the government imposing a 24-hour curfew for two weeks beginning 26 August. The impacts are already taking a toll on livelihoods, income and food consumption, particularly among low-income households. The CARICOM Caribbean COVID-19 Food Security and Livelihood survey found that 21% of respondents from British Virgin Islands reported skipping meals or eating less than usual. Seven out of ten respondents reported in June 2020 that they suffered job loss or reduced income, compared to four out of ten in April. The British Virgin Islands also face the particular issue of a large non-national population: The majority of the British Virgin Islands' labour force is non-national (estimated at 68% of the workforce in 2014), with about 75% of migrants on work permits prior to COVID-19.

To address the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, the government of the British Virgin Islands has turned to social protection and labour market support, through (1) Unemployment Relief Fund to provide support to residents financially impacted by the pandemic and who have made social security contributions, with benefits amounting to 50 percent of insurable earnings for three months; (2) government allocations to provide support to businesses to help keep staff employed; and (3) assistance to persons with social needs arising out of COVID-19, including through expansion of social services. However, these measures are largely being funded through the Social Security Board - posing risks to social security in the future - and have primarily focused on people who were gainfully employed or owned businesses prior to the pandemic, leaving out those who were already among the most vulnerable before the crisis. The government has also reached out to the United Nations for technical support for social protection in response to COVID-19, capitalising on previous lessons emerging from the use of social protection in response to Hurricane Irma in 2017. There is a need to support vulnerable families who are falling through the cracks because they do not qualify

	<p>for existing programmes, to strengthen social protection systems to efficiently and effectively meet the increased demand and to address the differential impacts being faced by women.</p> <p>There is also an opportunity to strengthen social protection systems to enable their effective, efficient and sustainable role in responding to future shocks. As with Antigua and Barbuda, the COVID-19 pandemic arrived amid efforts to reform the social protection system in British Virgin Islands. The British Virgin Islands's Ministry of Health and Social Development was about to embark on a Social Protection Policy development process supported by UNICEF, and also is receiving technical support from WFP on shock responsive social protection measures, with future support planned on information management. Despite COVID-19 set-backs, the Social Protection Policy is scheduled to be developed in late 2020, informed by COVID-19 response efforts, with support to these efforts also providing significant momentum to the overall system harmonization and institutionalization.</p>	
P_I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19 and its impact	<p>The social and economic impact from COVID-19 has severely affected the employment conditions and the well-being of families, women, and children in Eastern Caribbean countries and territories, including Antigua and Barbuda and the British Virgin Islands. The impact of COVID-19 includes increases in un- and under-employment and school closures, which has exacerbated conditions for vulnerable households, including single parent and female-headed households. To address the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, cash-based assistance to vulnerable households and the provision of technical assistance for data management, redress systems, strengthening the shock responsiveness of government social protection systems, and entrepreneurship and employability training are proposed.</p>	As per email from secretariat.
<p>CN_II. Results expected to be achieved and a clear explanation of tangible results or changes that will be achieved through this collaborative programme</p> <p>Describe the results expected to be achieved and how it contributes to the Covid-19 response and the SDGs. Describe programme approaches, methods, and theory of change, and explain why they are the appropriate response to the problem. Please highlight a) how the solution(s) is data driven</p>	<p>a. Results to be achieved and COVID-19 response contribution, including data-driven approach</p> <p>This joint programme seeks to assist the governments of Antigua and Barbuda and British Virgin Islands through a three-pronged approach to address the immediate socio-economic impacts of the pandemic on vulnerable populations and support economic recovery in the short, medium to long term through: (1) cash transfers via social protection systems to vulnerable persons not benefiting from COVID-19 assistance measures; (2) technical and policy support with particular consideration to intake and use of data to strengthen social protection systems for the response to COVID-19 and future shocks; and (3) employability training for those receiving cash transfers and other vulnerable individuals whose livelihoods have been impacted, particularly women.</p> <p>More specifically, the joint programme will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale-up governments' unconditional cash-based assistance to those particularly suffering from the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, with particular attention to the differential effect of loss of income and impact of school closures on women, due to the burden of informal care within families they traditionally carry, which further limits their work and economic opportunities. A key aspect of the proposed intervention is that it will link to complementary technical and policy support to ensure both (1) the effectiveness in implementation in the short term and (2) the establishment of more adaptive social protection systems, policies and protocols for the future. In the British Virgin Islands, this will be linked to UNICEF's support in the pipeline to help develop a national social protection policy and WFP's ongoing technical assistance on shock-responsive social protection and upcoming information management support. In Antigua and Barbuda, the scale-up and technical assistance will support the application of the Social Protection Bill due imminently to be passed, which has created a unique window of opportunity to accelerate progress on the systematic integration and implementation of appropriate and well-informed social protection mechanisms that are able to reach the most vulnerable families. Thus the joint 	Comments same as above

(especially on population being targeted) b) if and how it employs any innovative approaches; c) if and how it applies a human rights-based approach and how is it based on the principle of "recover better together" d) if and how the theory of change reflects the Gender Equality Marker score selected in this solution

programme will address immediate, critical needs through cash transfers while leveraging on-going and planned technical and policy support.

- **Develop an online Employability Training Programme** for those who are receiving cash-based assistance. The training programme will target occupational area(s) based on data-informed needs in Antigua and Barbuda with a likely focus on occupations in the tourism sector, which has seen rising unemployment particularly for women (ILO, 2020). The opportunity to participate in a short-term skills training programme will be given to all persons affected by the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and having lost their main source of income. The training will include modules in entrepreneurship education, soft skills, and occupational safety. In addition, the programme will incorporate a four-week internship placement for participants to acquire workplace experiences and skills, and to demonstrate their capacity on the job. A certificate of participation, or the National Vocational Qualification at level 1 or 2, will be issued on the basis of the duration of training and on successful completion to facilitate participants' chances of employment during and after the crisis.

In Antigua and Barbuda, this intervention will respond to the specific request of the **Ministry of Social Transformation** for:

1. *A scale-up (est. ECD 100) of support for approximately 1,876 PDV People's Benefit Programme beneficiaries and their households*, coordinated with (former) BoG beneficiaries (253 children and 326 adults) and vulnerable groups, as well as horizontal expansion for those unemployed due to COVID-19 (to be identified), particularly with children.
2. *Technical support* for modalities for implementation to address issues of adapted beneficiary identification/criteria, updated communication, respective information management and linkages to other services (including the above employability training). Consideration would also be given to payments to not expose recipients to COVID-19 at distribution points. The implementation would follow the Ministry's request to integrate best practices and human rights principles, accountability, transparency and confidentiality, and consider the specific constraints facing women.

In Antigua and Barbuda, the cash transfers and technical support will be complemented by employability training to promote to help get individuals back to work safely and limit prolonged unemployment and skills mismatch.

In the British Virgin islands, the joint programme will work with the **Social Development Department**, responsible for providing public assistance (along with a.o. day care assistance, skills building, child protection/adoption and foster care, counselling, case management, disability and community-based programmes) for:

1. *A horizontal scale-up of cash transfers for 600 new beneficiaries* impacted by COVID-19, based on gender-informed targeting criteria that have been elaborated with Social Development Department, including a combination of dependency ratio, employment status and income, as well as vulnerability criteria (having persons in the household who have vision or hearing impairment, learning/development issues, chronic illness, mental illness or women who are pregnant or breastfeeding). A digital registration process has been established that can be readily deployed, ensuring a rapid response that is driven by vulnerability analysis.
2. *Technical support to ensure effective and efficient implementation*. A key element of this intervention is that it will capitalize on the on-going technical assistance is being provided to the Social Development Department to support COVID-19 response via social protection, which has resulted in the development of digital registration tools, data management and visualization processes, communication/sensitization materials and complaints/feedback processes. This technical assistance will enable a rapid start to ensure that cash transfers reach those in need quickly and in an accountable manner, and that specific obstacles women face for accessing assistance are identified and addressed, including by creating linkages to relevant services. Technical assistance will continue as WFP co-funded support, thus maximizing the

value for money of this intervention. The processes developed will be institutionalised through protocols for responses to shocks through social protection, making social protection systems better prepared to respond to future shocks. The intervention will dovetail into already planned support from UNICEF on a future social protection policy, thus ensuring a holistic approach.

b) Innovative approaches

Building on shock-responsive social protection preparedness measures and embedding good practices for future responses. Shock responsive social protection is an important evolution in the Caribbean, with the British Virgin Islands notably emerging as a champion for using social protection, and particularly cash transfers, to mitigate the negative impacts of shocks on vulnerable households. However, responses have been ad hoc to date, largely because social protection systems have not been designed for the expressed purpose of preparing for and responding to major shocks, and processes for doing so have not been integrated. A key innovation is that this intervention would build on recent efforts supported by the UN to prepare social protection systems in the British Virgin Islands to respond to COVID-19, while embedding protocols and processes for the future, based on good practices and lessons learnt (from both COVID-19 and Hurricane Irma in 2017/18).

Combining cash-based assistance with optional employability training. By linking cash transfers with employability training in industries that are of specific relevance in the Caribbean and where women are particularly bearing the brunt of socio-economic impacts, the intervention provides both a safety net and a boost towards longer-term livelihood opportunities.

c) Human rights-based approach and “recovering better together”

In Antigua and Barbuda, the Government has had to prioritise the use of its limited funds for the COVID-19 response to secure essential sanitary products, medical equipment, pharmaceuticals, food and other essentials to ensure that the nation is in the best possible position to effectively respond to the challenges brought about by the pandemic. High on the list of competing priorities for close attention was a vulnerable population consisting of people who had lost their jobs, persons with disabilities, and elderly, including over 4,000 beneficiaries in need of daily sustenance, and thus the distribution of food packages to these vulnerable groups. Yet, with a clear understanding of the universal nature of the impacts of the pandemic as a covariate shock, the Government reached out to the regional and international community requesting assistance to complement its own efforts. In its request, the Government specifically mentions that “At the heart of these instruments is the need to ensure the provision of responsive and adequate social protection built on a Human Rights and equity-based foundation”. The British Virgin Islands has also requested United Nations agencies for assistance in using social protection in response to COVID-19 to ensure that basic goods and services can be provided more widely in an effort to move towards a progressively universal approach, with emphasis on improving systems for the future.

The intervention therefore will support the immediate needs of vulnerable populations and their future well-being by shoring up social protection systems for the future to “recover better”. Through the combination of strengthening social protection and promoting employability, it seeks to advance rights established in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, notably the right to a decent living and affording the widest possible protection and assistance to families.

d) Theory of change and gender aspects

The Theory of Change (TOC) is based on the integration and coordination of different interventions currently taking place or in the pipeline in order to maximise impact. In Antigua and Barbuda, the temporary scale-up of government-provided social assistance in response to COVID-19 would mitigate the short-term socio-economic impacts at the household level of COVID-19, with employability training promoting longer-term economic recovery. Scaling up the cash transfers via a

programme to be covered by the new Social Protection Bill, proposed alongside a draft National Social Protection Policy, would support the shift from the Board of Guardians covered by the old 1961 bill to the new generation of programmes under the Social Protection Bill - and thus from the ideology of poor relief assistance to embracing progressive universality and the development of harmonized and progressive social protection delivery mechanisms. Such a proposal to the Government of Antigua and Barbuda would be expected to support and accelerate the passing of the currently pending and long overdue Social Protection Bill and, if passed by the time of activities commencing, the implementation of the Bill. This would further support consolidation of the currently close to 40 social protection programmes, among which the two major cash transfer initiatives of the PDV and the Board of Guardians. The PDV's focus on indigent elderly and persons with disabilities could be widened to all individuals, including children in poverty and their often female-headed households. This is of particular importance given that poverty is gendered in these Eastern Caribbean countries/territories and so is the socio-economic impact of COVID-19.

Women and girls are among the most vulnerable in the COVID-19 context: women are over-represented in some of the worst affected sectors like the tourism and retail sectors and in small and medium enterprises/ in informal, low-wage economic activities exposed to increased mental stress, and lower social security coverage/high 'out of pocket' health spending. This will disproportionately affect their children - also considering that already before the crisis one in three children (32.7%) compared to one in five adults lived in poverty. Young persons now more likely to be unemployed may also require assistance, with young women in the ages of 15-24 being more likely to be unemployed than their male counterparts in the Caribbean region. Through technical assistance and supporting government systems and channeling cash transfers through them, this programme will support their specific needs while enabling social protection systems to become more responsive to recurring shocks in the future, such as the annual hurricane season, which is currently in full swing. By linking cash assistance beneficiaries and other vulnerable individuals to skills training and in particular women whose livelihoods have been impacted, it not only protects people against current risks and impacts but promotes their economic opportunities over time.

In British Virgin Islands, vulnerable populations will receive needed support to mitigate the immediate and on-going socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, thereby reducing the need for negative coping strategies, supporting access to services and protecting household consumption. By incorporating a gender lens in the targeting criteria, it will ensure that the needs of women disproportionately impacted by the crisis are prioritised. With COVID-19 decreasing incomes while also increasing domestic pressures on women, including relating to childcare, the intervention will seek to ease some of the specific burdens facing women by serving as an entry point for identifying the need for complementary, relevant services. The intervention will build on and accelerate the strides being made in the territory's ability to provide social protection throughout crises, including the Social Development Department's role in the 2017 Hurricane Irma response, when \$3.2 million was distributed to 1,076 vulnerable hurricane-affected households, and will be boosted by WFP's on-going technical support to the Social Development Department on registration, targeting, data management and communication, to fully institutionalize shock-responsive social protection protocols. This will also ensure functional mechanisms to support the formulation and implementation of the Social Protection Policy supported by UNICEF starting in the fall of 2020. This combination will result in social protection systems and policies that are strengthened to respond to shocks these populations may face in the future, including a second wave of COVID-19, economic shocks and hurricanes.

The main assumptions underlying the theory of change are: (i) that the Ministry of Social Transformation will continue to pursue the consolidation of programmes to be covered by the Social Protection Bill prior to/following it being passed (Antigua and Barbuda); (ii) political support for this programme will persist during its implementation and beyond (Antigua and Barbuda; British Virgin Islands); and (iii) that if a tropical cyclone or hurricane strike does occur during implementation, it is not of such a magnitude as to significantly impact the ability to continue the

	<p>assistance. Continuous dialogue with both governments and evidence from the monitoring of the programme, including consultations with a broad set of stakeholders of the interventions, will help to verify these key assumptions - with a particular concern for those most likely to be left behind and affected by intersecting inequalities, particularly women, to voice their concerns and challenges. The TOC will be regularly updated and adapted to support and improve the implementation of the programme, including actions to minimize the risk that final outcomes are not achieved.</p>	
<p>CN_III. Catalytic impact and nexus Describe how the intervention is catalytic by mobilizing or augmenting other financial or non-financial resources including from IFIs, foundations, the private sector. Describe how the proposed intervention supports medium to long-term recovery for example by enabling other actors to engage, generates an enabling environment for longer-term development.</p>	<p>In order to combine meeting the immediate needs in the context of COVID-19 with medium- to long-term development, the joint programme focuses on direct application and improvements of shock-responsive social protection mechanisms, by enabling the two governments to channel funds through existing social protection programmes, combined with technical assistance. In addition, the employability promotion component will support people at individual and household level to increase their income generation potential and thus resilience to future shocks by empowering them to prepare for, withstand and recover from shocks more quickly, and promote their economic recovery over time. The joint programme therefore also provides contributes to the COVID-19 Global Socio-Economic Response Window 3: "Recover Better" in addition to Window 2 "Mitigate the Socio-Economic Impact and safeguard people and their livelihoods". By linking to on-going and planned technical and policy support, it bridges short-term solutions to mitigate immediate impacts with longer-term measures to reduce vulnerability and promote well-being.</p> <p>The joint programme will be informed by lessons learned from existing inter-agency interventions in the region, including the Joint SDG Fund Programme in Barbados, Saint Lucia and with the OECS Commission. As part of this effort, the three UN agencies ILO, UNICEF and WFP are already working together on making social protection more universal and adaptive across the Eastern Caribbean. Lessons learned to date include how to strengthen national social protection systems to support integrated service delivery, while responding to COVID-19 related immediate needs and improving future shock-responsiveness in the process (as in Saint Lucia). Under this effort, the design of innovative community-based and shock-responsive services within existing national programmes is also being designed/piloted to strengthen the targeted communities' ability to anticipate, absorb and recover from major shocks - from which this proposed programme in Antigua and Barbuda and the British Virgin Islands would benefit. Finally, at regional level, there is already an effort to develop an OECS-wide Social Protection and Social Inclusion Strategy as well as related cross-country learning and exchanges, from which Antigua and Barbuda as an OECS Member State and the British Virgin islands as an Associate Member would benefit in the implementation of this programme. By combining learning and application of shock-responsive social protection in practice at this crucial time, this can not only strengthen the proposed programme but have catalytic effects beyond to accelerate progress towards progressively universal social protection systems that are well prepared for future (recurrent) shocks to come.</p> <p>The joint programme will lay a foundation, strengthen and reinforce the prospects for future support, in particular from IFIs in the region - in Antigua and Barbuda, by supporting consolidation of programmes and implementation of the new Social Protection Bill - thus making such support more feasible and providing an additional incentive. While concessional financing for social protection is going to be offered by the Caribbean Development Bank to OECS Member States, including Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands as an Overseas Territory will not be able to access such concessional funds. In the British Virgin Islands, this programme will be catalytic by providing strategic support to build on the exemplary achievement of the 2017/2018 Joint Cash Platform - implemented with support from DFID via British Red Cross, British Red Cross Appeal, private funding from CRS/Caritas Antilles and ADRA. It will embed those lessons and emerging ones on adapting targeting criteria and registration processes for COVID-19, in order to create government-owned systems that are fit-for-purpose for any</p>	<p>17. Overall Comments: A&B is passing a new Social Protection law, which this CN proposes to support implementation. BVI is working with UNICEF and WFP to reform its social protection mechanisms and this CN proposes to supports its development. In both countries the CN aims to: (1) cash transfers via social protection systems to vulnerable persons not benefiting from COVID-19 assistance measures; (2) technical and policy support with particular consideration to intake and use of data to strengthen social protection systems for the response to COVID-19 and future shocks; and (3) employability training for those receiving cash transfers and other vulnerable individuals whose livelihoods have been impacted, particularly women. This CN offers support to the government to expand social protection and to implement education and training initiatives to support employment.</p> <p>Beneficiary groups of cash transfer to include: as identified by the government, include: persons who have become unemployed as a</p>

future shocks at a time where such investments can be reflected and well-integrated into the upcoming Social Protection Policy to be developed. The data collected on vulnerable households will also be integrated into the up-coming information management system, facilitating their identification in the case of future shocks.

By offering an employability training programme to those supported by cash-based programmes including an internship placement, this encourages private sector companies to invest further in these supported course participants and significantly increase their future employment prospects and thus reduce their need for assistance in the future. With women much more likely to be employees than men (91.1% of women vs. 79.7% of men in Antigua and Barbuda) and thus more vulnerable to income loss as companies layoff staff, such a training programme combined with income support will particularly benefit women and can ensure that their (and their dependents') immediate consumption needs are met while skills are acquired. When the knock-on effects of the slowdown in tourism on other related service sectors are considered, nearly 1 in every 3 women could potentially be directly affected by the slowdown. Allowing for a **reorientation of skills in line with new these realities of labour demand in small island developing states**, especially in the tourism sector, can provide alternative income generation opportunities in different sectors and thus an important catalytic effect, in particular for women (60% of employees within the tourism sector) and their families.

direct impact of COVID-19 (and are heads of households with children, elderly and persons with disabilities); beneficiary households registered with the Board of Guardians (BoG) cash transfer programme (indigent children, adults/mostly women and those with disabilities); people's Benefit Programme for the elderly and persons with disabilities; the elderly (who are not on either of the two cash transfer programmes); persons living with disabilities (who are not on either of the two cash transfer programmes); those who experience intimate partner violence; children in foster care; institutional homes for juveniles. In BVI, horizontal scale-up of cash transfers for 600 new beneficiaries impacted by COVID-19, based on gender-informed targeting. For Antigua and Barbuda, support for approximately 1,876 PDV People's Benefit Programme beneficiaries and their households, coordinated with (former) BoG beneficiaries (253 children and 326 adults)

CN_IV. Who will deliver this solution List what Recipient UN Organizations (no less than 2 per concept note) and partners will

Support under the joint programme will be delivered by the ILO, UNICEF and WFP which collectively have a strong history in the region with support to social protection in Caribbean countries, including in Antigua and Barbuda and the British Virgin Islands.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) contributes to building the resilience of nations and people caught in all situations, including disasters, through its distinctive rights-based development approach. In direct collaboration with its Member States, tripartite constituents, UN partners, international and national agencies, ILO supports an employment-centred recovery from crises while promoting decent work and social justice as key drivers of resilience and social

Comments save as above

implement this project and describe their capacities to do so. Include expertise, staff deployed, as well as oversight mechanisms that determine the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements and responsibilities. Use hyperlinks to relevant sites and the current portfolios of RUNOs so the text is short and to the point.

cohesion. In the Caribbean, the ILO Office for the Caribbean provides advocacy, technical guidance, training and technical cooperation on policy and technical issues related to labour and employment, to the tripartite constituents. The ILO's involvement in this area offers pathways to strengthen economic opportunities, social protection coverage, inclusive growth and decent work. This work is done through a number of means, specific to the context, the existing social and physical infrastructure, the current economic drivers and where there exists potential for economic growth and employment opportunities that are decent and sustainable.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)'s work on social protection is rooted in its mandate based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, thus guided by a rights-based approach that promotes social protection for all with a priority to include the most vulnerable children and their families. UNICEF's key results stress that its social protection work is to help governments strengthen their systems to be shock-responsive, as the impacts of shocks most severely affect the most vulnerable, particularly children. UNICEF's Eastern Caribbean Area Office works closely with 12 countries and territories in the region to help governments fulfil their commitments to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. UNICEF has been involved in assistance to Caribbean children since the 1950s, and since 1986 through its Barbados Office to serve the Eastern Caribbean. UNICEF's long-standing experience in the Eastern Caribbean includes support to such policy and legislation as well as programming during and after a crisis across development and humanitarian contexts. This programme can build on this work in the development and implementation of a shock-responsive social protection system around a single registry as well as programming support to effectively address multiple deprivations affecting the most vulnerable through well-coordinated quality social services. Across the Eastern Caribbean and in Trinidad and Tobago, UNICEF conducted a cash mapping in 2019 to map different cash-based programmes, their delivery mechanisms and potential for shock-responsiveness, on which this programme can build. UNICEF is also supporting CDEMA in the development of regional shock-responsive social protection guidelines, which could be informed by and in turn feed into this programme efforts.

The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) supports the strengthening of national social protection to more swiftly and effectively respond to the needs of affected, vulnerable populations in times of crisis. Through its capacity strengthening programme in emergency preparedness and response, WFP pioneers approaches and tools that can be sustainably integrated within national social protection systems. This includes improving targeting, safeguarding the rights and dignity of beneficiaries and the accountability owed towards them; developing platforms to register and manage information for social assistance; piloting innovative transfer mechanisms. WFP also strengthens government capacity to improve the ability of social protection systems to build resilience and respond to emergencies, such as disasters or sudden mass population displacements. WFP increasingly uses and builds upon government-owned social protection systems to respond to emergencies, thus avoiding duplication of efforts and strengthening the shock-responsive capacities of the national system. In the Caribbean, WFP is working with national governments like Saint Lucia and Dominica to provide technical support to the government-led cash transfer programmes to meet the needs of men, women, boys and girls affected by the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. These interventions similarly support information management systems, vulnerability assessment and mapping, as well as other areas of support to the full roll out of the cash transfer programme.

This programme will build on existing cooperation among UNICEF, WFP and ILO, and continue the joint work to support the strengthening of social protection systems to prepare for and respond to crises, as well as their ongoing cooperation with the ILO under other joint programmes on social protection in the Eastern Caribbean.

All three agencies are well staffed, with social protection and employability experts among their personnel with extensive experience in Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands and wider Caribbean contexts:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF's Eastern Caribbean Area Office has a team of social protection experts continuously working with governments across the Eastern Caribbean on social protection, including Antigua and Barbuda and the British Virgin Islands. The team includes its Social Policy Specialist with a focus on shock-responsive social protection and a Social Policy Manager managing UNICEF's contribution to this programme. UNICEF can rely on further technical expertise from other sector specialists as well as a monitoring and evaluation specialist and a wide network of consultant expertise. • The WFP Office for Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Caribbean has social protection experts currently working with governments in the Caribbean on strengthening social protection and making systems more shock-responsive, building on a multi-year regional research project and government-to-government learning events. The contribution under the programme will be managed by its Head of Programme, based in Barbados. Further technical support can be mobilised virtually and as in person support, drawing on the expertise of a pool of consultants with specific technical knowledge and skills. • In the Caribbean, the ILO Office for the Caribbean has worked extensively on training and employability promotion and is supporting multiple governments in their efforts to combat the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. The ILO's contributions will be managed by the Senior Specialist on Skills and Employability. <p>All agencies have personnel with expertise in monitoring and evaluation, and monitoring and evaluation focal points will be appointed by each agency to contribute to updates, reviews and in assessing lessons learned throughout the process.</p> <p>For its coordinating and governance mechanisms, this joint programme will draw mainly on existing resources and structures. The joint programme will be implemented under the leadership and oversight of the UN Resident Coordinator to ensure its coherence within the framework of the COVID -19 MRP for the Eastern Caribbean, global COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response Framework as well as other inter-agency initiatives under the implementation in the region. Participating UN Agencies (ILO, UNICEF and WFP) will be responsible for the implementation of the joint programme results by ensuring high quality interventions and financial disbursement in the defined time-frame.</p>	
P_V. Target population	The target population includes current beneficiaries of existing Social Protections Systems, but where fiscal space has been insufficient given competing demands on government budgets due to COVID-19, those that are newly unemployed/ underemployed due to COVID-19. Additionally, capacity of relevant government and ministerial counterparts will be strengthened.	As per email from secretariat.

SDG Targets

Target	Description
Main Goals	
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
TARGET_1.1	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
TARGET_1.3	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
TARGET_1.5	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

Target	Description
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
TARGET_5.4	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
TARGET_5.5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
TARGET_8.5	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

SDG Indicators

Indicator Code	Description
No data available.	

Contribution to SDGs

Participating Organization	% TARGET_1.3	% TARGET_5.5	% TARGET_1.1	% TARGET_8.5	% TARGET_5.4	% TARGET_1.5	% Total
UNICEF	75	5	10	0	0	10	100
WFP	75	5	10	0	0	10	100
ILO	5	20	10	40	5	20	100
Total contribution by target	155	30	30	40	5	40	
Project contribution to SDG by target	51.67	10	10	13.33	1.67	13.33	100

List of documents

Document	Document Type	Document Source	Document Abstract	Modified By	Modified On
Secr_Antigua_Barbuda.xlsx	Other Docs	Concept Narrative		olga.aleshina@undp.org	Sep 11, 2020
Reviewer#1AntiguaBarbudaBVIsocialprotectionemployability.xlsx	Other Docs	Concept		olga.aleshina@undp.org	Sep 22, 2020
JP COVID-19 Approved SP-EMP AB and BVI.pdf	Pro-Doc	Project	Signed PRODOC by UN RC and PUNOs Representatives: UNICEF, WFP and ILO 31 December 2020	deborah.sequeira@un.org	Dec 31, 2020

Project Results

Outcome	Output	Description			
Outcome 1: The socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on people (existing beneficiaries and those newly unemployed) is mitigated.		A key outcome of this intervention will be to mitigate the negative socio-economic impacts the pandemic has had on vulnerable persons and households, including those made vulnerable specifically due to the pandemic, in particular on their ability to sustain themselves, through income support and employability promotion.			
	Output 1.1: Providing cash transfers to households in need through existing social protection systems	Existing non-contributory social protection programmes will be used to provide cash support to vulnerable households already reached by these programmes, as well as others in need who are not currently reached but most in need. In Antigua and Barbuda, this will include cash transfers via the social protection system to vulnerable persons (existing social assistance beneficiaries, expansion of programmes to unemployed due to COVID-19). In BVI, cash transfer assistance will be provided to people and households eligible for the Income Support Programme to expand the number of beneficiaries.			
	Activities				
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
	Technical Assistance	Cash transfers to selected beneficiaries	WFP - World Food Programme	• UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund	Ministry of Health and Social Development (British Virgin Islands)
	Technical assistance for cash delivery in ANB	Technical assistance to support delivery of cash to identified beneficiaries	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund		Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (Antigua and Barbuda)
	Output 1.2: Increasing capacities to provide online entrepreneurship and employability training to existing beneficiaries of social protection programmes and unemployed impacted by COVID-19	The online training will be used to deliver entrepreneurship and employability training, targeting those negatively affected by COVID-19 who can benefit from such training, with particular focus on women, given the disproportionate impacts of the pandemic on their employment condition. The training will also include building the capacity of relevant public sector institutions to deliver this training using online platform.			

Outcome	Output	Description			
	Activities				
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
	Training Modules	Develop training modules for entrepreneurship education and employability skills	ILO - International Labour Organisat		Ministry of Public Safety, Legal Affairs and Labour (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Natural Resources, Labour and Immigration
	Learning Platform	Develop Learning Management System to deliver online training	ILO - International Labour Organisat		Ministry of Public Safety, Legal Affairs and Labour (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Natural Resources, Labour and Immigration
	Instructional Delivery	Develop Learning Management System to deliver online training	ILO - International Labour Organisat		Ministry of Public Safety, Legal Affairs and Labour (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Natural Resources, Labour and Immigration
	Work-based learning	Conduct placement of participants who sucessfully completed training on a short-term internship programme to facilitate their employment	ILO - International Labour Organisat		Ministry of Public Safety, Legal Affairs and Labour (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Natural Resources, Labour and Immigration
	Advice on linkages between social protection services	Technical assistance for strengthening linkages between social protection measures, with a focus on existing social assistance beneficiaries and training opportunities	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund	• ILO - International Labour Organisat	Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Public Safety, Legal Affairs and Labour (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Health and Social Development and Ministry of Labour (British Virgin Islands)
Outcome 2: The social protection system is better able to prepare for and respond to shocks		Key components of the social protection system in Antigua and Barbuda and the British Virgin Islands will be strengthened to enable more effective delivery of services to those in need, including during shocks such as COVID-19.			
	Output 2.1: Strengthening the key social protection operational tools and processes to be able to prepare for and respond to shocks	In Antigua and Barbuda, this will include technical support on aspects to prepare for and respond to shocks, including targeting, assessing adequacy of coverage and strengthening accountability. In BVI, this will include technical support to Income Support Programme (including communications, targeting, monitoring), commencing to build the future management information system and data management support to populate it, as well as analyzing bottlenecks of the current complaints/redress system and strengthen its effectiveness, including in the context of shocks.			
	Activities				

Outcome	Output	Description			
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
	Technical Assistance	Review/updating of targeting tool and design of digital registration process to onboard recipients of income-support COVID-19 assistance in BVI	WFP - World Food Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund 	Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Health and Social Development (British Virgin Islands)
	Technical Assistance	Conduct training on the assessment tool and technical support to digitise, analyse and visualise registration process and results	WFP - World Food Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund 	Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Health and Social Development (British Virgin Islands)
	Technical Assistance	Design beneficiary sensitisation campaign and Complaint and Feedback Mechanism/referrals	WFP - World Food Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund 	Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Health and Social Development (British Virgin Islands)
	Technical Assistance	Staffing capacity and support for data management	WFP - World Food Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund 	Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Health and Social Development (British Virgin Islands)
	Technical Assistance	Staffing support for project coordination	WFP - World Food Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund 	Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Health and Social Development (British Virgin Islands)

Outcome	Output	Description			
	Technical Assistance	Development and support to Post Distribution Monitoring tools, processes, and implementation in BVI and ANB	WFP - World Food Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund 	Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Health and Social Development (British Virgin Islands)
	Technical Assistance	Technical support to develop SOPs for shock-responsive social protection	WFP - World Food Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund 	Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Health and Social Development (British Virgin Islands)
	Support development/strengthening of grievance mechanisms	Conduct a Bottleneck Analysis of the existing Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) in a context of Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) in BVI and support development of grievance mechanisms in ANB	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund		Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Health and Social Development (British Virgin Islands)
	Support to beneficiary identification in ANB	Technical assistance to support refinement of eligibility criteria and support development of targeting tool to identify (and register if necessary) beneficiaries of the COVID-19 cash assistance	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP - World Food Programme 	Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (Antigua and Barbuda)
	Support to development of communication and outreach	Technical assistance to support development of communication material to beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP - World Food Programme 	Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Health and Social Development (British Virgin Islands)

Outcome	Output	Description			
	Output 2.2: Strengthening the policy, financing, planning and learning environment for social protection by embedding shock responsiveness	In Antigua and Barbuda, the current draft social protection policy and plans do not adequately consider shock responsiveness. Technical assistance will be provided to adequately integrate shock responsiveness into the new Social Protection Policy and plan and support the creation of the social protection fund, including contingency fund, as indicated in the new Social Protection Act. In BVI, support will cover documenting the process and assessing the comprehensiveness of responses to date. This will inform the development of the Social Protection Policy and Plan during 2021.			
	Activities				
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
	Support learning from COVID-19 response	Facilitate the learning and identify key actions for further strengthening of the shock-responsiveness of the social protection system (review, learning framework and formats)	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none">WFP - World Food Programme	Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Health and Social Development (British Virgin Islands)
	Support to the implementation of the new Social Protection Act in ANB	Technical assistance to leverage the COVID-19 response for supporting the implementation of the new Social Protection Act	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund		Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (Antigua and Barbuda)
	Support the inclusion of shock-responsiveness in the development of the Social Protection Policy	Technical assistance to the Social Protection Policy development processes in ANB and BVI including elements of shock-responsiveness	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund		Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (Antigua and Barbuda), Ministry of Health and Social Development (British Virgin Islands)

Signature Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No signature indicators available.											

Imported Fund Outcome / Output Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No fund indicators available.											

Project Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Outcome Indicator 1		Effective delivery of cash transfers and e-training to those in need due to COVID-19. Measures expected: 1) rating of efficiency based on level of delivery in a timely manner; and 2) rating of effectiveness of delivery to beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2021	0	2021	
No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Output Indicator 1.1		# of COVID-19 affected households who receive transfers through the social protection system	Beneficiaries	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2021	600	2021	Outcome: Outcome 1: The socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on people (existing beneficiaries and those newly unemployed) is mitigated. Output: Output 1.1: Providing cash transfers to households in need through existing social protection systems
No components available.											
Output Indicator 1.2		# of COVID-19 economically affected households who receive entrepreneurship and employability skills training through the e-training platform.	Beneficiaries	Yearly	Country	Number	1500	2021	2000	2021	Outcome: Outcome 1: The socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on people (existing beneficiaries and those newly unemployed) is mitigated. Output: Output 1.2: Increasing capacities to provide online entrepreneurship and employability training to existing beneficiaries of social protection programmes and unemployed impacted by COVID-19
No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Outcome Indicator 2		Number of shock-responsive features for procedures of key social protection programmes within the national social protection system	Policy	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2021	4	2021	Outcome: Outcome 2: The social protection system is better able to prepare for and respond to shocks
No components available.											
Output Indicator 2.1		# of tools in place for shock responsiveness. To be measured by: e.g. manuals/SOPs, toolkits, protocols, reporting mechanisms, templates	Policy	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2021	2	2021	Outcome: Outcome 2: The social protection system is better able to prepare for and respond to shocks Output: Output 2.1: Strengthening the key social protection operational tools and processes to be able to prepare for and respond to shocks
No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Output Indicator 2.2		Shock responsiveness is integrated into the Policy, Plan and MEL Framework. Measures: Final social protection policies with sufficient attention to SRSP, action plans with clear actions aimed at strengthened shock-responsiveness, MEL Frameworks with sufficient attention to SRSP.	Policy	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2021	2	2021	Outcome: Outcome 2: The social protection system is better able to prepare for and respond to shocks Output: Output 2.2: Strengthening the policy, financing, planning and learning environment for social protection by embedding shock responsiveness
No components available.											
Output Indicator 2.3		Consideration of contingency funding in a social protection fund	Policy	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2021	1	2021	
No components available.											

Risks

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
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Natural/ anthropogenic risks: - Hurricanes, storms, floods - Economic deterioration (price increases/ income losses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and Environmental 	High	Unlikely	Major	Attention could be diverted towards immediate humanitarian relief but also build on the proposed tools that build national SP systems to be shock-responsive. The UN will also continue to advocate for ensuring a sufficient social budget for preparedness and response.	sarah.bailey@wfp.org
Social distancing measures, lockdowns and other containment measures due to the COVID-19 pandemic could limit the ability to implement the intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and Environmental 	High	Possible	Moderate	In case of containment measures being put in place during the implementation period, the majority of activities incl. technical and financial support, could be implemented remotely and with minimal counterpart presence (as already currently applied).	cjfelix@unicef.org
Design and implementation (e.g. delivery of transfers) could be impacted due to COVID-19 pandemic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational 	Medium	Likely	Moderate	National COVID-19 protocols will be adhered to throughout the design / implementation phases (e.g. social distancing at beneficiary registrations, distribution of benefits) Where possible transfers will be made through banks/credit unions In the event of national lockdowns, fewer payment cycles will be facilitated to ensure beneficiaries receive their full planned assistance	sarah.bailey@wfp.org
Insufficient capacity of intermediary institutions to deliver cash or make payments (ability, reliability, reach)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational 	Low	Unlikely	Moderate	Assess intermediaries capacity and gaps in collaboration with relevant ministries. Provide technical assistance and temporary additional human resources. Implement monitoring actions.	cjfelix@unicef.org

Inefficiencies of intermediary institutions in delivering cash or making payments (potential for delay in working through government systems, higher transaction costs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational 	Low	Unlikely	Moderate	Develop timebound workplan and monitoring plan, including spot-check and remote monitoring (document process flows and update them based on best practice); work in close interaction with government colleagues. Assess intermediaries capacity and gaps, including existing payment mechanisms, in collaboration with relevant ministries, and provide technical assistance and temporary additional human resources as needed. Complaint and feedback mechanisms, in line with accountability to affected population to be set up/maintained to report cases and address them.	sarah.bailey@wfp.org
Issues arising from households in need not receiving cash transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational 	High	Possible	Moderate	Sensitization of beneficiaries and non-beneficiary communities on eligibility and selection process; complaints mechanism. Communication plan to outline eligibility and accountability mechanisms.	cjfelix@unicef.org
Access to the internet and connectivity issues may constitute problems during the training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational 	High	Likely	Moderate	Delivery of training to use a blended approach of face-to-face training to maintain continuity and complete the learning modules.	sarah.bailey@wfp.org
Governance and Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizational 	Medium	Possible	Minor	Participation of senior level Government partners and UN in regular meetings will ensure an effective coordination mechanism, joint monitoring and reporting on the planned results.	cjfelix@unicef.org

Fraud, misuse of resources, misappropriation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial 	Low	Rare	Moderate	For cash transfers to implementing partners, the UN will adopt the UN HACT procedures or follow their agency's standard procedures to ensure financial risk management is practiced and deliver timely results. Adequate controls and monitoring to be set up to detect and prevent fraud, and complaint and feedback mechanisms to be set up.	sarah.bailey@wfp.org
Politicization of beneficiary selection process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political 	Medium	Possible	Moderate	Targeting with clear criteria and accountability mechanisms (inclusion/exclusion errors) to be strengthened, implementation of verification process on beneficiary lists. Monitoring and complaint and feedback mechanism (including remote monitoring)	cjfelix@unicef.org
Linkages between training institutions and Minister of Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational 	Low	Unlikely	Minor	Institute a coordinating mechanism between the training institutions and the Department of Labour. Monitor implementation of training, collect data and report on progress.	ndahi@ilo.org

Budget by UNSDG Categories

Budget Lines	Description	ILO (7%)	UNICEF (7%)	WFP (6.5%)	Total
1. Staff and other personnel		7,000	0	0	7,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		4,000	0	5,000	9,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation					0
4. Contractual services		60,000	12,500	0	72,500
5. Travel		20,490	13,850	13,100	47,440
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		0	256,000	287,370	543,370
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs		2,000	0	0	2,000
Sub Total Project Costs		93,490	282,350	305,470	681,310

8. Indirect Support Costs		6,544	19,765	19,856	46,164
Total		100,034	302,115	325,326	727,474