NAP and NAP-Ag SVG
National Adaptation Plan of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

NAP Assembly, Kingstown, 10th April 2018
NAP SVG CONTENTS

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St Vincent & Grenadines

GDP (PPP) per capita (2015): 10,379.09 Int. Dollar
HDI (2015): 0.72

ND-GAIN Country Index rank

54
Score: 60.0
Trend: ↓

Vulnerability 0.349
Readiness 0.549

The low vulnerability score and high readiness score of St Vincent & Grenadines places it in the lower-right quadrant of the ND-GAIN Matrix. Adaptation challenges still exist, but St Vincent & Grenadines is well positioned to adapt. St Vincent & Grenadines is the 56th least vulnerable country and the 56th most ready country.

ND-GAIN Ranking since 1995

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3
NAP’S OBJECTIVES

Reduce vulnerability

Integrate (= mainstream) climate change adaptation into new and existing development planning processes, within all relevant sectors and levels
NAP PROCESS
**NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS**

**Table of Step 1, Building Blocks and Sample Outputs Under Each of the Four Elements of the NAP Process**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Building Blocks</th>
<th>Sample NAP Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>a. Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps</td>
<td>- Lay the groundwork and address gaps.</td>
<td>- Develop a national adaptation strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>b. Preparatory elements</td>
<td>- Preparatory elements.</td>
<td>- Preparatory elements.</td>
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</table>

**NAP Steps**

A. **Lay the groundwork and address gaps**

B. **Preparatory elements**

C. **Implementation strategies**

D. **Reporting, monitoring and review**

[**SECTOR STRATEGY AND INVESTMENT PLAN**]
NAP’S PROCESS CHARACTERIZATION

Flexible
- Non-prescriptive
- Countries select steps and approaches

Country-owned, country driven
- Driven by national needs and priorities
- National coordinating mechanism and mandate

Based on a learning, monitoring and evaluation process

Integrated
- Mainstream adaptation into development planning and budgets
- Iterative, building on existing efforts, improving coordination
- Transparent, participatory, gender-sensitive

Improved climate risk management
- Define pipeline of interventions
- Align funding from all sources
UNDP, together with the Government of Japan, is providing assistance to SVG to support the integration of climate change consideration into their national and sectoral planning and budgeting processes, which are consistent with the provisions of the UNFCCC for the development and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

It is envisaged that this work will contribute to ongoing national efforts as well as the regional effort towards the mainstreaming of adaptation actions into the development framework, support concrete actions for inclusion in national fiscal space and greater access to international finance for implementation of priority actions.
SVG CONTEXT
AND SCOPE OF WORK

Design and develop an overarching NAP for SVG inclusive of a NAP roadmap and investment strategy for the sector identified.
SVG CONTEXT
AND SCOPE OF WORK

1. Stocktaking and gap analysis
   Element A, step 2

2. Identification of NAP mandate
   Element A, step 1

3. Prioritization of Key Sectors
   Element C, step 1

4. Formulation of NAP strategy and roadmap
   Element A, step 1 and Element C, step 2

5. Undertake climate risk and vulnerability assessment
   Element B, step 1 and 2

6. Development of National Adaptation Plan
   Element B, step 2, 3, 4 and 5 and Element D
The stakeholders’ consultation and validation were done using direct interviews in bilateral meetings, written requests by e-mail and participatory methodologies used in workshops. The relevant stakeholders were also invited to validate the project’s deliverables by providing written comments.

- **Five missions**
  1. 29 May to 2 June 2017: one-on-one consultations with key stakeholders towards an understanding of the proposed activities and to obtain the information necessary for the NAP assessment report. Use of the Stocktaking NAP tool
  2. 27 July to 4 August 2017: two-day workshop for technicians (36 participants, 16 women) and a one-day working session for decision-makers (25, 12w) to inform the assessment report and prioritize sectors
  3. 31 October to 10 November 2017: participation in NAP Domestic Financing Strategy’s meetings with certain stakeholders and agriculture representatives, to collect information and conduct a field visit to crop fields and livestock facilities
  4. 12 to 19 March 2018: fisheries consultation (21, 4w) and visit, crops and livestock meeting (10, 3w) and final consultation session which connected the agriculture sector with the overarching NAP, validating the approach and the mission, vision, objectives, pillars, time horizon and action plan for the first phase of the NAP-Ag (26, 14w)
  5. 10 April 2018: NAP Assembly
SNAP TOOL

Diagram showing various components of the SNAP TOOL with arrows indicating their relationship to each other and the overall strategy.
THE NAP OF ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
MANDATE

TO DEFINE A STRATEGIC ROADMAP TO MAINSTREAM CCA INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION
The Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) is to have a pivotal role

All public sectors to be engaged, including the Cabinet

The private sector, academy and civil society have to be engaged, including the media

Proposal: National Climate Change Committee to coordinated by SDU with focal points at two levels (technical and SPs’). This discussion has to be postponed once it will be addressed in the CC Policy to be delivered
Coordinating entity appointed by the above and chairing the below.

Source: Adapted from LEG, 2012
PRIORITIZATION OF KEY SECTORS

Using MultiCriteria Analysis (Vulnerability, Number of Beneficiaries, Contribution to GDP, Recovery time and Cost) during technical workshop and then the validation of the decision makers

1. Agriculture (including Crops, Livestock and Fisheries)
2. Tourism
3. Water
4. Health and
5. Public infrastructure
(2030)
TO BE A **LEADER** BY HAVING A **SOCIETY, ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY THAT IS RESILIENT TO CC**

TO **MAINSTREAM CCA INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION**

A **CLIMATE SMART** REVITALIZED AND MODERNIZED AGRICULTURE SECTOR THAT IS CONTRIBUTING TO FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURED NATION AND ENABLING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF SVG WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON **RURAL COMMUNITIES**
PILLARS

- Institutional framework
- Knowledge, technology and $
- Resilience of the most vulnerable
1. Promote an enabling environment to facilitate the mainstreaming of CCA in the planning, budgeting and implementation processes of public and private sectors, civil society and academy by strengthening the governance structures to enable CCA and DRR (when they overlap), including for identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and communication of adaptation actions.

2. Improve the capacity for data and information collection, management and sharing, determination of disaster and climatic risk and access to technology and financing.

3. Implement adaptation actions towards an increased resilience of the most vulnerable Vincentians.
1. Definition and approval of the institutional arrangements for the NAP, including its mandate

2. Elaboration of recommendations to further mainstream CCA into the next NESDP and sectoral planning instruments, including the annual sectoral budgets and guidelines

3. Development and implementation of a research programme on climate change impacts and CCA actions

4. Design and implementation of capacity-building plan

5. Elaboration and implementation of communication plan

6. Definition and operationalization of an overarching M&E framework covering the NESDP, NDC, NAP, SDGs and Sendai

7. Elaboration and implementation of a resource mobilization plan

8. Elaboration of NAPs for other priority sectors

9. Test of a pilot in six particular vulnerable communities, three coastal and three interior, with an integrated CCA approach in five sectors—agriculture, water, health, public infrastructures and tourism—on the mainland and in the Grenadines

10. Elaboration of a portfolio of CCA priority actions for the key sectors (agriculture, water, tourism, health and public infrastructures) for the medium term with verification that each measure aligns with the NESDP and sectoral strategies and plans
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAP El.</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Direct Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Implem. Partners</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>KPIs</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Indicative Cost (USD)</th>
<th>Funding Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Institutional framework for CCA</td>
<td>Public, private, civil society</td>
<td>SDU</td>
<td>NCCC</td>
<td>1 Institutional framework of CC approved 6 strategies of the most vulnerable sectors aligned x additional HR in SDU dedicated to CC</td>
<td>Mandate for CCA in official publication</td>
<td>No. of planning instruments revised and approved including CCA mainstreaming No. of additional CC HR in SDU</td>
<td>2018 to 2020</td>
<td>No additional cost</td>
<td>Climate Change Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Recommendations to further mainstream CCA</td>
<td>Public, private, civil society</td>
<td>Finance Ec. Planning</td>
<td>NCCC</td>
<td>1 guide focusing on the most vulnerable sectors and addressing gender issues and env. and social safeguards</td>
<td>Guide with the recommendations</td>
<td>No. of recommendations</td>
<td>2019 to 2020</td>
<td>50,000 TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Research programme on climate change impacts and CCA actions</td>
<td>Most Vulnerable, Public, private, civil society, academia</td>
<td>Research Education</td>
<td>NCCC</td>
<td>1 annual research programme per year focusing on fisheries, crops, livestock and water</td>
<td>Studies on the impacts of CC and CCA adequate responses</td>
<td>No. studies No. thesis No. scientific articles published</td>
<td>2019 to 2023</td>
<td>1,500,000 TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Capacity-building and education plan</td>
<td>Public, private, civil society</td>
<td>SDU</td>
<td>Education NCCC Consultant</td>
<td>20 decision-makers, 20 technicians, 20 representatives from civil society and private</td>
<td>Capacity-Building Plan and Actions</td>
<td>No. actions/topic/y No. participants/y</td>
<td>2019 to 2023</td>
<td>1,500,000 TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAP El.</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Direct Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Implem. Partners</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Outputs</td>
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<td>Timing</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong></td>
<td>Overarching M&amp;E framework</td>
<td>Public, private, civil society</td>
<td>SDU</td>
<td>NCCC Consultant</td>
<td>1 M&amp;E framework covering UNFCCC, SDGs and Sendai</td>
<td>Annual M reports Final E report</td>
<td>No. annual M&amp;E reports</td>
<td>2019 to 2023</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td>Resource mobilisation plan for 2024–2030</td>
<td>Most vulnerable</td>
<td>Finance Ec. Planning</td>
<td>NCCC</td>
<td>5 annual resource mobilization plans including financing, capacity and technology needs</td>
<td>Resource Mobilisation Plan</td>
<td>Resources mobilised (EC$, technology and capacity)</td>
<td>2019 to 2023</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>NAPs for other priority sectors</td>
<td>Most vulnerable, private, civil society</td>
<td>SDU</td>
<td>NCCC Consultant</td>
<td>4 sectorial NAPs</td>
<td>Sectoral NAPs</td>
<td>No. NAPs approved</td>
<td>2019 to 2022</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td>Test on integrated approach to adaptation</td>
<td>Most vulnerable fishers, farmers</td>
<td>SDU</td>
<td>NCCC Agriculture CWSA Consultant</td>
<td>1 sectoral planning and budgeting tool to mainstream CCA (bottom-up approach)</td>
<td>Adaptation community and ecosystem-based actions</td>
<td>No. farmers and fishers with increased resilience</td>
<td>2019 to 2023</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td>Portfolio of CCA actions for 2024–2030</td>
<td>Most vulnerable</td>
<td>SDU</td>
<td>NCCC</td>
<td>12 concept notes, at least 2 for each sector identified</td>
<td>CCA Project Concept Notes</td>
<td>No. CN developed</td>
<td>2022 to 2023</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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2018-2023: Approval of the plan and implementation of the actions, with identification of portfolio of interventions with GCF and others

2022: Mid-term evaluation, contributing to NDC formulation and global stocktake

2024-2030: Implementation of the second phase of the NAP

2028: Evaluation, contributing to NDC formulation and global stocktake and evaluation of SDGs and Sendai

2029-2030: Design and approval of the second-generation NAP
The global indicator framework was developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed to, as a practical starting point at the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission held in March 2016. The report of the Commission, which included the global indicator framework, was then taken note of by ECOSOC at its 70th session in June 2016. More information.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>TARGETS</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
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<tr>
<td>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related</td>
<td>13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction</td>
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<td>hazards and natural disasters in all countries</td>
<td>strategiesa</td>
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<td></td>
<td>13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster</td>
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<td>per 100,000 peoplea</td>
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<td>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies,</td>
<td>13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or</td>
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<tr>
<td>strategies and planning</td>
<td>operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases</td>
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<td>their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and</td>
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<td>foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in</td>
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<td>a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national</td>
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<td>adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national</td>
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<td>communication, biennial update report or other)</td>
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MRV

• Build on the work already done in the country MRV system developed to support the implementation of a NDC for St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Aether, 2017)

• Annual monitoring and reporting with two evaluations (2023, 2028)

• Indicators disaggregated by gender and vulnerable group

• Improved and eased MRV of adaptation feeding the NCs, BURs and the NDC (global stocktake and adaptation communication)

• Articulated with M&E of the SDGs, Sendai and other UN conventions – Action 10 – Development of overarching M&E framework

Source: UN Environment, 2017
**Attribution**

Demonstrating that capacities are in place to implement a policy/plan, and progress in implementation, are directly attributable to a particular intervention.

**Process**

Implementing adaptation policies, plans and interventions, and building capacities to do so

- Resources for community-/project-based interventions
- Community-/project-based interventions

**Social change**
- Environmental change
- Economic change

**Contribution**

To demonstrate that implementation of policy/intervention/institutional capacity building contributed to the outcome (even if other factors did, too).

**Adaptation Outcomes**

Changes in vulnerability, adaptive capacity, behaviour; progress in development despite climate change

Factors other than climate change are at play, and adaption interventions at local or project levels may also be affecting change.

**Legend:**

National Level  Local/Project Level

Source: GIZ, 2015
NAP-AG

• Has as umbrella the overarching NAP
• Coherent with NESDP
• Builds on the efforts made on the sector and eminent policies as the Draft Agriculture and Fisheries Strategy Report and Agriculture Disaster Management Plan
• Based on vulnerability assessment previously done, namely by IICA/Caribsave and Map et al.
• Objectives/adaptation actions identified in consultation with sectorial stakeholders
VULNERABILITY TO CC CAUSED BY:

- Increase in the mean air and sea temperature
- Decreased rainfall in the rainy season, alteration is seasonability of rain
- More intense hurricanes of the North tropical Atlantic and sea level rise

According to the scenarios, we can expect an average **drier** and **hotter** Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with **less natural coastal defence structures** (mangroves, coral reefs, sand dunes) to buffer **more intense and more frequent storm systems**, with intense rain in shorter periods of time.
CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS
• Direct: impacts on certain crops through increase evapotranspiration and photosynthesis adversely affecting yield, pastures and livestock, impact on water availability, increase in risk of forest fires, exotic pests
  • Evidences in fisheries: go further to catch, more days inland due to rough seas and/or sargassum, change in dolphin season – Jan to March – vast reduction in catching, lion fish is getting deeper, sargassum and weed bigger, increase in cavali, associated with sargassum reduction of size of dolphin and king fish last 10y, reduction of landings of the coastal pelagics (used as bait to catch other species and food, cheaper source of protein), landings in the first time of the year are decreasing, and increasing in the second half. It used to be the other way around, bleaching of coral reef
• Indirect: increase in food prices, threatened livelihoods, impact on food security, loss of incomes, increase in rural unemployment and increase in migration to urban areas, reduction of the sector’s contribution to the GDP, psycho-social impact among farmers and fishers
• Direct Impacts: flooding, droughts, destruction of local infrastructure, loss of soil, loss or reduction in biodiversity and germplasm, sedimentation, algal blooms, increase in risk of forest fires, pests, changes in the seasons and overall production from some species (e.g. mangoes need 3 months of dry), alterations of the farming calendar

• Indirect: loss of crops and livestock, increase cost of production, threatened livelihoods, negative impact on food security, loss of income, reduction of agriculture’s sector contribution to GDP, psycho-social impact among farmers and fishers
• Direct: damage and loss of crops, animals and fishing gear, damage and destruction of physical infrastructure as roads, bridges, irrigation systems, utilities (water and energy distribution), protected agriculture areas, animal housing and jetties resulting also from flooding, droughts, loss of soil, loss or reduction in biodiversity and germplasm, sedimentation. More days inland for fishermen.

• Indirect: impact on GDP, impact on livelihoods, impacts on food production and food security, psycho-social impact among farmers and fishers and all
• Direct: destruction of coastal infrastructure, degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems, increase vulnerability of coastlines to other impacts of climate change, inundation of crops, loss of agricultural land due to salt water intrusion. Minimal for crops and livestock once there is not much cultivation in coastal areas

• Indirect: increase expenditure on coastal infrastructure, loss of crops and livestock, loss of agricultural land upwards from people migrating from coastal areas, psycho-social impact among farmers and fishers and all
OBJECTIVES CROPS & LIVESTOCK

• ST: Identify/create organizational structure to coordinate efforts in all ministries and organizations (person responsible/representative/focal point) / Integrate technical officers as representatives in NEMO/SDU (co-opt)

• ST: Develop a network to share info including also the M&E of the NAP

• ST to MT: Sensitize the public through mass media (social media, TV, newspapers, billboards, etc..)/Train stakeholders

• ST to MT: Prepare a guideline to guide the process of the NAP and to train stakeholders and public servants

• ST to MT: Review regulatory framework to include compensation, zoning, conservation measures and enforcement

• ST to MT: Provide necessary human and financial resources (soil conservation, irrigation and livestock, germplasm)

• ST to MT: Implement and enforce measures to prevent soil erosion and flooding

• MT: Develop farmers’ compensation scheme (FAO is looking at it)

• MT: Create and disseminate vulnerability maps for the ag sector
OBJECTIVES FISHERIES

• ST: To build resilient boat and gear storage facilities and distribute equipment
• ST: locate safe harbours where boats can be temporarily stored
• MT: build the facilities
• ST: To have a regulation to have mandatory protection gear and train fishers in the use of EWS
• ST: To hold community consultations with fishers to raise the awareness of climate change impacts and risks in hazard prone areas
• ST: Support to education, promotion of emergency readiness and response: communication using network broadcasting
• ST to MT: To have discussions with insurance companies to provide schemes for fishers, to create a protection fund
• ST to MT: To identify and adopt an environmentally friendly 4 stroke engines and develop a recycle programme for used oil
• ST: Provide fish aggregation devices
• ST: Promote fishers’ organization to better coordinate and have a single voice. MT: Consider relocation of communities situated in hazard prone areas
CRITERIA FOR PRIORITIZATION OF ADAPTATION ACTIONS

- Relevancy
- Alignment with national policy
- Feasibility
- Social and political acceptance
- Upfront cost
- Long-term cost
- Existing institutional capacity
- Potential for maladaptation
- Synergies and potential to build on early efforts
- Potential for replication
- Number of direct beneficiaries among the most vulnerable

- Climate impact potential [Potential to achieve the GCF’s objectives and results]
- Paradigm shift potential [Potential to catalyse impact beyond a one-off project or programme investment]
- Sustainable development potential [Potential to provide wider development co-benefits]
- Needs of recipient [Vulnerability to climate change and financing needs of projects]
- Country ownership [Beneficiary country ownership of project or programme and capacity to implement the proposed activities] and
- Effectiveness and efficiency [Economic and financial soundness of the proposed activities]
• Elaborate the proposal to access the GCF readiness (or other source of funding) based on a ToC and logical framework
  • Use agriculture and water as pilot sectors
    • Include the strategic ag and water actions in the various activities and identify sectorial leading roles
    • Apply gender considerations and environment and social safeguards
    • Define M&E detailed framework