

Joint Programme Document

A. COVER PAGE

- 1. Fund Name:** Joint SDG Fund
- 2. MPTFO Project Reference Number**
- 3. Joint programme title:** Resilient livelihoods and food security through data, digitalization and sectoral linkages
- 4. Short title:** Resilient livelihoods and food security through data and sectoral linkages
- 5. Country and region:** Commonwealth of Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, The Caribbean
- 6. Resident Coordinator:** Didier Trebucq, un.rco.bb@one.un.org
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- 8. Government Joint Programme focal point:** Commonwealth of Dominica: Dr. Kyra Paul, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Blue and Green Economy, Agriculture and National Food Security, agriculture@dominica.gov.dm and St. Vincent & the Grenadines: Ms. Catherine De Freitas, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Social Development, office.mobilisation@gov.vc

9. Short description:

The Joint Programme (JP) aims to contribute to resilient livelihoods and food security through data, digitalization and sectoral linkages. The JP will draw on the power of data, information systems and sectoral linkages to mitigate the impacts of climate change and related shocks at the household, community and national levels, promote and protect food security, livelihoods and strengthen resilience in a gender-responsive manner. The transformational feature of the JP and the main difference from the conventional approach to data collection is that it will utilize multi-stakeholder partnerships and recent advances in information and communication technologies to repurpose available and new data. The repurposing of data will help to improve the design, execution and evaluation of social protection and agriculture programmes targeting marginalized groups. The JP will simultaneously improve the awareness and access of vulnerable people and communities to available social protection programmes and agriculture risk management practices/technologies and help them to make better choices by accessing more information and knowledge. This will enable the JP to deliver results at scale to both intermediate and end beneficiaries.

10. Keywords:

Data; digitalization; resilient livelihoods; food security; social protection; agriculture; Caribbean; Dominica; St. Vincent and the Grenadines

11. Overview of budget

Joint SDG Fund contribution	USD 1,429,800.00
Co-funding 1 (FAO)	USD 600,000.00
Co-funding 2 (WFP)	USD 600,000.00
TOTAL	USD 2,629,800.00

12. Timeframe:

Start date	End date	Duration (in months)
<u>1 April 2022</u>	<u>31 March 2024</u>	<u>24 months</u>

13. Gender Marker:2

14. Target groups (including groups left behind or at risk of being left behind)

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Direct influence	Indirect influence
Women	X	
Children		X
Girls		X
Youth	X	
Persons with disabilities	X	
Older persons	X	
Indigenous people	X	
Rural workers	X	
Persons affected by (HIV/AIDS, leprosy...)		X

15. Human Rights Mechanisms related to the Joint Programme

[Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women \(CEDAW\)](#)

[Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities\(CRPD\)](#)

[Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights \(CESCR\)](#)

Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment

Special Rapporteur on the right to food

Special Rapporteur on the right to development

Country Specific Human Rights Treaty Bodies:

The joint programme aligns with recommendations from the following human rights mechanisms:

Dominica

- Human Rights Committee: **Concluding observations (2020) CCPR/C/DMA/COAR/1**

- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: **Concluding observations (2009) CEDAW/C/DMA/CO/AR**

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

- Human Rights Committee: **Concluding observations (2019) CCPR/C/VCT/CO/2/Add.1**
- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: **Concluding observations (2015) CEDAW/C/VCT/CO/4-8**
- Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: **Concluding observations (2003) CERD/C/63/CO/10**
- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: **Concluding observations (1997) E/C.12/1/Add.21**

16. PUNO and Partners:

16.1 PUNO

- Convening agency:

FAO

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WFP

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16.2 Partners

National authorities:

Dominica

Ministry of Youth Development and Empowerment, Youth at Risk, Gender Affairs, Seniors Security and Dominicans with Disabilities

The Ministry of Blue and Green Economy, Agriculture and National Food Security

ICT Unit in Dominica

Ministry of Sports, Culture, and Community Development

Office of Disaster Management (ODM)

Climate Resilience Execution Agency for Dominica (CREAD)

Dominica Meteorological Service

Ministry of Public Works and Digital Economy

Physical Planning Division (PPD)

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Ministry of National Mobilization, Social Development, Family, Gender Affairs, Youth, Housing and Informal Human Settlement

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry & Labour

National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO)

Information Technology Services Division in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Ministry of Transport, Works, Urban Development and Local Government

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Meteorological Services

Physical Planning Unit (PPU)

Regional partners

The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)

The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)






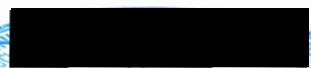



The Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

The Caribbean Agricultural Development Institute (CARDI)

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)

The Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH)

SIGNATURE PAGE

<p>Resident Coordinator</p> <p></p> <p>Didier Trebucq</p> 	<p>National Coordinating Authority</p> <p></p> <p>Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica Kyra Paul</p>  <p>MINISTRY OF BLUE AND GREEN ECONOMY, AGRICULTURE AND NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY</p> <p>17, 03, 22 DD MM YY</p>
<p>Participating UN Organization (lead/convening)</p> <p></p> <p>FAO Renata Clarke</p>	<p>Government of St. Vincent & the Grenadines Catherine De Freitas</p>  
<p>Participating UN Organization</p> <p></p> <p>pp: 29.03.2022</p> <p>WFP Regis Chapman</p> 	

B. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

1. Call for Proposal: Building Resilience and Ending Vulnerability in Small Island Developing States (3/2021)

2. Relevant Joint SDG Fund Outcomes

- Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale.
- Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement.

3. Overview of the Joint Programme Results

3.1 Outcome

Farmers, fishers and vulnerable households are more resilient.

3.2 Outputs

1. Gender-sensitive early warning, risk and vulnerability data, related systems, and geospatial information systems are improved.
2. More responsive, adaptive and gender-sensitive digital data systems, assessments and national registries on farmers, fishers, and vulnerable households.
3. Improved linkages between agricultural and social protection sectors including gender-sensitive expanded market and climate information services, improved farm/fisher data, more inclusive risk management practices and expanded extension and advisory services.

4. SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme

4.1 List of targets

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 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.

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs,

knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

Target 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.

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

4.2 Expected SDG impact

Accelerating the achievement of SDGs is vitally important for improved livelihoods, food security, economic development and resilience of people, communities and ecosystems in the small island states of Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG). The Joint Programme is expected to enable partner governments to accelerate progress towards the implementation of SDGs 1, 2, 5, 13 and 17 in support of national commitments and reflective of the significant vulnerabilities of these countries to natural hazard-induced disasters and external shocks. The expected outcome of the JP, i.e., farmers, fishers and vulnerable households are more resilient, is directly addressed by these complementary set of SDGs which link social protection to agriculture through the medium of pertinent data and information systems and more inclusive risk management practices. SDG1 and Target 1.3 emphasize social protection as a means of reducing poverty and vulnerability of poor people. SDG2 and targets 2.1, 2.3 and 2.4 bring in sustainable agriculture as the key instrument for ensuring food and nutrition security for all and for increasing incomes and enhancing the livelihoods of the majority of the poor who are traditionally engaged in agriculture and reside in rural areas. SDG 5 and targets 5.1 and 5.4 ensure that there will be no discrimination

against women and girls and that appropriate social protection policies are in place to protect their rights. SDG 13 and targets 13.1 and 13.4 focus on ensuring resilience and adaptive capacity of farmers, fishers and vulnerable groups to climate change and natural hazards, while SDG 17 and target 17.18 emphasize the critical importance of high-quality, timely and reliable disaggregated data for effective social protection and agricultural decision.

5. Relevant objective/s from the national SDG framework

The Joint Programme responds to the specific national objectives and priorities of the Commonwealth of Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Relevant objectives from the National Resilience Development Strategy 2030 of Dominica are:

- All communities in Dominica classified as resilient communities
- Operate a core of resilient livelihoods
- Manage a modern, well-structured, and adaptive Social Protection System
- Pursue smart agricultural growth through modernization and diversification
- Gender equality remains a major national development objective

Relevant objectives from the National Economic and Social Development Plan 2013-2025 of St. Vincent and the Grenadines are:

- Facilitate social, cultural and economic development at the community level
- Facilitate the protection and inclusion of vulnerable and marginalised groups.
- Revitalise the agricultural and fisheries sector
- Enhance the capability of St. Vincent and the Grenadines to prepare effectively for, respond to and mitigate disasters
- Reduce the adverse impacts of climate change.

The JP will likewise contribute to the OECS Development Strategy, in particular the second pillar on promoting human and social well-being, which includes increasing access to social services and the third pillar on sustainable use of natural endowments which includes community-based disaster risk management interventions.

The Joint Programme is also aligned with 4 Pillars of CDEMA's A Caribbean Pathway for Building Resilience including pillar 1: Social Protection for the Marginal and Most Vulnerable, pillar 2: Enhancing Economic Opportunity, pillar 3: Environmental Protection and pillar 4: Operational Readiness and Recovery.

Given the linkages of agriculture and social protection to disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, the Joint Programme will also strengthen the implementation of the Caribbean Disaster Management Strategy and Results Framework for 2014-2024.

The JP is also aligned with The Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (MSDCF) for the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean (2022-2026)* which is considered as the key instrument for planning and implementation of the UN development activities towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Specifically, the JP will contribute to the following:

Outcome 2: The Caribbean has fully transitioned to a more diversified and sustainable economy that supports inclusive and resilient economic growth

Output 2.3 Improved resilience for vulnerable MSMEs engaged in Orange, Circular, Blue, Green, and Silver Economies

Output 2.7 Strengthened resilience of food systems for food and nutrition security

Outcome 4 People in the Caribbean equitably access and utilize universal, quality and shock-responsive, social protection, education, health, and care services

Output 4.6: [Social Protection] Proven national institutional capacity to assess, predict, prevent, and respond to social vulnerability and shocks in both non-emergency and emergency settings

Output 4.7: [Social Protection] Increased access to social protection instruments for poor and socially marginalized (LNOB) populations

Outcome 5: Caribbean people, communities, and institutions enhance their adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender responsive DRM and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Output 5.1: Enhanced data capacity for supporting evidenced based policies and programming on disaster risk management and climate change adaptation

Output 5.2: Enhanced risk informed DRM and CC adaptation approaches integrated into national policies and aligned to national budgets

Output 5.4: Strengthened capacities to develop and implement multi-level, multi-sector resilience mechanisms for disaster and climate risk management

**draft MSCDF 2022-2026 as of 10 September 2021*

6. Brief overview of the Theory of Change of the Joint programme

6.1 Summary

The Joint Programme will increase the resilience of farmers, fishers and vulnerable people by strengthening the systems and institutional capacities of the agriculture and social protection sectors in a risk-informed manner and improving linkages between them. Improvements in early warning, vulnerability and geospatial data analysis and more robust decision support systems will inform more effective practices and strategies for risk management and responses to shocks and disasters. More responsive and scalable digital data systems, assessments and registries on farmers, fishers, and vulnerable households will enable effective support for resilient livelihoods and robust safety nets, thereby protecting food consumption and production. Improved livelihood programming, access to institutional markets for small holder farmers and linking vulnerable groups to livelihoods support will strengthen resilience and food security through promoting production and access to food. Promoting linkages between agriculture and social protection sectors will be at the heart of the above measures to improve data/analysis, information management systems, risk management and resilient livelihoods.

6.2 List of main ToC assumptions to be monitored:

The key assumptions of the theory of change are:

- COVID19 curfews, lockdowns and restrictions do not disrupt ongoing programming and any existing and forthcoming initiatives and investments for the Joint Programme.
- Natural or manmade disasters do not disrupt the Joint Programme.
- Governments and their partners show continued commitment at the community, and national level to strengthen capacities for a coherent and adaptive national system providing integrated social protection service delivery.
- Space and platforms for evidence to inform decision-making exist, and they can be utilized as part of strengthening shock responsive social protection.
- Timely and unhindered access to data is granted by the government to the main programme implementors and their partners.
- Donors and development partners will support the programme and its integration and/or complementarity within existing and forthcoming initiatives and investments.

7. Trans-boundary and/or regional issues *(list and briefly explain, if relevant)*

C. JOINT PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

1. Baseline and Situation Analysis

1.1 Problem statement

Vulnerability and Risk in the Caribbean

The Caribbean region is among the most vulnerable in the world with most of the countries classified as Small Island Developing States (SIDS) facing environmental, social and economic challenges. The region is highly vulnerable to climate change and climate variability. Disasters and shocks routinely take a severe toll on the lives and livelihoods of people in the Caribbean. Climate change has intensified extreme weather events and led to shifting rainfall patterns, rising temperatures, recurrent droughts and floods all of which continue to pose an unprecedented threat to lives, livelihoods and property. According to an FAO study, in developing countries, the agriculture sector absorbed about 26% of the total damage and losses caused by natural hazards between 2008 and 2018. Disasters in SIDS affect a larger share of the population, 18 percent of the total population in SIDS as compared to 6 percent in non-SIDS. The production loss due to natural hazard-induced disasters as percent of potential production in the Caribbean region is 9%, which is higher than the global average of 4%.

Moreover, while the region is characterized by comparatively high levels of income and human development, poverty remains a key challenge. Income poverty in Jamaica, Turks and Caicos, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Suriname, Saint Lucia, Dominica, and Saint Vincent and Grenadines ranges between 21% and 30%. All countries in the region have small labour markets with high levels of livelihood insecurity and unemployment/underemployment and experience considerable dependence on weather sensitive sectors, such as the agricultural sector. It is therefore critical to improve measures to support people impacted by shocks, particularly those already living in poverty and socially vulnerable.

According to the 2019 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk (UNDRR), the increasing complexity and interaction of human, economic, political and natural systems has made risk increasingly systemic. Since late 2019 to early 2020, an outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has rapidly spread across the world, devastating lives and livelihoods. Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have also been particularly vulnerable due to their high dependence on tourism and food imports, while also being disproportionately affected by natural hazards and external shocks.

The COVID19 pandemic continues to disrupt the livelihoods of people throughout the Caribbean. According to the CARICOM COVID-19 Food Security and Livelihood Impact Survey conducted by WFP, over half of respondents reported disruptions to their livelihoods, mainly due to movement restrictions and fears of contracting the virus. It is estimated that 2.7 million people in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean were food insecure in February 2021,

with 400,000 being severely food insecure. A large portion of responders indicated that they experienced job loss or reduction in their income (63%). Among those classifying their income as well below average, this figure jumps to a staggering 90%. The pandemic is also impacting life at home, with time spent on domestic work and childcare increasing, particularly for women, who already face disproportionate burden for unpaid work and care. According to McKinsey's global review, the pandemic had a greater negative impact on women with one in four women considering leaving the workforce or downshifting their careers versus one in five men. Women in developing economies report greater challenges and are more severely affected. Further, country-level analysis may reveal even greater differences in how men and women are being impacted.

Moreover, according to the CARICOM-FAO Assessment of COVID-19 Impacts on Food Security, Agricultural Production and Livelihoods, shocks that affected smallholder crop farmers alongside COVID-19 include dry spell/drought, heavy rains/flooding, and crop pests. Seeds access issues were reported and decline in the production of the main crop was expected to range between 25 to 50% compared to a normal year. Small-scale livestock farmers were also affected by economic disruptions including reduction in the supply of inputs, difficulties to access markets, reduction of income and economic losses mainly due to restrictions, as well as lack of pasture, water and feed. Small-scale and artisanal fishers experienced difficulties to market fish (related to restrictions), lower prices of fish, reduced demand for fish and fish products and difficulties to store or process fish. Farmers and fishers were unable to find alternative marketing channels.

With COVID-19 bringing a near halt to tourism and disrupting commercial activities sectors with a disproportionately female workforce- governments across the Caribbean have turned to social protection as an instrument to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic, thus dramatically increasing regional experience in using social assistance/insurance to support people impacted by shocks. In Dominica, the government and its partners are ramping up their efforts to mitigate the socioeconomic impact of the pandemic through medium and longer-term social protection programmes and interventions, prioritizing the most vulnerable groups. These efforts have led to increased data collection on vulnerable groups to better understand their needs. Similarly, in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the government is actively pursuing opportunities to expand its social protection programmes, livelihood support, and vocational training for people from affected economic sectors – efforts that were redoubled following the eruption of La Soufriere Volcano in April 2021. In Saint Vincent as well, large-scale data collection to inform responses to shocks provides a major opportunity for improved analysis and information management in the future. These experiences could be harnessed to better prepare social protection systems to respond to shocks in the future.

Vulnerability and Risk in Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Dominica is part of the Windward Islands of the Caribbean. It has an estimated population of 73,543 (Central Statistical Office of Dominica ,2016) and a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (Atlas Method) of USD 6,870 in 2020, making it an upper middle-income Small Island Developing State (SIDS). Dominica is the only island in the Eastern Caribbean which still has a sizeable population of indigenous people – the Kalinago.

Approximately 29 % of the country's population lives below the poverty line and 3 % of households are indigent or extremely poor (Country Poverty Assessment, 2009). Children (ages 0 – 14) and youth (15 – 24) comprise 52 % of the poor. The highest incidence of poverty is in rural communities. It is estimated that 49.8 % of the Kalinago population is poor. Approximately 37 % of households were headed by women and overall unemployment rate is 15.7 % (World Bank, 2001).

Agriculture plays a vital role in the economy of Dominica, contributing about 10-13 % to GDP over the 20-year period from 1997-2017 (Country Economic Review, 2019). It is an important source of food and nutrition security and livelihoods for 30% of the population (mostly farmers and fisherfolks) living in rural areas.

Although agriculture's contribution to GDP has increased from 10.4 to 13.4 % between 2007 and 2017, the annual growth rate of GDP in the sector has declined from -7.9 % to -19.1 % (over the same period) and food exports have declined from USD 12 million to USD 5 million. The declining growth rate is attributed to low agricultural productivity caused by non-climate factors such as small farm sizes, limited arable land, lack of gender equality and social inclusion in access to resources and in operating agricultural activities, limited technical knowledge of emerging agricultural practices and technologies, inadequate development of aquaculture, inadequate financing and poor rural infrastructure (World Bank, 2018).

St. Vincent and the Grenadines comprises 32 islands and cays located in the Eastern Caribbean. In 2018 its population was estimated at 110,210 in 2018 (World Bank, 2018). St Vincent and the Grenadines is classified by the World Bank as an upper middle-income country, with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (Atlas Method) of USD 7,340 in 2020. Agriculture, tourism and construction are the main sectors of the economy. Like most Small Island Developing States, rising unemployment, natural disasters and increasing public debt inter alia, have impeded economic growth.

High unemployment rates (particularly among women and youth) and persistent poverty in the rural population remain significant hurdles to stable economic and social development in the country. In 2015, the total labour force was 56,604 with 25.1 % unemployed. Fifty-three percent of the unemployed were young females. Youth unemployment was particularly troubling at 55.9 % of the total unemployed. The most recent Country Poverty Assessment, which was conducted in 2007 – 2008, found that 30.2 % of the population lived below the poverty line and the indigent poverty rate was 2.9 %. Female headed households constitute 52.1 % and are more likely to be poor than their male counterparts.

In the 1990s agriculture, particularly the banana industry, was the main pillar of the economy, with agriculture's share of GDP in 1990 being approximately 21 %. However, because of trade liberalization, as well as natural disasters such as Hurricane Tomas in 2010, and the Black Sigatoka disease, that share declined to 6 % in 2010 (IMF, 2016).

In Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, vulnerability to hazards and climate-related shocks has profoundly altered people's lives and the course of economic development. In Dominica in 2017, Hurricane Maria caused damages estimated at 227% of the country's GDP. It reset the narrative of the country's development, with the government striving to be the first climate resilient nation in the world. The agricultural sector, which represents

between 10-13% of GDP is key to this vision and to promoting food security and sustainable and equitable food systems. In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the eruption of La Soufriere impacted the predominantly agriculture-focused northern portion of the country, displacing nearly 20% of the population. While a post-disaster needs assessment being drafted in August 2021 will provide more precise figures, the government estimated the damage could be up to 50% of GDP.

The need to increase the resilience of smallholders and people living in poverty against multiple interconnected, cascading and mutually aggravating risks

The above complex combination of natural hazard-induced disasters, the COVID-19 pandemic and underlying vulnerabilities and systemic risks has highlighted the critical need to boost the resilience of smallholders and people living in poverty against multiple interconnected, cascading and mutually aggravating risks. The following paragraphs frame and contextualize the problems that the JP will try to address:

1. Lack of data and capacities both at the institutional and community levels to implement disaster risk management actions to improve HHs/smallholders' resilience to multiple interconnected, cascading and mutually aggravating risks that threaten their livelihoods and food security.

Although the Caribbean region has made significant advancements in terms of the availability and reliability of climate and weather forecast datasets over the past several years especially at the regional level, gaps still remain in terms of the availability of risk and livelihoods information at the country-level with sufficient spatial and temporal resolution. In Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, this challenge is compounded by: i) an insufficient number of weather stations, which given the generally variable topography, demands a higher density of station coverage to better capture micro-climate variability; ii) insufficient capacities of both meteorological and agriculture officers to provide agriculture interpretation to and interpret forecast data/risk information; iii) lack of capacities of smallholder farmers and fishers to access and understand even the most basic warning or risk information that is crucial for their day-to-day decision making; and v) farmer, fisher and agriculture production data that are oftentimes collected ad hoc with no established procedures for their management and are not linked to other datasets or systems.

The agriculture ministries in these two countries also need to increase their capacity to access and interpret important complementary risk information or datasets such as remote sensing-based vegetation stress maps, drought indexes and satellite-based rainfall forecasts. The lack of access and capacity to utilize a range of risk information together with production information thus negatively affects the ability of agriculture ministries to implement reliable and timely risk management household/community level livelihoods practices—which in turn affects the ability of smallholder farmers and fishers to protect their already highly vulnerable and fragile livelihoods.

Similarly, a better understanding of the intersection of poverty, vulnerability and risk is essential to inform efforts to support food security and livelihoods, and to mitigate the impact of shocks on those with the least capacity to face them. This requires understanding the climate sensitivity of different livelihoods (including agricultural), which communities have

lower climate resilience, the safety nets that poorer farmers and fishers turn to and opportunities to support the livelihoods of people benefiting from social protection so that they can be more resilient in the face of future shocks. Data and analysis tend to be siloed within specific topic areas (agriculture, disaster risk management, poverty, social exclusion).

The availability and reliability of datasets on households living in poverty and facing vulnerabilities also need to be improved to harness the potential of using social protection to support people when shocks occur. Important strides have been made to improve data collection and analysis, including the digitalisation of various aspects of social protection data collection in both Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. However, gaps still remain to create a more cohesive social protection system that can identify those vulnerable to shocks and help guide the modification and use of social protection systems in response to shocks with more robust disaggregated data by age and sex, which would enable stronger tailoring of programmes to address the different needs and capacities of women, men, girls and boys.

In both countries, steps are being taken to digitize data collection processes and to enable more comprehensive and current data with greater coverage. Strengthening and expanding these processes is critical for the delivery of core functions and informing future programmes, as well as being prepared for rapid data collection when shocks and disasters occur. Investments in data collection and information management can be done in a way that is risk-informed to better prepare for using social protection to respond to shocks, and also inform more livelihood-oriented support that goes beyond safety nets to support resilience, by strengthening linkages between social protection and agricultural sectors. Both governments are moving towards more comprehensive beneficiary and/or social registries and there is to strengthen data collection and management processes to contribute to the sustainable development of these systems.

2. Absence of integrated, coordinated and comprehensive risk management actions and instruments especially for systemic multi-hazard risks—both at the institutional and community levels, and across value chains.

In addition to the abovementioned challenges with accessing risk and livelihood information and low technical capacities, gaps also exist at the institutional and operational levels in Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines particularly in terms of risk management actions and instruments (i.e. plans, protocols) that can be operationalized smoothly at the same time and alongside overlapping or cascading hazards. Some of these gaps apply across Early Warning, Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response phases.

At the community-level, gaps also exist in terms of planning for and implementing multi-hazard disaster risk management livelihoods practices and technologies. This is attributed not only to the lack of access to and ability to utilize risk and livelihood information but also to lack of capacities to identify and implement community or household level risk reducing practices and technologies. The impacts that hazards can have on livelihoods and agriculture has knock on impacts for food security when disasters occur, through decreased production and decreased access to food as a result of lower incomes. Investing in more comprehensive risk management actions is key for protecting and promoting food security.

Social protection can play a critical role in managing risks and shocks at the level of households and individuals, by serving as a safety net that enables people to take risks they may not otherwise and by supporting people impacted by shocks. A key element where there is substantial opportunity is the role of social protection in building the resilience of agriculture households and communities. Given the wide range of socio-economic and natural hazard risks that agriculture households face, which may differ between men and women, social protection can play a significant role in reducing the number of risks that these households need to face or increasing their ability to manage these risks and reduce the direct or indirect impacts on their livelihoods. Examples include using social protection to help agriculture households address idiosyncratic risks or shocks such as illness or loss of employment of a family member which would normally entail repurposing funds meant for agriculture activities such as the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, animal feed or boat fuel. This will be particularly valuable for female farmers, who have more limited financial options and domestic fiscal space.

3. Untapped linkages between agricultural and social protection sectors to enhance resilience.

Major strides have been taken to improve social protection and agricultural systems individually. An opportunity to enhance resilience exists through the improvement of linkages between both sectors. The ability of social protection systems to address the needs and build the resilience of those vulnerable to risks and shocks through enhancing livelihoods, food security by linking beneficiaries to more effective livelihood support that promotes food security is integral. While strengthening each sector in its own right is important, improving their linkages will create even more benefits. Greater data linkages mean that farmers and fishers are better positioned to access safety nets through the social protection sector, and that support through social protection can be tailored to address the specific livelihood opportunities and constraints of different groups, including differences facing men and women and those engaged in agriculture. Improved data and sectoral linkages will also allow for a more comprehensive analysis of risks, such as latent and low-key recurring risks, which may not be obvious at first but have creeping, cumulative negative impacts on the most vulnerable households. With this strengthened cross-sectoral analysis, vulnerable people can be identified/targeted and assisted to quickly get back on their feet to resume their livelihood activities with improved productivity.

Through the strategic utilization of data, this JP will contribute to incremental innovation at the national level. Typically, innovation is viewed as simply the introduction of new technologies within industry / MSMEs as engines for their own growth. However, it doesn't just help MSMEs grow but also helps a society to prosper. Through the deliverables of this JP, it is envisioned that innovation can contribute to addressing environmental challenges through the introduction of new technologies and non-technological innovations. These non-technological innovations are needed to make environmental technological innovation effective.

1.2 Target groups

Through applying the principle of Leaving No One Behind, the Joint Programme has identified all people in need - living in poverty and vulnerable to the impacts of climate change - as the

key target group with particular attention being paid to the needs of men, women, indigenous people, older persons, rural workers and persons with disabilities directly, where their needs are specific and in the event of shocks will be further left behind.

People living in poverty and exposed to natural hazards are the key target group because of the proven links between poverty and the ability to cope with the impacts of hazards and shocks, including those linked to climate change. People living in poverty are more susceptible to the impacts of hazards, lose a larger fraction of their wealth and a higher probability of suffering mortality ([Winsemius et al., 2018](#)). They have greater difficulty coping with the impacts of shocks compared to non-poor households owing to lower access to savings, borrowing, or social protection (ibid.). Social vulnerability also explains why some hazards and events lead to extreme impacts on people’s lives and to disasters, while other events do not ([Lavall et al. 2015](#)).

Small-scale Farmers, Artisanal Fishers, and [Micro] Value Chain Actors whose livelihoods are dependent on weather/climate conditions and natural resources, need but rarely have the capacity to effectively absorb disaster impacts nor the resources to prevent, anticipate, adapt and transform their food production systems to meet these challenges. COVID-19 has further revealed how these communities are extremely vulnerable to multiple interconnected, cascading and mutually aggravating risks including pandemics, food insecurity and malnutrition, climate change and climate-extreme events, plant pests and animal diseases, socioeconomic crises, and volcanic eruptions. The JP will pay particular attention to female farmers and fishers, who face unique vulnerabilities. Women farmers are less likely to own the deed to their land, less likely to receive loans than their male counterparts, and when they do, receive smaller amounts. With services typically targeting registered farmers, women are more likely to miss out on training, improved technology, market information and agricultural inputs due to their insecure land tenure. Consequently, they may find it more difficult to meet evolving standards or procure the necessary risk management technology. Women’s engagement in trained and waged work is further constrained by their disproportionate share of unpaid care work.

The target groups analysis below supports the priority categories in the Caribbean Common Multi Country Assessment (CMCA) of the UN-MSDF 2017-2021, where four categories of development have been identified: economic, social, environmental and governance.

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Needs Analysis
Women	Women in the Eastern Caribbean are more likely to live in poverty than men, with higher poverty levels amongst women-headed households with children compared to households headed by men, pay gaps in the labour market and issues around domestic violence. While men are more likely than women to be employed if there are children under five in their household, women in similar households are more

	<p>likely to remain home. Women remain underrepresented in the labour force in Dominica compared to their male counterparts. The workforce in Dominica is structured by sex stereotyping and gendered labour segregation with men proportionately overrepresented in the agriculture and industrial sectors. Data on wage gaps, and informal employment are not sufficiently robust to support strong analysis (GEI Report).</p>
<p>Elderly</p>	<p>Population ageing is one key current demographic trend with multidimensional impacts for societies and communities that is occurring at a faster pace in the Caribbean than in other regions. Average population 65 and older for CMCA Caribbean countries is 10.2 per cent, with St Vincent at 10 per cent while Belize is at 5 per cent (World Bank 2021). Estimates indicate that the share of the population aged 65 years and older will double between 2019 and 2050 (DESA 2019).</p> <p>COVID-19 has revealed significant gaps in governments’ and communities’ response to the needs of the elderly. Older persons face a significantly higher risk of mortality, severe disease and longer recovery time following COVID-19 infection, and have seen their economic challenges exacerbated as a result of the pandemic. Older persons have long been the subject of inadequate protection of their human rights and overlooked in national policies and programmes, which, together with the absence of a dedicated internationally agreed legal framework, contributes to the vulnerability of older persons and may have contributed to inadequate responses to the COVID-19 crisis.</p> <p>Most older persons in the Caribbean live in extended family households, which may include relatives such as grandchildren, nieces and nephews, families often act as primary caregivers because home-care services and nursing homes tend to be limited or absent. Skip-generation households are common also in the Caribbean due to rural-to-urban and international migration, meaning that older persons may carry some of the unpaid care burden.</p>
<p>Persons with Disabilities</p>	<p>Disability prevalence in the Caribbean overall is higher in the older population groups over 60 years of age (CEPAL 2018). Older and disabled persons have higher unmet needs when it comes to meeting their basic needs, specifically health care and most cases are not recognized often as part of an inclusive society but instead seen as a burden to social services and systems. Treatment towards this particular group has not been equitable and is a work in progress in the Eastern Caribbean. While a large number of people with disabilities benefit from social protection programmes, not all those eligible have access to the system/assistance.</p>

<p>Indigenous people</p>	<p>Indigenous communities are mainly present in Belize, Guyana, Suriname, and Dominica and are among the most marginalized communities in the region. Indigenous peoples in these countries tend to have limited access to justice and economic, social and cultural rights, suffer from discrimination and are at increased risk of the impacts of climate change and the economic regression from COVID-19. Food insecurity, stunting among children, family violence, climate related vulnerabilities, insufficient health care and basic services contribute to include diminishing standards of living that is lower than that of most citizens. Little reliable data exists regarding the situation of women and girls in indigenous communities, although indigenous women tend to face three-fold discrimination and vulnerability on the basis of sex, ethnicity, and reduced economic status (Minority Rights 2021).</p> <p>Incidences of gender-based violence and femicide among indigenous populations also recorded an increase in 2019 in Belize. In addition, despite the implementation of some administrative and legal measures, indigenous peoples have limited participation in public and political life.</p>
<p>Small-scale Farmers, Artisanal Fishers, and [Micro] Value Chain Actors</p>	<p>In Dominica, the JP will target smallholder farmers within the upper slopes (30% gradient and up)/upland areas who are highly exposed to landslide risks, soil degradation, dry spells and wild fires.</p> <p>In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the JP will target smallholder farmers within the fringes of the red and orange zones (northern part of the country) who are exposed not only to hydro-meteorological hazards but are also likely to be affected by both the short and medium-term impacts of volcanic hazards.</p> <p>In both countries, the JP will focus on small-scale artisanal fishers who are defined as fishing households that use relatively small capital and energy, relatively small fishing vessels, operate via short fishing trips and close to shore, and catch fish mainly for consumption. Emphasis will be given to fishers who do not have access to proper fishing and safety gear as they are the most vulnerable to extreme weather events and would be the first one to struggle when coastal fish stocks decline and are more likely to risk venturing out further to open sea.</p> <p>The JP will also target small and micro value chain actors who are highly dependent on the above small-scale farmers and artisanal fishers such as processors of agriculture produce and fish products.</p> <p>The above will help ensure that the most vulnerable agriculture sector actors will not be left behind.</p>

1.3 SDG targets

This JP aims to contribute to the achievement of several SDGs and related targets by implementing activities that directly address their aims and by strengthening the interlinkages between them. The expected outcome of the JP, i.e., farmers, fishers and vulnerable households are more resilient, is directly addressed by the complementary set of SDGs and targets listed below which link social protection to agriculture through the medium of pertinent data and information systems and more inclusive risk management practices. SDG1 and Target 1.3 emphasizes social protection as a means of reducing poverty and vulnerability of poor people. SDG2 and targets 2.1, 2.3 and 2.4 bring in sustainable agriculture as the key instrument for ensuring food and nutrition security for all and for increasing incomes and enhancing the livelihoods of the majority of the poor who are traditionally engaged in agriculture and reside in rural areas. SDG 5 and targets 5.1 and 5.4 ensure that there will be no discrimination against women and girls and that appropriate social protection policies are in place to protect their rights. SDG 13 and targets 13.1 and 13.4 focus on ensuring resilience and adaptive capacity of farmers, fishers and vulnerable groups to climate change and natural hazards, while SDG 17 and target 17.18 emphasize the critical importance of high-quality, timely and reliable disaggregated data for effective social protection and agricultural decision.

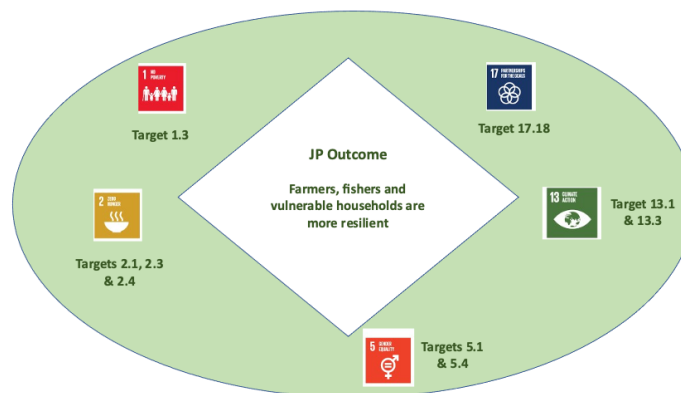
The outputs and activities listed in the results table are closely aligned and linked with the selected SDGs and targets. **Output 1** focuses on improving early warning, risk and vulnerability data. **Output 2** aims to expand the digitalization efforts currently on going in Dominica and SVG pertaining to social protection and agricultural data and information systems. These two outputs directly impinge on SDG targets 1.3, 2.1, 5.1, 5.4 and 17.18 and will contribute to their attainment. Output 3 focuses on improved linkages between the agricultural and social protection sectors and activities undertaken within this output will contribute to the achievement of SDG targets 1.3, 2.3, 2.4, 13.1, and 13.3.

Goal and Target	Indicator	Baseline	Means of verification
SDG 1. No poverty			
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	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	To be established	Social security inquiry/research
SDG 2. Zero hunger			

<p>2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations,</p> <p>including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round</p>	<p>Prevalence of undernourishment</p>	<p>To be established</p>	<p>Household census</p>
<p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers,</p> <p>including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p>	<p>Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p>	<p>To be established</p>	<p>Farm census</p>
<p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural</p>	<p>Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</p>	<p>To be established</p>	<p>National Agricultural Statistics</p>

<p>practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p>			
Goal and Target	Indicator	Baseline	Means of verification
SDG 5. Gender equality			
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex in DMI & SVG	Constitution guarantees no discrimination on the basis of sex; UN Women 2018	National legislation, NATLEX, UPR report
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work.....	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location in DMI & SVG	To be established	Household census
SDG 13. Climate action			
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	To be established	EM-DAT Database

<p>13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p>	<p>Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p>	<p>To be established</p>	
<p>SDG 17. Partnerships for the goals</p>			
<p>17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location.</p>	<p>Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring</p> <p>Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding</p>	<p>To be established</p>	<p>National statistics</p>



1.4 Stakeholder mapping

1. **People living in poverty and vulnerable to climate-related events** are rights holders and thus both beneficiaries (if covered by a programme) and stakeholders at the same time. Their interests will be well-reflected in the vulnerability, poverty and risk assessments in Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
2. In these small-island states, people are often part of **community groups and associations**, such as gender/women and youth groups as well as support groups, which both help to raise their individual interests, but also need to be considered as separate stakeholders for their role in adaptive social protection to be explored further as part of the pilot planned.
3. **Small-scale Farmers, Artisanal Fishers, and [Micro] Value Chain Actors** have livelihoods that are highly dependent on weather/climate conditions and natural resources. They need, but rarely have the capacity to effectively absorb disaster impacts nor the resources to prevent, anticipate, adapt and transform their food production systems to meet these challenges.
4. **Policymakers** developing national policies, legislation and leading coordination mechanisms regarding adaptive and shock-responsive social protection are a key stakeholder group. Among these, most notably:

In Dominica

- The **Ministry of Blue and Green Economy, Agriculture and National Food Security** is the main partner in the implementation of the Joint Programme. The Ministry is responsible for the protection and sustainable use of Dominica's marine and terrestrial assets and for enhancing food and nutrition security that will contribute to economic growth and strengthen livelihoods in a dynamic and inclusive manner.
-
- The **Ministry of Youth Development and Empowerment, Youth at Risk, Gender Affairs, Seniors Security and Dominicans with Disabilities** as the main government partner to implement the joint Programme in Dominica is responsible for the social protection pillar. The Ministry is responsible for a large portfolio that stems from empowerment of Youth, Seniors, vulnerable and disabled households and gender affairs. They are responsible for administering the national public assistance programme.
- The **ICT Unit in Dominica** is overseeing any IT related matter and will be an important government partner responsible for the provision of related information for the mapping of systems and the implementation of any new technologies and software's. The department also hosts government servers and will thus be an integral stakeholder in hosting any new applications/datasets that come out of the Joint Programme.
- The **Ministry of Sports, Culture, and Community Development** is responsible for overseeing all village councils which play a direct role in the delivery of cash assistance for the national Public Assistance Programme and are familiar with the community groups and vulnerabilities within the villages.

- The **Office of Disaster Management (ODM)** spearheads the disaster risk management efforts in the country including developing, testing and implementing adequate measures to protect the population from the physical, social, environmental and economic effects of both natural and man-made disasters.
- The **Climate Resilience Execution Agency for Dominica (CREAD)** is a statutory government agency that leads and coordinates strategic initiatives across sectors in the Commonwealth of Dominica with the goal of making the country the world's first climate resilient nation.
- The **Dominica Meteorological Service** is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Security and Home Affairs. The department collects weather and climatological data for analysis and storage including rainfall, winds, temperature and humidity, among others. It is the official warning agency for storms, hurricanes or any significant weather systems affecting the island.
- The **Ministry of Public Works and Digital Economy** leads the development of the digital economy in Dominica and the administration and implementation of the physical and digital infrastructure and management of Dominica's abundant water resource.
- The **Physical Planning Division (PPD)** is the executing arm of the Planning Authority. The PPD is responsible for administration and operation of the system of Planning including modern geospatial planning/mapping.

In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines:

- The **Ministry of National Mobilization, Social Development, Family, Gender Affairs, Youth, Housing and Informal Human Settlement** are the main government partner to implement the Joint Programme in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, which are responsible for implementing social protection programmes in the country and are responsible for administering the national Public Assistance Programme. Their portfolio includes a large number of stakeholders. Their mission is to facilitate social, cultural and economic development at the community level.
- The **National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO)** spearheads the disaster risk management efforts in the country including developing, testing and implementing adequate measures to protect the population from the physical, social, environmental and economic effects of both natural and man-made disasters.
- The **IT Department in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** is overseeing any IT related matter and will be an important government partner responsible for the provision of related information for the mapping of systems and the implementation of any new technologies and software's. The department also hosts government servers and will thus be an integral stakeholder in hosting any new applications/datasets that come out of the Joint Programme.
- The **Ministry of Transport, Works, Urban Development and Local Government** is in charge of regulating and supporting the land transportation system, developing and maintaining all public roads, buildings, bridges, airports, seaports, jetties and

other public assets, developing, monitoring and regulating all components of the energy sector, and supporting other ministries and government agencies in the execution and implementation of projects.

- The **Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry & Labour** is mandated to ensure food security, rural development and contribute to increased employment real incomes and foreign exchanges through programmes that will promote the enabling environment for the entrepreneurial drive of farmers, fisher folks, forest users and other stake holders while ensuring the efficient utilisation and sustainability of natural resources.
- The **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Meteorological Services** is the National Meteorological Services and is attached to the Aviation Services Department, Ministry of National Security, Air and Sea Port Development. It is the official provider of weather and climate information and related products and services.
- The **Physical Planning Unit (PPU)** is the executing arm of the Planning Authority. The PPD is responsible for administration and operation of the system of Planning including modern geospatial planning/mapping.

Regional Stakeholders

- The **Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)** is a regional intergovernmental agency for disaster management in the **Caribbean Community (CARICOM)**. With its initial responsibility for the coordination of emergency response and relief efforts to participating states requesting assistance, it now takes an integrated and proactive approach to disaster risk management and seeks to reduce the risk and loss associated with natural and technological hazards and the effects of climate change to enhance regional sustainable development. CDEMA has been substantially building its data through the Geocris, which archives geo-spatial data for all CDEMA member states. CDEMA currently covers 18 Member States, including Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and has well-established relationships with the Joint Programme partners.
- The **Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)** is dedicated to economic harmonization and integration, protection of human and legal rights, and the encouragement of good governance among independent and non-independent countries in the Eastern Caribbean. This inter-governmental organization comprises Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the British Virgin Islands, and Saint Lucia, as well as Martinique and Guadeloupe as most recent additions. The 2010 revised Treaty of Basseterre created an economic union establishing a single financial and economic space within which goods, people and capital move freely, monetary and fiscal policies are harmonized, and countries continue to adopt a common approach to trade, health, education and the environment, amongst others. In this context, the OECS Commission is particularly interested in the transformation of agriculture in the Eastern Caribbean with a particular focus on alleviating poverty and food insecurity through policies and incentive regimes that encourage the transition of vulnerable rural populations and mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change to protect the food production and distribution chain and build resilience

against natural disasters among other objectives. It is also in the process of developing a regional Social Protection Policy with the potential to advance the sector and particularly universal and adaptive social protection across the region further, not only through the OECS Technical Working Group on Social Protection, but also via fora such as the OECS Council of Ministers on Social Development.

- The **Caribbean Community (CARICOM)** is a regional body made up of twenty member states that seeks to promote functional cooperation and regional integration in economic, foreign policy, human and social development, and security aspects. The CARICOM Secretariat (CCS) through its Agriculture and Agro-Industrial Development Unit has the overall responsibility for coordination and implementation of the Caribbean Community Agricultural Policy. The CCS works in close collaboration with the Agriculture Food and Nutrition Cluster (AFNC), a regional coordinating mechanism which is chaired by the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI). The AFNC with representation national governments and other international and regional institutions, collectively supports and promote the policies, strategies and programmes approved by the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) and the Conference of Heads of Government for adoption by Member States.
- The **Caribbean Agricultural Development Institute (CARDI)** is charged with providing for the research and development needs of the agriculture of the region as identified in national plans and policies, as well as providing an appropriate research and development service to the agricultural sector of member countries.
- The **Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)** is the specialized agency for agriculture of the Inter-American System that supports the efforts of Member States to achieve agricultural development and rural well-being. The institute's work streams include technology and innovation for agriculture, agricultural health, food safety and quality, international agricultural trade, family farming, rural development, natural resource management and the bioeconomy.
- The **Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH)** has the role of improving the meteorological and hydrological services and to assist in promoting the awareness of the benefits of these services for the economic well-being of the Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO) countries. CIMH is the education, training, and research arm of the CMO.

In moving a step closer to achieving SDG (5), the JP aims to enhance the responsiveness and scalability of digital data systems, assessments and registries which will in turn contribute to enhancing the capacity of government to be able to engage on gender related issues. Sex disaggregated data is not always available to inform decision making. Institutionalising such practices will allow for the identification of gender related issues specific to vulnerable households and would inform policy to help tailor specific interventions to overcome them.

2. Programme Strategy

2.1. Overall strategy

Accelerating the achievement of SDGs is vitally important for improved livelihoods, food security, economic development and resilience of people, communities and ecosystems in the small island states of Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG). A critical bottleneck in the quest for attainment of the SDGs in these two countries is the fragmented and dated datasets and inadequate capacity to use recent technological innovations to collect, store and synthesize data from various sources and sectors to improve policies, programmes and the targeting of resources to vulnerable people and areas. The Joint Programme (JP) will draw on the power of data, information systems and sectoral linkages to mitigate the impacts of climate change and related shocks at the household, community and national levels, promote and protect food security, livelihoods and strengthen resilience in a gender-responsive manner.

The transformational feature of the JP and the main difference from the conventional approach to data collection, that relies solely on enumerator-controlled censuses and household and farm surveys, is that it will utilize multi-stakeholder partnerships and recent advances in information and communication technologies to repurpose available and new data. The repurposing of data will help to improve the design, execution and evaluation of social protection and agriculture programmes targeting marginalized groups. The JP will simultaneously improve the awareness of vulnerable people and communities to available social protection programmes and agriculture risk management practices/technologies and help them to make better choices by accessing more information and knowledge. This will enable the JP to deliver results at scale to both intermediate and end beneficiaries.

The JP is well-aligned with several on-going and upcoming initiatives by the governments of the two countries and the two UN agencies submitting this proposal. The JP will benefit from and build on these complementary initiatives that include:

- Agriculture and Food Systems Transformation Roadmap for Dominica, supported by FAO
- Design of an agricultural geo-information systems and agricultural census in Dominica, supported by FAO
- Digitalization of vulnerability assessments, data collection and registration processes in Dominica (linked to COVID-19 assistance) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (linked to volcanic eruption) – and the resulting data sets, supported by WFP
- Digitization of social protection payment processes in Dominica, supported by WFP
- Development of a risk financing strategy linked to social protection in Dominica - including linking macro-insurance to social protection, supported by WFP
- Agriculture volcano eruption recovery and rehabilitation strategy and the design of a methodology for the agricultural census in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, supported by FAO
- Pipeline Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness project on Resilient Recovery and Rapid Response Support (linked to COVID-19) in Saint Vincent in the Grenadines, supported by FAO
- Regional data preparedness strengthening with CDEMA, supported by WFP.

Both countries have embraced digitalization of government programmes, policies and activities, with key ministries (the Ministry of Public Works and The Digital Economy, and the Ministry of Youth Development and Empowerment, Youth at Risk, Gender Affairs, Seniors Security and Dominicans with Disabilities in Dominica and the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology, as well as the Ministry of National Mobilization, Social Development, Family, Gender Affairs, Youth, Housing and Informal Human Settlement; and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry & Labour in St. Vincent and the Grenadines) given the mandate and responsibility to foster and achieve this objective. This digitalization effort will further help to scale out the results of this JP.

Similarly, the JP will complement the World Bank-supported Caribbean Digital Transformation project, which aims to increase access to digital services and technologies. DMI and SVG are two of the four Eastern Caribbean countries in the project and its largest loan recipients. Furthermore, the activities and data generated through the JP will be useful in the development of a proposal on integrated (agriculture, education and health) climate adaptation and resilience in Dominica being developed for the Green Climate Fund by FAO and its partners.

At the end of the JP, it is anticipated that:

- Communities most vulnerable to impacts of climate change will benefit from improved early warning, risk and vulnerability data and geospatial information systems by 2024, which include linkages to agricultural, disaster risk management and social protection policies, systems and financing, thereby accelerating achievement of SDGs 1, 2, 5, 13, 17.
- Digital data systems, assessments and national registries on farmers, fishers and vulnerable households are developed by 2024, including protocols for their use in the event of shocks in order to advance and protect livelihoods, food security and development/recovery gains and ensure no one is left behind. These will include sex disaggregated data and promote gender analysis.
- Most vulnerable farmer/fisher households enhance their resilience and food security through improved linkages between agricultural and social protection sectors, expanded market and climate information services, improved farm/fisher data, and more inclusive risk management practices (including diversification), which consider differentiated opportunities, risks and impacts facing women and men.

These anticipated results are well-aligned with important priorities in the UN Country Implementation Plans for both countries on strengthening and coordinating data systems and supporting resilience and recovery (in the case of SVG) as well as 2021 Food Systems Summit Action Tracks 4 and 5. The JP will also contribute to Outcome 2 (The Caribbean has fully transitioned to a more diversified and sustainable economy that supports inclusive and resilient economic growth) and Outputs 2.2, 2.7; Outcome 4 (People in the Caribbean equitably access and utilize universal, quality and shock-responsive, social protection, education, health, and care services) and Outputs 4.7, 4.7; and Outcome 5 (Caribbean people, communities, and institutions enhance their adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender responsive DRM and climate change adaptation and mitigation) and Outputs 5.1, 5.2, 5.4 of the Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (MSDCF) for the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean (2022-2026)*. The MSDCF is considered as the key instrument

for planning and implementation of the UN development activities towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

**draft MSCDF 2022-2026 as of 10 September 2021*

2.2 Theory of Change

Summary

The Joint Programme will increase the resilience of farmers, fishers and vulnerable people by strengthening the systems and institutional capacities of the agriculture and social protection sectors in a risk-informed manner and improving linkages between them. Improvements in early warning, vulnerability and geospatial data analysis and more robust decision support systems will inform more effective practices and strategies for risk management and responses to shocks and disasters. More responsive and scalable digital data systems, assessments and registries on farmers, fishers, and vulnerable households will enable effective support for resilient livelihoods and robust safety nets, thereby protecting food consumption and production. Improved livelihood programming, access to institutional markets for small holder farmers and linking vulnerable groups to livelihoods support will strengthen resilience and food security through promoting production and access to food. Promoting linkages between agriculture and social protection sectors will be at the heart of the above measures to improve data/analysis, information management systems, risk management and resilient livelihoods.

Detailed Explanation

Given the central role that agriculture plays in Caribbean economies and social protection plays in managing the impacts of risks and shocks, this Joint Programme builds on the premise that enhancing resilience for the most vulnerable in society requires stronger linkages between social protection and agriculture. This will enable households and communities to anticipate, absorb and recover from large-scale shocks in a dignified, equitable, and sustainable manner. This will require the improvement of both social protection and agricultural systems individually and promoting stronger linkages between them. The outcome of the Joint Programme is that:

Farmers, Fishers and vulnerable households are more resilient

This outcome is aligned to ongoing and forthcoming national plans in both St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Dominica as well as PUNOs initiatives in the countries to strengthen social protection and agriculture systems and programmes with a view to address emerging socio-economic and natural hazards in small island developing states. Three outputs reflecting national and community level interventions have been identified to achieve the outcome:

1. Improvement of early warning, risk and vulnerability data, related systems, and geospatial information systems
2. More responsive, adaptive and scalable digital data systems, assessments and national registries on farmers, fishers, and vulnerable households
3. Improved linkages between agricultural and social protection sectors to include expanded market and climate information services, improved farm/fisher data, more

inclusive risk management practices and expanded and effective extension and advisory services.

The Joint Programme outputs will achieve the outcome of enhancing resilience through focusing on three pathways to change:

The first pathway to change is how both the agricultural and social protection sectors will be stronger to serve those at risk of being left behind. The improved risk and vulnerability data (output 1), alongside stronger household data collection and management systems (output 2), will lead to strengthened capacities and systems in agricultural and social protection sectors. This means that the agriculture sector will be improved in its ability to enhance the livelihoods, food security and resilience of farmers and fishers, including in the face of hazards and risks. The social protection sector similarly will be better positioned to address the needs and build the resilience of those vulnerable to risks and shocks, including when disasters occur. Stronger data will enable more gender-responsive programming in each sector.

The second pathway for translating the outputs into outcomes is through enhanced synergies between agriculture and social protection sectors. While strengthening each sector in its own right is important, improving their linkages will create even more benefits. Greater data linkages mean that farmers and fishers are better positioned to access safety nets through the social protection sector, and that support through social protection can be tailored to the address the specific livelihood opportunities and constraints of different groups, including differences facing men and women and those engaged in agriculture.

The third pathway for achieving the outcome of enhanced resilience for farmers, fishers and vulnerable groups is that each of the three outputs will lead to more effective livelihood support that promotes food security. Better data through Output 1 will inform the design (including relating to gender) of livelihood capacity building support and interventions in Output 3. Better household information management systems through Output 2 will inform the identification of those in need of support. Output 3, through increasing access to smallholder farmers/fishers to institutional markets and livelihood support to social protection beneficiaries, will also directly contribute to this pathway of more effective livelihood support that will protect and promote food security.

ToC Assumptions

The key assumptions of the theory of change are:

- COVID19 curfews, lockdowns and restrictions do not disrupt ongoing programming and any existing and forthcoming initiatives and investments for the Joint Programme.
- Natural or manmade disasters do not disrupt the Joint Programme.
- Governments and their partners show continued commitment at the community, and national level to strengthen capacities for a coherent and adaptive national system providing integrated social protection service delivery.
- Space and platforms for evidence to inform decision-making exist, and they can be utilized as part of strengthening shock responsive social protection.

- Timely and unhindered access to data is granted by the government to the main programme implementors and their partners.
- Donors and development partners will support the programme and its integration and/or complementarity within existing and forthcoming initiatives and investments.

2.3 Expected results and impact

As risks become more complex, interconnected and systemic, it is increasingly important to help institutions, communities, and households gain access to timely, reliable and properly structured risk information that will enable them to better understand risks and the range of potential hazard/disaster impacts. This will be achieved through Output (1) which will **focus on improving risk data/information and related systems**. Activities under this output will include a review of available risk information and identification of gaps; integrated and gender-sensitive vulnerability, poverty and risk assessments; strengthening analytical processes and capacities for more effective response; gender-sensitive and inclusive Disaster Risk Management systems analysis for agriculture; and development of evidence-based outputs including thematic maps/dashboards integrated with nationally-owned datasets, systems and platforms.

In addition to timely, reliable and properly structured risk information, it is also equally important to have **access to responsive and adaptive livelihood digital data systems, assessments and national registries (farmers, fishers and vulnerable households)**. This will be achieved through Output (2) and when combined with the improved access to risk information and related systems Output (1), will allow institutions and vulnerable households/communities to better understand sectoral and livelihoods vulnerabilities, identify actions that can help them better anticipate, absorb and recover from shocks, and make better risk-informed decisions over the long-term as a result of sustained and institutionalized access to risk and livelihood information. Activities under Output (2) will include mapping of sectoral and household data systems and processes; digitalization of data systems and registries in line with international best practices; development/strengthening of digital data collection tools, processes and management; and integration of vulnerability and risk information with sectoral and household level information. Innovation through the introduction and integrating of relevant datasets and their analysis can help alleviate social challenges, which encompass health and demographic challenges, and social exclusion and inequalities, among others.

Building livelihood resilience to shocks and disasters is oftentimes considered an iterative process. This is especially true for livelihoods that depend heavily on external factors that farmers, fishers and other vulnerable households do not have direct control over such as weather and the availability/quality of natural resources. It is therefore imperative that alongside access to improved risk and livelihood information and related systems (Outputs 1 and 2), **farmers, fishers and vulnerable households should also have the necessary resilience-building knowledge and skills, expanded access to markets and innovative financing instruments, and gender-sensitive and inclusive risk management livelihoods practices and technologies**. This will be achieved through output 3 which will include capacity building for resilient livelihoods programming and implementation of resilient livelihoods practices, value chains and technologies; strengthening

smallholder access to institutional markets and livelihood diversification; exploring and facilitating access to innovative financing modalities; and dissemination of knowledge and best practices.

All Joint Programme activities will integrate gender-sensitive and gender-responsive approaches to the extent possible and emphasis will be given to women and youth involvement.

Outcome: Farmers, fishers and vulnerable households are more resilient.		
Output 1	Key Activities	Accountable PUNO
Gender-sensitive vulnerability, risk and early warning data, related systems, and geospatial information systems are improved	1.1 Review available multi-level hazard and risk datasets, identify data gaps, and map related analytical processes.	FAO, WFP
	1.2 Conduct integrated and gender-sensitive vulnerability, poverty and risk assessments/analyses, including primary data collection as needed.	WFP, FAO
	1.3 Strengthen analytical processes/capacities to enable effective, inclusive, and gender-informed response to shocks and disasters linked to social protection.	WFP
	1.4 Carry out gender-sensitive, inclusive DRM systems analysis for agriculture including risk profiling, mapping of impact channels on livelihood capitals, and linking key risk information data/variables to multi-sectoral HH datasets and livelihood support programmes.	FAO
	1.5 Develop gender-responsive, inclusive evidence-based outputs including thematic maps and/or dashboards integrated with nationally owned datasets, systems and platforms.	FAO, WFP
Output 2	Key Activities	Accountable PUNO
More responsive, adaptive and gender-sensitive digital data systems, assessments and national registries	2.1 Map infrastructure and ecosystem of currently deployed sectoral and household data systems and processes relevant to agriculture and social protection to provide an overview of data coverage, data management capacities, and existing standards/tools within the ministries (including gender-sensitive mapping of any	FAO, WFP

on farmers, fishers, and vulnerable households	related gaps linked to infrastructure and the ecosystem).	
	2.2 Support the gender-sensitive, inclusive digitalization of data systems and registries to minimize data gaps and promote linkages with other sectors, including promoting international best practices on information and data management.	FAO, WFP
	2.3 Develop and strengthen social protection and agriculture digital data collection tools, processes and data management for routine programming and in response to future shocks and disasters, in ways that support the on-going creation of sustainable management information systems, and enable inclusive gender-based analytics including sex-disaggregated analysis.	WFP/FAO
	2.4 Consolidate/integrate gender-sensitive vulnerability and risk information with sectoral, household and individual level information and develop gender-responsive protocols for their use.	FAO
Output 3	Key Activities	Accountable PUNO
Improved linkages between agricultural and social protection sectors including gender-sensitive expanded market and climate information services, improved farm/fisher data, more inclusive risk management practices and expanded extension and advisory services	3.1 Build capacities for resilient, inclusive agriculture/fisheries livelihoods programming and implement resilient livelihoods practices, gender-sensitive value chains and technologies with emphasis on women and youth involvement including MSMEs.	FAO
	3.2 Strengthen small-holder local farmers/fishers' capacities to access institutional markets (e.g. schools and hospitals) to meet local, predictable and sustainable demand, including exploring the supply and demand needs and opportunities linked to localized agri-food processing and considering the different viable market opportunities and constraints facing men and women.	WFP, FAO
	3.3. Strengthen and diversify livelihoods activities available to social assistance beneficiaries, with a particular focus on activities contributing to food security, and considering the different	WFP

	opportunities and constraints facing men and women (DOM, SVG)	
	3.4 Explore and facilitate access to gender-responsive and inclusive innovative financing modalities in response to shocks and disasters linked to agriculture and social protection.	FAO, WFP
	3.5 Conduct strategic analysis on how major disaster events (e.g. Hurricane Maria, La Soufriere Eruption) have altered priorities on agriculture, social protection and resilience/recovery including gender-sensitive analytics.	FAO, WFP
	3.6 Document, disseminate and share knowledge and best practices and convene agriculture and social protection stakeholder's exchange	FAO, WFP

2.4 Financing

The SDG fund will support key activities that lead to more adaptive and resilient social protection systems and will inform future policy making in both Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The funding will help build on investments already undertaken so far by implementing PUNOs and by government towards strengthened social protection and agricultural risk management systems.

The overall budget of the JP is estimated at US\$ 2,629,800 of which US\$ 1,429,800 is requested from the SDG Joint Fund. At least 50% of the budget is directed towards implementing data collection/vulnerability and risk assessments, generating tools, and piloting programmes that ensure gender mainstreaming and promote gender equality and women’s empowerment through the programme’s intervention. As this Joint Programme supports two national governments, specific funding will be earmarked to each of the countries based on need and existing programming in the countries.

This Joint Programme represents good value for money for several reasons. **First, it builds on existing programmes and policy efforts from the two PUNOs**, which are currently working on strengthening data systems, supporting resilience and recovery, and promoting gender equality. PUNOs’ co-funding for Dominica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines is estimated at US\$ 1,200,000. Each agency will co-fund as follows: FAO \$ 600,000, and WFP \$ 600,000.

Second, the Joint Programme is also good value for money because it will **complement the current institutional and field level actions of Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines on data, digitalization, resilient livelihoods and food security**. The outputs of the Joint Programme are designed in such a way that they will be taken up, integrated and institutionalized within the target Ministries. Examples include the agriculture livelihoods information and related systems that will be setup under Output (2) that will inform the next

agriculture census and will eventually become part of the agricultural statistics systems of the 2 countries.

Third, **the Joint Programme uses policy, piloting and regional relationships to ensure that investments in the Joint Programme inform broader efforts in the region to promote the resilience of farmers, fishers and vulnerable households.** Compared to alternative approaches, such as directly implementing programmes at scale, these are relatively “low cost” activities to influence national social protection systems to be more shock responsive in the future. The JP is also expected to promote the upscaling of good practices for agriculture disaster risk management by demonstrating their resilience-building potential and documenting the benefits from investing in these. Through inclusion of analysis on gender and groups at risk of being left behind, as well as activities to address specific constraints facing women, these efforts also promote gender equity.

Finally, the Joint Programme is good value for money as it includes the **facilitation of access to innovative financing modalities in response to shocks and disasters linked to social protection and agriculture.** Thus, using its resources to help ensure future resources to support shock responsive social protection. These efforts will help ensure the leveraging of future resources and sustainability after the completion of the joint programme.

2.5 Partnerships and stakeholder engagement

National Governments

In **Dominica**, the Joint Programme will be implemented under the stewardship of the Ministry of Youth Development and Empowerment, Youth at Risk, Gender Affairs, Seniors Security and Dominicans with Disabilities, which oversees the country’s main social protection programmes and the the Ministry of Blue and Green Economy, Agriculture and National Food Security. Both will be signatories of the Joint Programme endorsement letter. In **St. Vincent and the Grenadines**, the Joint Programme will be implemented under the stewardship of the Ministry of National Mobilization, Social Development, Family, Gender Affairs, Youth, Housing and Informal Human Settlement, the main entity in charge of the social protection sector, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry & Labour.

The Joint Programme will also be implemented in collaboration with other relevant state actors such as the National Disaster Management Agencies and the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services. Government focal points have been nominated by leading ministries to ensure technical oversight, intersectoral coordination and the leveraging of resources and capacities with other national and development institutions for maximum impact, cohesion and the Joint Programme implementation.

In the Caribbean, WFP has expertise in disaster risk management and shock-responsive intervention, including cash-transfers, with social protection focus. Drawing on WFP’s significant global expertise, the WFP Caribbean Multi-Country Office is strengthening regional and national capacities to assist populations affected by or at risk of disaster and shocks in 22 Caribbean countries. This includes support and expertise on disaster risk and vulnerability

analysis, improving integrated supply chain management, supporting national social protection systems to respond to shocks, and linking such programmes to climate change adaptation, disaster risk management and financing. With its long tradition of implementing and supporting social protection and safety nets and global leadership in implementing in-kind and cash-based assistance in emergencies, WFP is well positioned to support governments to operationalize the humanitarian and development nexus and enhance vulnerable people's resilience to climate-related shocks through more adaptive and responsive social protection systems and linkages with disaster risk management. WFP also brings a wide-ranging portfolio on data collection and analysis and is supporting the development of financing strategies for shock- responsive social protection in the Caribbean.

FAO is also implementing a comprehensive portfolio of DRM and CCA related projects across the region. FAO's approach draws on the Organization's vast multi-disciplinary technical expertise and experience to enhance resilience of agriculture and food systems, contributing to food security and nutrition in the face of disasters, crises and conflict, both in countries and in regional/global policy and normative work, so as to secure sustainable development gains and ensure that agriculture and food systems are risk informed and sustainably productive. Some of FAO's on-going work in the Caribbean include: emergency response to COVID-19 including support to impact assessments and recovery and resilience investment planning; emergency response and recovery support to the La Soufriere Volcano Eruption; capacity building on and institutionalization of innovative DRM tools such as open-source satellite data and low-cost aerial mapping tools; support to Agriculture DRM Planning and other hazard specific preparedness and response; institutionalization of the Damage and Loss methodology for agriculture; development of agriculture insurance products; prevention and control of Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases; enhancing the availability, quality and ease-of-access to agro-meteorological data and climate change projections to enhance production and risk management and facilitate access to climate financing; and Resilient Value Chain Development to support the implementation of CARICOM COVID-19 Agri-Food Recovery Plan.

As part of the Joint Programme, WFP will continue to build on the ongoing support to the Governments of Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, where it is currently supporting with data strengthening capacities, digitalization of vulnerability assessments, data collection and registration processes in Dominica (linked to COVID-19 assistance) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (linked to volcanic eruption) – and the resulting data sets, digitization of social protection payment process in Dominica, and development of risk financing strategies linked to social protection in Dominica. Regionally, WFP engagement with the OECS Commission, CDEMA and CCRIF will also be leveraged for maximum impact of initiatives.

Similarly, FAO will also build on its ongoing support to the Governments of Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines including projects related to enhancing the availability, quality and accessibility of agro-meteorological and climate risk data, building capacities for community-based DRM and geospatial technologies, and the design of an agriculture census methodology. In Dominica, FAO is also assisting in the design of an agriculture geoinformatics system and the development of an Agriculture Food Systems Transformation Roadmap that includes resilience-related pillars. In St. Vincent in the Grenadines, FAO is

supporting the government with livestock-related volcano eruption response, sectoral recovery and rehabilitation planning, and promoting recovery and rehabilitation via resilient youth and women -led resilient value chain development and entrepreneurship.

3. Programme implementation

3.1 Governance and implementation arrangements

The **UN Resident Coordinator for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean States** will be responsible for the overall Joint Programme strategic leadership with the support of the Resident Coordinator's Office, lead PUNO and Joint Programme Coordinator. The Resident Coordinator is responsible for the general strategic oversight of the Joint Programme, the political and strategic engagement with governments and development partners, the mobilization of additional resources together with the PUNOs, promoting an integrated focus between PUNOs, while on a more operational level is responsible for the submission of annual reports, budget plans and reviews and reallocation of funding in case needed.

The **Resident Coordinator's Office** (RCO) will support the Resident Coordinator's leadership role and will liaise with the SDG Fund Secretariat on the overall programme implementation (reports, guidelines, etc.). In partnership with PUNOs, the RCO will facilitate joint engagements for resource mobilization and provide guidance if necessary to improve overall programme coordination.

FAO as Lead PUNO will ensure the Joint Programme's strategic technical coherence and will be accountable to the UN Resident Coordinator for programme delivery, and providing advice to the UN Resident Coordinator on programme progress and appropriate political and institutional matters. FAO will also work collaboratively with WFP to ensure the strategic and technical coherence of the joint programme and will be responsible for the day-to-day leading and coordination of the joint programme results with WFP, national/regional counterparts and other organizations involved. FAO will be responsible for the programme's overall monitoring and reporting mechanisms and the technical guidance of the Coordination Unit as per the defined work plan.

FAO and WFP have the responsibility to ensure high quality technical assistance for the accomplishment of the results agreed and facilitate an environment that promotes synergies and optimization of results throughout the Joint Programme implementation, aiming at guaranteeing sustainability and scalability of results. PUNOs will contribute under the established coordination mechanisms with inputs on the progress of their activities or any information that may be needed throughout the Joint Programme implementation.

At an operational level, detailed programme management and coordination support will be provided by a **Joint Programme Coordinator** who will be based in the FAO Sub-Regional Office in Barbados for the 2-year Joint Programme. This individual will provide close support to the FAO and WFP technical staff as well as government focal points in Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Monitoring and Evaluation and Communication Specialists from the PUNOs will also be engaged throughout the Joint Programme. Additional technical support will be provided through the regional office/bureau and headquarters of FAO and WFP as needed. These aforementioned roles constitute the **Coordination Unit (CU)**.

The Coordination Unit, through the Joint Programme Coordinator, will collaborate with the RCO's Focal Point to keep the RCO abreast of progress in order to facilitate the effective

oversight of the RC over the Joint Programme. The Joint Programme Coordinator will provide support to both countries, which may imply travel, online support and or coordination with UN staff based in target countries (including the RCO Country Coordination officers) to follow up on JP activities.

Considering that this Joint Programme has a multi-country approach, the governance structures determined are the following: The Multi-country Steering Committee (MCSC) will be the decision and strategic mechanism of the Joint Programme and will provide guidance on the strategic interlinkages between the Joint Programme's components and partners, while the Country Coordination Committee (CCC) will be focused on a country-based approach of the Joint Programme. The Joint Programme Coordinator is pivotal to ensure coordination between both mechanisms. FAO and WFP, through the Joint Programme Coordinator, will support the Resident Coordinator, in preparation for the MCSC and CCC meetings and follow-up required subsequent to the meetings.

1. **A Multi-country Steering Committee (MCSC):** will be co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator with the Ministers of designated Ministries in each country (or an alternate if required). Representatives of all PUNOs will participate in the MCSC to report on progress and address any other Joint Programme issues. The MCSC will convene twice per year to provide strategic direction to the Joint Programme and evaluate its progress in line with the expected results. The Joint Programme's annual reports will be endorsed virtually by the MCSC, prior to approval and submission by the RCO. Based on the agenda, development partners could also be invited to participate as observers in the MCSC.
2. **Country Coordination Committee (CCC):** one for each country. The CCC will be led by the Lead PUNO and the designated implementing ministry in each country. Preferably this committee will be led at the Permanent Secretary level and will be convened on a quarterly basis or as needed. The CCC will also comprise the UN Country Coordination Officers for Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Key national implementing partners, and other stakeholders will be invited to observe as appropriate.
 - In Dominica, CCC members will include the Ministry of Youth Development and Empowerment, Youth at Risk, Gender Affairs, Seniors Security and Dominicans with Disabilities, the Ministry of Blue and Green Economy, Agriculture and National Food Security, FAO, WFP and the RCO.
 - In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, CCC members will include the Ministry of National Mobilization, Social Development, Family, Gender Affairs, Youth, Housing and Informal Human Settlement, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry & Labour, FAO, WFP and the RCO.
 - Other stakeholders will include the National Disaster Management Agencies (NDMAs), National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs), National Statistics Offices (NSOs), IT departments, and others.

3.2 Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. Each PUNO will provide the Convening/Lead Agent with the following narrative reports prepared in accordance with instructions and templates developed by the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat:

- *Annual narrative progress reports*, to be provided no later than one (1) month (31 January) after the end of the calendar year, and must include the result matrix, updated risk log, and anticipated expenditures and results for the next 12-month funding period;
- *Final consolidated narrative report*, after the completion of the joint programme, to be provided no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the activities of the joint programme.

The Convening/Lead Agent will compile the narrative reports of PUNOs and submit a consolidated report to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator.

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. As a minimum, joint programmes will prepare, and submit to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, 6-month monitoring updates. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat. The joint programme will adequately allocate resources for monitoring and evaluation in the budget.

Data for all indicators of the results framework will be shared with the Fund Secretariat on a regular basis, in order to allow the Fund Secretariat to aggregate results at the global level and integrate findings into reporting on progress of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting done throughout the year.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

In addition, regular updates on financial delivery might need to be provided, per request of the Fund Secretariat.

After completion of a joint programme, a final, *independent and gender-responsive*¹ *evaluation* will be organized by the Resident Coordinator. The cost needs to be budgeted, and in case there are no remaining funds at the end of the joint programme, it will be the responsibility of PUNOs to pay for the final, independent evaluation from their own resources.

The programme will be subject to a joint final independent evaluation with an established arrangement for managing the joint evaluation. The final evaluation will be managed jointly by the PUNOs as per established process for independent evaluations, including use of a joint evaluation steering group and dedicated evaluation managers not involved in the

¹ [How to manage a gender responsive evaluation, Evaluation handbook](#), UN Women, 2015

implementation of the joint programme. The evaluations will follow the United Nations Evaluation Group's (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, using the guidance on Joint Evaluation and relevant UNDG guidance on evaluations. The management and implementation of the joint evaluation will have due regard to the evaluation policies of the PUNOs to ensure the requirements of those policies are met; and with use of appropriate guidance from PUNOs on joint evaluation. The evaluation process will be participative and will involve all relevant programme's stakeholders and partners. Evaluation results will be disseminated amongst governments, donors, academic institutions and stakeholders of civil society (including workers' and employers' organizations) and a joint management response will be produced upon completion of the evaluation process to be made publicly available on the evaluation platforms or similar of the PUNOs and through the UNEG database.

The PUNO organising the evaluation on behalf of the Resident Coordinator will be responsible for the procurement of the consultant and for managing the consultancy contract based on agreed milestones approved by the Resident Coordinator and the joint evaluation steering group.

3.3 Accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

The Joint Programme will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channeled for the Joint Programme through the AA. Each Participating UN Organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

Each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Programme in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Each PUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through programme support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

Funding by the Joint SDG Fund will be provided on annual basis, upon successful performance of the joint programme.

Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Each PUNO will take appropriate measures to publicize the Joint SDG Fund and give due credit to the other PUNOs. All related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, provided to the press or Fund beneficiaries, will acknowledge the role of the host Government, donors, PUNOs, the Administrative Agent, and any other relevant entities. In particular, the Administrative Agent will include and ensure due recognition of the role of each Participating Organization and partners in all external communications related to the Joint SDG Fund.

3.4 Legal context

Agency name: FAO

Agreement title: Country Programming Framework for the Commonwealth of Dominica

Agreement date: 4 December 2015

Agency name: FAO

Agreement title: Country Programming Framework for St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Agreement date: 7 December 2015

Agency name: WFP

Agreement title: Basic Agreement for the Commonwealth of Dominica

Agreement date: 25 May 1970

Agency name: WFP

Agreement title: Basic Agreement for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Agreement date: 4 June 1970

D. ANNEXES

Annex 1. List of related initiatives

Name of initiative/project	Key expected results	Links to the joint programme	Lead organization	Other partners	Budget and funding source	Contract person (name and email)
Caribbean Digital Transformation Project	To increase access to digital services, technologies, and skills by governments, businesses, and individuals in the participating Eastern Caribbean countries.	Promote digital services and skills by government and other stakeholders in the OECS including DOM and SVG	World Bank		94 Million	
National Resilience Development Strategy 2030- Dominica	Underscores the importance of resilient communications networks and the use of digital technologies to deliver public services and to prepare for and recover from natural disasters.	Promotes digital technologies in public service and recovery from natural disasters	Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica		NA	
National Economic and Social Development Plan 2013-2025	Calls for economic diversification, human capital development, building climate resilience, and improving efficiency of the public sector	Promotes climate resilience and a more efficient public sector	Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines		NA	
Fiscal reform and resilience development policy credit			World Bank			

Annex 2. Overall Results Framework

2.1. Targets for Joint SDG Fund Results Framework

Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Indicators	Targets	
	2022	2023
1.1: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope ²	0*	1 (This will not be a new policy, rather a culmination of policy relevant recommendations and learnings that would inform existing and future policies)
1.2: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale ³	0*	1 (This will not be a new policy, rather a culmination of policy relevant recommendations and learnings that would inform existing and future policies)

*Initial/interim policy recommendations will be drafted and communicated.

Joint SDG Fund Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Indicators	Targets	
	2022	2023
3.1: # of innovative solutions that were tested ⁴ (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	2	4
3.2: # of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	2*	4
3.3: # and share of countries where national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators has been strengthened	0	2

²Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

³Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

⁴Each Joint programme in the Implementation phase will test at least 2 approaches.

*Partial rollout given the highly data-driven nature of the envisaged policy solutions

Joint SDG Fund Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Indicators	Targets	
	2022	2023
4.1: # of integrated financing instruments/strategies that were tested (disaggregated by % successful / unsuccessful)	0	2

Joint SDG Fund Operational Performance Indicators

- Level of coherence of UN in implementing programme country⁵
- Reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other joint programmes in the country in question
- Annual % of financial delivery
- Joint programme operationally closed within original end date
- Joint programme financially closed 18 months after their operational closure
- Joint programme facilitated engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g. parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector).
- Joint programme included addressing inequalities and the principle of “Leaving No One Behind”.
- Joint programme featured gender results at the outcome level.
- Joint programme undertook or draw upon relevant human rights analysis, and have developed or implemented a strategy to address human rights issues.
- Joint programme planned for and can demonstrate positive results/effects for youth.
- Joint programme considered the needs of persons with disabilities.
- Joint programme made use of risk analysis in programme planning.
- Joint programme conducted do-no-harm / due diligence and were designed to take into consideration opportunities in the areas of the environment and climate change.

⁵ Annual survey will provide qualitative information towards this indicator.

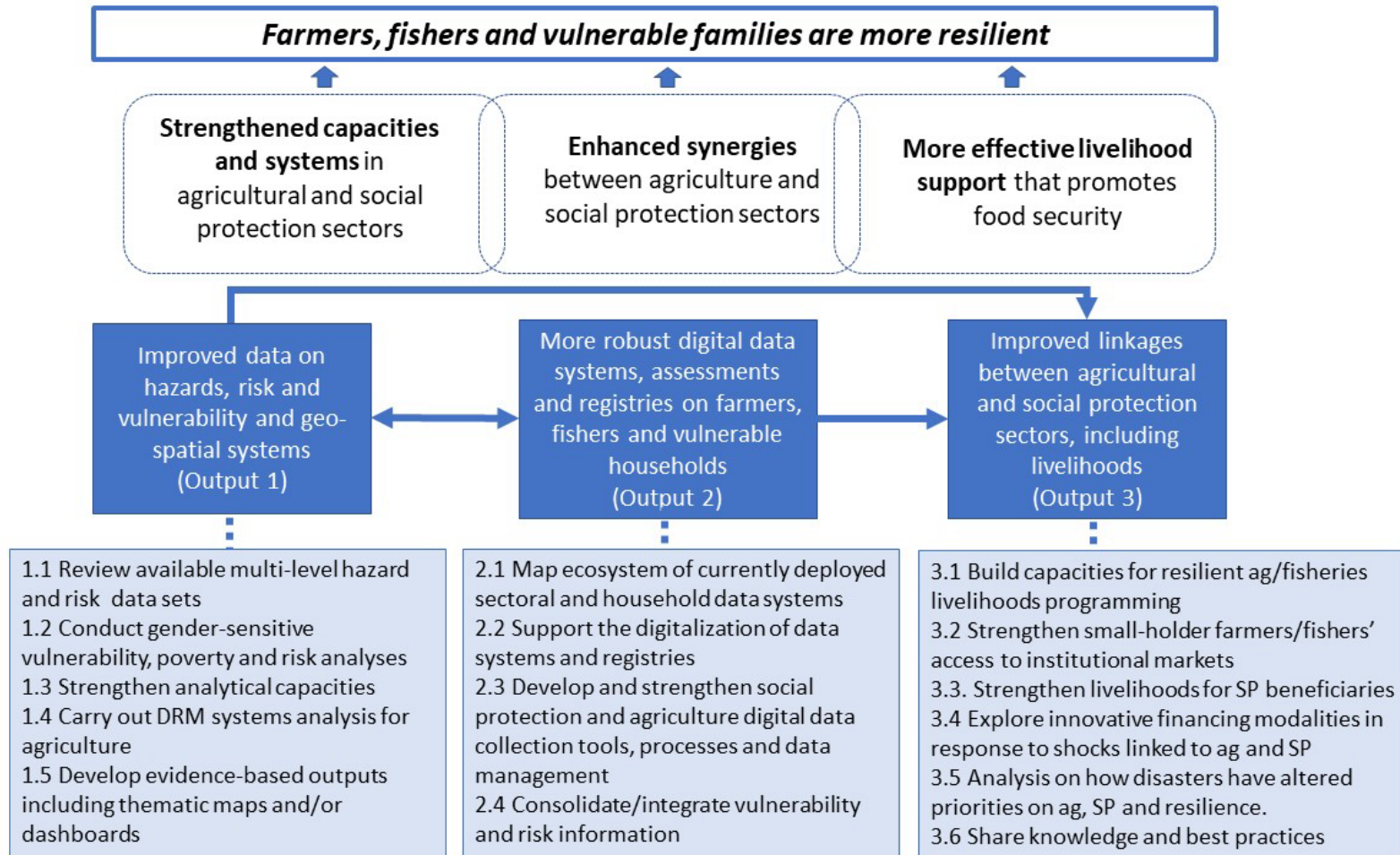
2.2. Joint Programme Results framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	2022 Target	2023 Target	Means of Verification	Responsible partner
Outcome: Farmers, fishers and vulnerable households are more resilient					
Percentage of targeted farmers, fishers and vulnerable HHS reporting increased capacity to manage shocks	0	20%	40%	Seasonal field surveys on the implementation of Good Practice Options for DRM; Livelihood resilience capacity assessment surveys;	Programme Coordinator, FAO and WFP
Output 1: Gender-sensitive vulnerability, risk and early warning data, related systems and geospatial information systems are improved					
Number of data reviews/collection exercises undertaken, including information on sex disaggregation	0	2	4	Data Inventory, Collection and Analysis Report	Programme Coordinator, FAO and WFP
Number of evidence-based outputs, maps, or dashboards produced	0	4	8	Maps and dashboards produced/published	Programme Coordinator, FAO and WFP
Output 2: More responsive, adaptive and gender-sensitive digital data systems, assessments and national registries on farmers, fishers, and vulnerable households					
Number of discreet actions taken to support existing or planned registries (including enabling sex-disaggregated analysis)	0	3	6	Data Inventory, Collection and Analysis Report (sub-section on sectoral registry schema review and analysis)	Programme Coordinator, FAO and WFP
Number of form and tools revised or developed	2	4	8	Data Inventory, Collection and Analysis Report	Programme Coordinator, FAO and WFP

Output 3: Improved linkages between agricultural and social protection sectors including gender-sensitive expanded market and climate information services, improved farm/fisher data, more inclusive risk management practices and expanded extension and advisory services					
Number of individuals supported through livelihood activities (including activities tailored to women)	0	1,375	2,750 individuals (Where 40% of beneficiaries are women)	Technical reports; Seasonal field surveys on the implementation of Good Practice Options for DRM; Compendium of Community-based Good Practice Options for DRM for Agriculture and Food Security;	Programme Coordinator, FAO and WFP
Number of farmer and fisher households with access to expanded climate information services	0	1,000* households	4,000 households	Seasonal and monthly climate/weather forecasts with agriculture interpretations/ advisories	Programme Coordinator, FAO and WFP
Number of small-holder farmers/fishers with strengthened access to institutional markets	0	150	300 (Where 40% of beneficiaries are women)	Value chain and market access surveys; Seasonal field surveys on the implementation of Good Practice Options for Disaster Risk Management;	Programme Coordinator, FAO and WFP
Number of knowledge products produced (including at least two on linkages with women's economic empowerment)	2	6	TBD (total no. Of knowledge products) 2 (focused on linkages with women's economic empowerment)	Joint Programme Report (sub-section on Knowledge Management)	Programme Coordinator, FAO and WFP

*1,000 farming and fishing households are initially targeted for 2022 because of the length of time and volume of data required to be able to produce properly calibrated and bias-corrected climate/weather forecasts.

Annex 3. Theory of Change graphic



Annex 4. Gender marker matrix

Indicator		Score	Findings and Explanation	Evidence or Means of Verification
<i>N°</i>	<i>Formulation</i>			
1.1	Context analysis integrate gender analysis	2	In addition to the country UN HEAT Reports, UN Country Implementation Plans, and UN Common Country Analysis used in the preparation of this JP document, the subsequent detailed context analysis and activity design will also be informed by the recently completed country studies in Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines under the EnGenDER (Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean) Project.	Specific references to the Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines EnGenDER project country studies.
1.2	Gender Equality mainstreamed in proposed outputs	2	Gender is articulated across the 3 JP outputs. It is also reflected in the different actions to address sex-disaggregated data and women's economic empowerment. Activities are designed to ensure that analysis of risk, vulnerability, and poverty data inform those on policy and programme reform. Additionally specific attention will be given to women's economic empowerment when designing resilience-building livelihood programmes. Analyzing and addressing the differential risks and vulnerabilities between/among men, women, youth and children will be a main requirement/criteria in the finalization of field activities.	See detailed outputs/activities matrix in section 2.3
1.3	Programme output indicators measure changes on gender equality	2	3 out of 7 indicators measure changes in gender equality by including analysis on gender and/or disaggregation of data by sex	See annex (2)- Output indicators
2.1	PUNO collaborate and engage with Government on gender equality and the empowerment of women	2	Two ministries in Dominica and Saint Vincent and Grenadines responsible for empowerment and gender equity has been consulted as part of the engagement with government to produce the ProDoc. The Dominica Gender Bureau also played a role in the formulation of related activities. They all have been substantively involved in previous activities linked to the Joint Programme.	See section 1.4- Stakeholder mapping
2.2	PUNO collaborate and engages with women's/gender equality CSOs	1	Contacted GEWE CSOs for inputs on the importance of social protection and agriculture linkages and their influence on women's economic empowerment. The JP	Meeting conducted with Life Line Dominica. Proceedings from meetings to be

			will carry out additional engagement with women's/gender equality CSOs during the inception phase of the JP and will guarantee that the results of these engagements would be carefully and systematically integrated into the updated JP activities and workplans.	conducted with women's/gender equality CSOs during JP inception and updated activities and workplan.
3.1	Program proposes a gender-responsive budget	2	At least 30% of the budget is allocated to activities that directly pursue or mainstream gender equality. An initial estimate of USD 833,444 (31%) is allocated for such activities. It should be noted that this may still change following the updating of the detailed JP activities during the inception phase.	Programme budget and activity-level expenditure reports cross referenced with the implementation reports.
Total scoring		2		

Annex 5. Budget and Work Plan

5.1 Budget per UNSDG categories

The overall cost of the programme is USD \$ 2,629,800 of which USD \$ 1,429,800 corresponds to the allocation from the SDG Fund and USD \$ 1,200,000 from PUNO's contribution. Contribution from the SDG F is distributed between 2 PUNOs: FAO USD \$ 824,799 (which includes USD \$ 218,800 for joint programme management costs) and WFP USD \$ 605,001.

The contributions from PUNOs complements the activities with in kind/technical assistance to ensure adequate implementation of the activities while also leveraging on related initiatives in the Commonwealth of Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	FAO		WFP		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	329,300	600,000	100,437	600,000	429,737	1,200,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	55,000		0		55,000	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	60,000		25,875		85,875	
4. Contractual services	107,800		217,997		325,797	
5. Travel	48,000		52,656		100,656	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	140,000		120,000		260,000	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	30,740		51,111		81,851	
Total Direct Costs	770,840				568,076	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	53,959		36,925		90,884	
TOTAL Costs	824,799	600,000	605,001	600,000	1,429,800	1,200,000
<i>1st year</i>	412,399	250,000	302,500	250,000	714,900	500,000
<i>2nd year</i>	412,399	350,000	302,500	350,000	714,900	700,000

Note: The actual FAO staff and other personell costs is USD 110,500. The FAO costs presented above include the Joint Programme Management cost amounting to USD 218,800 which includes Programme Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation and Communication.

5.2 Budget per SDG targets

The joint programme will contribute directly and via a multi-dimensional approach to SDGs 1, 13, 2, 5 and 17. Majority of the budget will contribute to SDGs 1, 13 and 2 with gender equality and women/girl empowerment aspects also budgeted for and embedded across the different SDG-based target budgets.

SDG TARGETS		%	USD
1	End poverty in all forms everywhere	28%	402,500
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	35%	502,500
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	26%	374,000
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	7%	100,793
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	4%	50,007
TOTAL		100%	1,429,800

5.3 Work plan

The Joint Programme work plan has been developed with reference to the theory of change, results framework and inputs from the government partners in Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. As mentioned in section 2.3 *Expected results and impact*, the 3 Outputs of the JP are highly interrelated and are mutually reinforcing. Activities will be implemented in a structured and coherent manner such that certain activities across the 3 outputs will be implemented in parallel and would then later converge/interface at certain strategic points or milestones throughout the JP.

The work plan also includes an allocation for Joint Programme Management including JP coordination (USD \$ 118,800), monitoring and evaluation (USD \$ 80,000) and communications and visibility (USD \$ 20,000).

Outcome 1			Farmers, fishers and vulnerable households are more resilient.																			
Output 1	Annual target/s		List of activities	Time frame								PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved					
	2022	2023		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)			FAO SDGF allocation	WFP SDGF allocation	Gender		
Output 1: Gender-sensitive early warning, risk and vulnerability data, related systems, and geospatial information systems are improved	TBD	TBD	1.1 Review available multi-level hazard and risk datasets, identify data gaps, and map related analytical processes.	X	X									Support the government in mapping datasets and identifying data gaps including staff time, travel and a government transfer for implementation	50,000	50,000	100,000	25,000	25,000	15,000	FAO, WFP	
			1.2 Conduct integrated and gender-sensitive vulnerability, poverty and risk assessments/analyses, including primary data collection as needed.	X	X	X									Support the implementation of a vulnerability/poverty analysis, including staff time, travel, enumeration costs and training	95,000	100,000	195,000	40,000	55,000	58,500	WFP, FAO
			1.3 Strengthen analytical processes/capacities to enable effective, inclusive, and gender-informed response to shocks and disasters linked to social protection.		X	X	X	X	X						Support the government in developing analytical capabilities for informed social protection policy including staff time, travel, and training.	40,000	40,000	80,000		40,000	12,000	WFP
			1.4 Carry out gender-sensitive, inclusive DRM systems analysis for agriculture including risk profiling, mapping of impact channels on livelihood capitals, and linking key risk information data/variables to multi-sectoral HM datasets and livelihood support programmes.	X	X	X									Support to the implementation of the disaster risk management systems analysis process including training, workshops, community consultations, staff time and travel.	40,360	50,000	90,360	40,360		45,180	FAO
			1.5 Develop gender-responsive, inclusive evidence-based outputs including thematic maps and/or dashboards integrated with nationally owned datasets, systems and platforms.			X	X	X							Produce evidence-based output including staff time, communication and software	80,000	50,000	130,000	30,000	50,000	65,000	FAO, WFP
Total Output 1													305,360	290,000	595,360	135,360	170,000					
Output 2	Annual target/s		List of activities	Time frame								PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved					
	2022	2023		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)			FAO SDGF allocation	WFP SDGF allocation	Gender		
Output 2: More responsive, adaptive and gender-sensitive digital data systems, assessments and national registries on farmers, fishers, and vulnerable households	TBD	TBD	2.1 Map infrastructure and ecosystem of currently deployed sectoral and household data systems and processes relevant to agriculture and social protection to provide an overview of data coverage, data management capacities, and existing standards/tools within the ministries (including gender-sensitive mapping of any related gaps linked to infrastructure and the ecosystem).	X	X	X							Support the government in systems mapping including staff time, travel, software and hardware	100,000	90,000	190,000	50,000	50,000	57,000	FAO, WFP		
			2.2 Support the gender-sensitive, inclusive digitalization of data systems and registries to minimize data gaps and promote linkages with other sectors, including promoting international best practices on information and data management.		X	X	X	X							Support the digitalisation of registries including staff time and travel and transfers to government counterparts.	135,000	200,000	335,000	60,000	75,000	83,750	FAO, WFP
			2.3 Develop and strengthen social protection and agriculture digital data collection tools, processes and data management for routine programming and in response to future shocks and disasters, in ways that support the on-going creation of sustainable management information systems, and enable inclusive gender-based analytics including sex-disaggregated analysis.		X	X	X	X	X						Support the development of digital data collection tools including staff time, travel, software and hardware.	100,000	225,000	325,000	50,000	50,000	97,500	WFP, FAO
			2.4 Consolidate/integrate gender-sensitive vulnerability and risk information with sectoral, household and individual level information and develop gender-responsive protocols for their use.		X	X	X	X	X						Support to interdisciplinary and multi-sectoral data integration and analysis including staff time for data modelling and meta-analysis, hardware and software.	30,000		30,000	30,000		12,000	FAO
Total Output 2													365,000	515,000	880,000	190,000	175,000					

Output 3	Annual target/s		List of activities	Time frame								PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved			
	2022	2023		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)			FAO SDGF allocation	WFP SDG allocation	
Output 3: Improved linkages between agricultural and social protection sectors including gender-sensitive expanded market and climate information services, improved farm/fisher data, more inclusive risk management practices and expanded extension and advisory services	TBD	TBD	3.1 Build capacities for resilient, inclusive agriculture/fisheries livelihoods programming and implement resilient livelihoods practices, gender-sensitive value chains and technologies with emphasis on women and youth involvement including MSMEs.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Support to the implementation of household and community level resilient livelihoods including training, procurement of livelihoods inputs (e.g. seeds, fertilizers) and equipment.	103,489	150,000	253,489	103,489	152,093	FAO		
			3.2 Strengthen small-holder local farmers/fishers' capacities to access institutional markets (e.g. schools and hospitals) to meet local, predictable and sustainable demand, including exploring the supply and demand needs and opportunities linked to localized agri-food processing and considering the different viable market opportunities and constraints facing men and women.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Support small-holder farmers by linking them to institutional buyers including staff time, travel, and training	102,046	90,000	192,046	49,349	52,697	96,023	WFP, FAO
			3.3. Strengthen and diversify livelihoods activities available to social assistance beneficiaries, with a particular focus on activities contributing to food security, and considering the different opportunities and constraints facing men and women (DOM, SVG)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Strengthen livelihood activities through workshops including staff time, logistics to arrange workshops and travel	62,828	60,000	122,828	62,828	36,848	WFP	
			3.4 Explore and facilitate access to gender-responsive and inclusive innovative financing modalities in response to shocks and disasters linked to agriculture and social protection.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Support the development of innovative financing tools including staff time and travel	90,180	30,000	120,180	37,500	52,680	36,054	FAO, WFP
			3.5 Conduct strategic analysis on how major disaster events (e.g. Hurricane Maria, La Soufriere Eruption) have altered priorities on agriculture, social protection and resilience/recovery including gender sensitive analytics.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Analysis on the effects of disaster events on priorities including staff time and travel	71,111	45,000	116,111	26,291	44,820	46,444	FAO, WFP
			3.6 Document, disseminate and share knowledge and best practices and convene agriculture and social protection stakeholder's exchange	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Produce evidence based output including staff time, communication and publication	20,102	20,000	40,102	10,051	10,051	20,051	FAO, WFP
Total Output 3											448,756	395,000	844,756	226,680	223,076					
Joint programme management		List of programme management inputs/activities	Time frame								PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved				
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)			FAO SDGF allocation	WFP SDG allocation		
Joint programme management		Programme Coordination	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					Shared staff time of a Joint Programme coordinator	118,800				118,800
		Monitoring and Evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Staff time, hiring of M&E entities (if required), lesson learning workshops and production of M&E materials	80,000		80,000	80,000		FAO			
		Communications and Visibility	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Staff time, hiring of specialized communication service providers and production of communication and visibility materials	20,000		20,000	20,000		FAO			
Total Joint Programme Management											218,800		218,800	218,800	0					
Total Direct Costs (FAO + WFP)											1,338,916		Total Direct Costs (FAO & WFP)	770,840	568,076	833,444	1,338,916			
													Indirect Support Costs (FAO 7% & WFP 6.5%)	53,959	36,925		90,884			
													Total Costs	824,799	605,001		1,429,800			

Annex 6. Risk Management Plan

The successful implementation of this Joint Programme and acceleration of SDGs is closely tied to the above-mentioned ToC assumptions, which come with a set of associated risks.

Contextual risks include COVID-19 related lockdowns/containment measures and hurricanes, storms and floods. In order to manage COVID-19 related risks, the JP will adhere to national COVID-19 protocols throughout the design and implementation of the different activities. The format (e.g. virtual, face-to-face) and schedule of the project activities will be continuously reviewed and adjusted based on prevailing caseloads, epidemiological patterns (e.g. isolated cases, clusters, community spread) and the advice of national and regional health agencies such as the Caribbean Public Health Agency and the Pan-American Health Organization. When it comes to managing hydro-meteorological hazard risks, the programme design and activities will be adapted to address the needs arising from the impacts of these shocks. Both FAO and WFP have very strong capacities in modelling and simulating the likely impacts of hydro-meteorological hazards which will ensure that the JP activities are planned and implemented in line with dynamically changing risk patterns. The extensive experience of WFP and FAO in emergency response and impact assessment will likewise allow the two agencies to quickly adjust and implement activities post-disaster.

To address programmatic risks related to inadequate capacities to deliver/implement the joint programme, the implementing agencies (FAO and WFP) will carry out a comprehensive assessment of capacities and gaps and will provide the necessary technical assistance and/or additional human resources when/where required. Regular monitoring will be conducted to determine decreases in implementation capacities over time and inform corrective actions.

Institutional risks such as politization of the beneficiary selection process will be addressed through the implementation of a robust and co-managed selection process including the use of objective, multi-dimensional targeting criteria. Risks related to the change within teams/Cabinet will be addressed by identifying several focal points and establishing working groups.

Fiduciary risks such as losses, fraud and misappropriations will be addressed through the implementation of adequate controls and monitoring to detect and prevent fraud. The JP will also setup Monitoring and Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms.

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
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		Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1		
Contextual risks					
- Lockdowns and other containment measures due to the COVID-19 pandemic	High (12)	4	3	National COVID-19 protocols will be adhered to throughout the design / implementation phases (e.g. social distancing, virtual meetings, etc.)	Gov, FAO, WFP
- Hurricanes, storms, floods	High (10-15)	3	2-5	Programme design and assistance will be adapted to address the needs arising from the impact of these types of shocks	FAO, WFP
- Social norms and gender roles that prevent women from entering the labour market	Medium (6)	3	2-5	A thorough analysis of this risk will be conducted as part of the risk and vulnerability assessment activities of the project. Once properly documented, the JP will design a strategy on how to reduce the level, likelihood and impact of this contextual risk.	Gov, FAO, WFP
Programmatic risks					
- Inadequate capacity to deliver/implement the programme	Medium (6)	3	3	Assess capacities and gaps and provide technical assistance and temporary additional human resources when/where required. Implement monitoring actions.	Gov, FAO, WFP
Institutional risks					
- Politization of beneficiary selection process	Medium (6-8)	3	2-4	Implementation of robust and co-managed selection process; use of objective, multi-dimensional targeting criteria;	Gov, FAO, WFP

				Monitoring and Complaint and Feedback Mechanism in place, including remote monitoring	
- Change within teams/Cabinet that limit or delay decision making and action	Medium (6)	3	2	identifying several focal points and establishing working groups	Gov, FAO, WFP
Fiduciary risks					
- Losses, fraud and misappropriations	Medium (6-8)	3	2-4	Implement adequate controls and monitoring to detect and prevent fraud. Monitoring and Complaint & Feedback Mechanisms set up	FAO, WFP