

**SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP7**

**BARBADOS  
(2019-2023)**



**Table of Contents**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 1. BACKGROUND .....  | 2  |
| 2. SUMMARY: Key Results/Accomplishments .....                      | 2  |
| 3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT .....                | 4  |
| 4. OP7 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES ..... | 11 |
| 5. COMMUNICATION PLAN.....   | 15 |
| 6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN .....                | 16 |
| 7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN .....                                      | 17 |
| 8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN .....                            | 18 |
| 9. NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT .....                   | 26 |



**OP7 Financial Resources - SGP Country Programme (estimated US\$)<sup>1</sup>**

|  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| Total SGP Grants to date since 2013(year): | <b>USD \$2,618,650.64</b> |
| OP7 GEF Core Funds:                        | <b>USD \$500,000</b>      |

**1. BACKGROUND**

As a corporate programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) aligns its Operational Phase strategies with those of the GEF and co-financing partners, and provides a global portfolio of *innovative, inclusive, and impactful* projects that address global environmental and sustainable development issues.

Action at the local level by civil society and community-based organizations, including women groups, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities is recognized essential to form multi-stakeholder alliances to deliver global environmental benefits and contribute to the GEF-7 Programming Directions, UNDP’s Strategic Plan 2018-2021, and national priorities to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals and other international commitments.<sup>2</sup>

Building on its over 26 years of successful operations in a total of over 133 countries, the 7<sup>th</sup> Operational Phase (OP7) of the SGP aims *“to promote and support innovative, inclusive and scalable initiatives, and foster multi stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes.”*

**2. SUMMARY: Key Results/Accomplishments**

Barbados joined the SGP programme in 1994 as part of the Barbados and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) GEF SGP sub-regional programme. From 1994 to 2004, the Barbados and the OECS SGP passed through three phases, starting with a pilot phase and ending with the second operational phase. In 2013, the SGP Barbados programme transitioned from a sub-regional programme to a national programme modality. Managed by a locally recruited National Coordinator (NC), this new modality also led to the establishment of the National Steering Committee (NSC), a Technical Advisory Group (TAG), the development of a Country Programme Strategy (CPS), a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) Community Based Adaptation (CBA) Strategy and increased public awareness of the role GEF SGP in Barbados.

Between the period 2013 to 2019, the SGP Barbados has disbursed US \$2,618,650.64<sup>3</sup> in support of 70 projects. This investment attracted co-financing of US \$4,836,781.29 (\$3,980,003.89 in-kind and \$856,777.40 in cash). **Figure 1** indicates the focal areas of these projects:

<sup>1</sup> The level of SGP OP7 resources is an estimated total of: (i) the GEF7 core grant allocation (to be reviewed annually by CPMT on the basis of performance, co-financing and strategic partnerships, demonstrated NSC commitment rates, and UNOPS delivery); (ii) approved STAR resources; as well as (iii) other sources of third party cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). SGP countries with remaining OP6 balances that have not been pipelined will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP7 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.

<sup>2</sup> The initial SGP OP7 concept was incorporated into the strategic directions for the overall GEF-7 replenishment negotiations in 2017, and subsequently approved by the GEF Council paper “GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7” (GEF/C.54/05.rev) in June 2018.

<sup>3</sup> Includes GEF STAR funds.

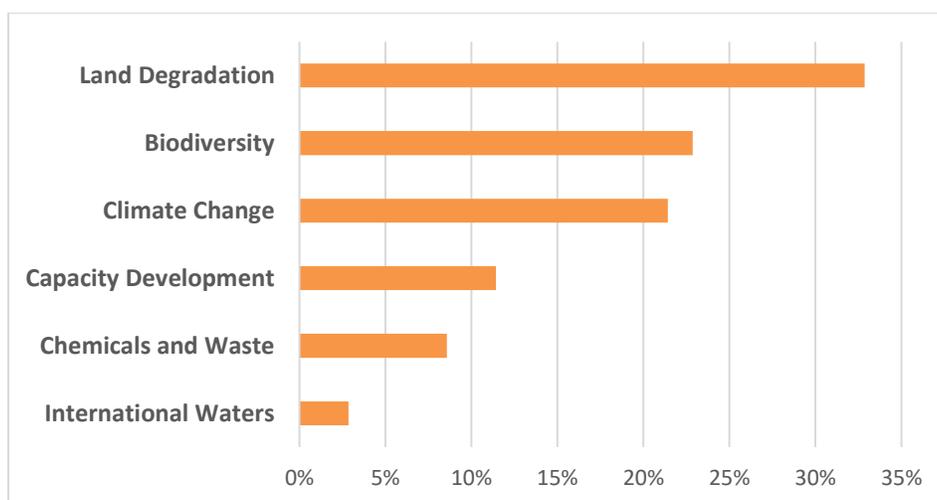


Figure 1: Distribution of projects by focal areas in OP5-OP6 (2013-2019)

Key achievements in these focal areas included co-management of 320 acres of rehabilitated land in the Scotland District; contributed to the conservation of natural fibres within over 300 acres and the planting of 200 sand dune plants for sand dune restoration at Walkers Reserve; 200 persons trained in landscape conservation; coral gardening and monitoring at 3 sites within the seascape; in the school system 2,191 young people were trained 282 (256%) in Secondary and 1,909 (578%) in areas of the environment, sustainable agriculture and business; 5 innovative climate-smart agro-ecology projects and 181 persons trained in this subject area; 5 demonstration models highlighting energy access co-benefits; and US \$60,208.15 in revenue generated from energy projects. To date 50 CSOs/CBOs/Institutions have received grants; and in OP6 alone, over 600 persons directly benefitted from the projects (e.g. through training and certification) and 75,000 individuals reached through awareness campaigns.

In terms of achievements in broader adoption, the Regional Entrepreneurship & Agricultural Program (REAP), an initiative by Entrepreneurial You(th) Education Solutions/ Youth Equipped to Achieve!, started in one school, and has now been replicated in 49 primary and secondary schools across Barbados. It has even been reproduced in St. Kitts and Nevis. REAP was able to obtain co-financing from the Ministry of Youth and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC). In addition, the Caribbean Permaculture Research Institute (CPRI), through their CPRI @ Walkers Reserve project, has progressed from managing and teaching on a 5 acres facility to a permaculture space that exceeds 100 acres at the Walker Reserve in St. Andrew. The CPRI now has its own dedicated training facility and accommodations (for visitors), and has trained over 500 persons nationally, regionally, and internationally. The Organic Growers and Consumers Organisation (OGCA) now have access to local organic farm certification through 8 local Internationally Certified Organic Farm Inspectors and an Organic Farm Certification Programme which has been endorsed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Barbados National Standard Institute. The Ministry of Agriculture is now working with the OGCA and SGP to facilitate the legislation to support national organic certification. Five of the STAR funded projects in OP5 received national awards for their contribution to biodiversity conservation education and sustainable agriculture innovation.

The programme is at a stage where the lessons learned from implemented projects should be distilled and condensed in a document that could benefit both the grantees and the SGP Country Team, inclusive of the NSC. In this regard, a summary of the key lessons emerging from OP5-OP6 include:

### 1. Increased engagement with key sectors

Enhanced engagement with foreign embassies based in Barbados can mobilise resources that would facilitate replication and scaling-up. There is also a need for extending engagement with CSOs beyond their leadership to the wider membership in order to foster ownership amongst members, and by extension enhancing the sustainability/longevity of CSOs.

### 2. Knowledge management and outreach

Leveraging additional resources would improve the visibility and impact of the SGP Barbados.

### 3. Grantee capacity

Proposals and reporting formats should align with the operational phase requirements to make reporting easier for grantees. In addition, specialised strategy/replicable model would greatly aid grantees with very low capacity.

### 4. Programme efficiency and effectiveness

Further development of the Major Groups through stakeholder workshops and the CSO-Private-Government dialogues can improve the effectiveness of the programme at the policy level. In addition, Calls for Proposals should be specialised and time constrained to meet strategic area targets and operational periods.

## 3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

### 3.1. Alignment with National Priorities

Table 1. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

| Conventions + national planning frameworks  | Date of ratification / completion  |
|---|--|
| GEF-7 National Dialogues  | CPS stakeholder consultation meeting, November 19, 2019  |
| Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)  | December 10, 1993  |
| CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)                            | Fifth National Report, October 4, 2017   |
| Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)                                   | Not a Party  |
| UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)                                    | March 23, 1994   |
| UNFCCC National Communications (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> ) | October 2001, April 2018   |
| UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)                               | Under development, NAMA in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency being developed with a GEF Grant, through the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to support the Government of Barbados <sup>4</sup> . |
| UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)                                     | No NAPA received by UNFCCC   |
| Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord                           | April 22, 2016   |
| UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)                                       | May 14, 1993   |
| UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)  | Working Draft, 2002  |
| Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)                     | June 7, 2004   |
| SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)   | December 10, 2007  |
| Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury   | Not a Party  |
| UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)  | September 25, 2015   |

<sup>4</sup> NAMA-Database: [http://www.nama-database.org/index.php/NAMA\\_in\\_renewable\\_energy\\_and\\_energy\\_efficiency](http://www.nama-database.org/index.php/NAMA_in_renewable_energy_and_energy_efficiency)

| Conventions + national planning frameworks                                    | Date of ratification / completion   |
|---|---|
| Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs                             | VNR scheduled for 2020  |
| Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies (IW) | Sustainable Management of the Shared Living Marine Resources of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+ SAP), September 4, 2013 |
| Others (list) as relevant   | See Annex 2   |

### 3.2. Gaps and Opportunities

Two key gaps identified are: (1) untapped opportunities for grass-root engagement, and (2) SDG awareness building. However, there are opportunities for improved partnerships and funding; particularly with respect to conserving and sustainably using marine resources (SDG 14). The Government of Barbados (GOB) is in the process of initiating the Blue Economy Scoping Study, and this could highlight key areas where the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Blue Economy (MABE) may want to partner with funding. The GOB is also in the process of designating the island's Marine Management Areas. Additionally, an opportunity to support capacity building may arise from the creation of community clusters around agriculture and business by the ministries with responsibility for agriculture and commerce. These clusters will likely be in the form of co-operatives or CBOs, which means they would be eligible for SGP support. Again, this is an opportunity to scale and replicate successful projects in partnership with the private sector, Government and development partners.

### 3.3. OP7 Strategic Priorities of the SGP Country Programme

Table 2. SGP Country Programme's alignment with SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives and Country Priorities/Projects/Programmes

| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  |
|--|--|--|--|
| <b>SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives - Global</b>  | <b>SGP Country Programme's OP7 Priorities</b>  | <b>SGP Country Programme's complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes</b>   | <b>National Priorities</b>   |
| <p><b><i>Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security</i></b></p> <p>1) Increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including in vulnerable ecosystems (mountains, SIDS, etc).</p> <p>2) Increase diversification and livelihood improvement</p> | <p><i>Stakeholders identified this strategic area as the most important for Barbados in OP7. Efforts will be made to facilitate the transition towards the green and blue economies through the provision of technical assistance and projects that address gaps and opportunities.</i></p> <p><i>There will be continued support of permaculture and organic agriculture.</i></p> <p><i>Building sustainable fisheries and agriculture production systems using a</i></p> | <p><b>Complementarity with:</b><br/>SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15</p> <p>UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD): 3.1,</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021), areas of work:</p> <p>A. Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions</p> <p>B. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development</p> <p>C. Build resilience to shocks and crises</p> | <p>Barbados Physical Development Plan Amendment (2017)</p> <p>➤ A nation which fosters a green economy focused on strategies to enhance resource efficiency and economic growth, in particular in the sectors of agriculture, fisheries, housing, transportation, renewable energy and tourism.</p> <p>➤ Moving toward food security, sovereignty and a viable food and agriculture sector.</p> <p>➤ Encouraging the use of renewable energy sources for</p> |



| 1  | 2  | 3   | 4  |
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| <p><b>SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives - Global</b></p>   | <p><b>SGP Country Programme's OP7 Priorities</b></p>   | <p><b>SGP Country Programme's complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes</b></p>   | <p><b>National Priorities</b></p>  |
| <p>3) Remove deforestation from supply chain and expanded restoration of degraded lands.</p>   | <p><i>value chain approach will be prioritised.</i><br/><i>There is a strong interest in aquaculture and aquaponics, as well as sustainable use of marine resources within the context of the blue economy.</i></p>                                    |   | <p>on-board power within the fishing fleet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promoting research into new agricultural practices and technologies that will increase diversification and improve the efficiency, profitability and sustainability of the sector.</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species</b></p> <p>Key objectives/focus:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Improve management effectiveness of protected areas through ICCAs and shared governance with private sector and government.</li> <li>2) Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches, including promoting green and blue economy (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, infrastructure, etc.)</li> <li>3) Enhance community led actions for protection of threatened species</li> </ol> | <p><i>This strategic area was ranked the second-most important for the island. Focus will continue in the selected landscapes/seascapes for Barbados: the Scotland District and the proposed Barbados Marine Management Areas (see Section 4).</i></p> | <p>This will be approached in a manner that is complementary to Barbados' green and blue economy scoping studies.</p> <p><b>Complementarity with:</b><br/>SDGs: 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15</p> <p>UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD): 3.1</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021), areas of work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>B. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development</li> <li>C. Build resilience to shocks and crises</li> </ol> | <p>Barbados Physical Development Plan Amendment (2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A nation in which resilient, sustainable economic and physical growth are balanced with conservation and restoration of irreplaceable resources, rural working landscapes, cultural heritage and natural heritage.</li> <li>➤ A nation characterised by increasing social equity enabling meaningful participation in social and economic activities for all.</li> <li>➤ Adoption of a 'ridge-to-reef' approach.</li> <li>➤ The restoration and enhancement of wetlands and coastal protection areas (e.g., dune systems).</li> <li>➤ The reforestation of open gullies which contribute to flood alleviation.</li> <li>➤ The conservation of potable water resources.</li> <li>➤ The restoration and rehabilitation of marine ecosystems including coral reefs and seagrass beds.</li> <li>➤ A nation which is resilient and prepared for the impacts of climate change.</li> </ul> |

| 1  | 2   | 3  | 4  |
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| <p><b>SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives - Global</b></p>   | <p><b>SGP Country Programme's OP7 Priorities</b></p>  | <p><b>SGP Country Programme's complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes</b></p>  | <p><b>National Priorities</b></p>  |
| <p><b>Low-carbon energy access co-benefits</b><br/>Support implementation of Paris Agreement and the NDCs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio-economic benefits and improving the livelihoods.</li> <li>2) Promote off-grid energy service needs in rural and urban areas.</li> </ol>  | <p><i>The third most important area for Barbados is the advancement low-carbon energy. A priority would be to make low-cost energy more accessible to the average Barbadian and facilitate working models of renewable energy integrated into housing and business infrastructure (e.g. solar cells integrated into the roofing and siding of houses).</i></p> <p><i>Other priorities include the use of biogas for cooking; and utilising renewable energy to provide co-benefits for access to potable water (e.g. water-scarce communities could be fitted with rainwater harvesting systems and renewable energy used to treat and pump water to households at no additional cost).</i></p> | <p>Opportunities for partnerships with the MENB, Energy Division, and Barbados Water Authority.</p> <p><b>Complementarity with:</b><br/>SDGs: 6, 7, 9, 11, 13</p> <p>UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD): 2.1, 2.2</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021), areas of work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>B. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development</li> <li>C. Build resilience to shocks and crises</li> </ol> | <p>Barbados National Energy Policy (BNEP) 2019-2030</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Achievement of a 100% renewable energy and carbon neutral island-state by 2030.</li> <li>➤ Provision of reliable, safe, affordable, sustainable, modern and climate friendly energy services to all residents and visitors</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Reduce and promote alternative to mercury use in artisanal and small-scale gold mining</li> <li>2) Promote plastics/solid waste management and circular economy</li> <li>3) Reduce/remove use of chemicals in agriculture</li> <li>4) Enhance local to global coalitions on chemicals, waste and mercury management</li> </ol> | <p><i>This strategic area was not adopted. However, in some instances the NSC may consider projects outside the adopted areas that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Reduce/remove chemicals in sustainable agriculture.</i></li> <li>• <i>Promote plastics, solid waste management and circular economy.</i></li> </ul>   | <p><b>Complementarity with:</b><br/>SDGs: 6, 12</p> <p>UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD): 3.1</p>  | <p>Barbados Physical Development Plan Amendment (2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Groundwater Protection Zones, with restricted land uses and activities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sewage lagoons or any surface storage of chemicals</li> <li>- Use of agro-chemicals on land; and storage of significant volumes of household, industrial or other domestic chemicals (Zone C)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Control of Disposable Plastics Act (2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ban on Single-Use Plastic</li> </ul> |



| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4   |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p><b>SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives - Global</b></p>   | <p><b>SGP Country Programme's OP7 Priorities</b></p>   | <p><b>SGP Country Programme's complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes</b></p>      | <p><b>National Priorities</b></p>   |
| <p><b><i>Catalyzing sustainable urban solutions</i></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Improved capacities to promote community-driven, socially inclusive and integrated solutions to address low-emission and resilient urban development</li> <li>2) Demonstrated innovative socially-inclusive urban solutions/ approaches (including waste and chemical management, energy, transport, watershed protection, ecosystem services and biodiversity)</li> <li>3) Implement public-private partnership approach for low carbon energy access for marginalized urban communities</li> </ol> | <p><i>This strategic area was not adopted. However, in some instances the NSC may consider projects outside the adopted areas that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Improves capacities to promote community-driven, socially inclusive and integrated solutions to address low-emission and resilient urban development</i></li> <li>• <i>Demonstrate innovative socially-inclusive urban solutions/approaches</i></li> <li>• <i>Promote public-private partnership approach for low carbon energy access for marginalized urban communities</i></li> </ul> | <p><b>Complementarity with:</b><br/>SDGs: 11</p> <p>UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD): 2.1, 2.2, 2.3</p> | <p>Barbados Physical Development Plan Amendment (2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The development of safe, vibrant places for people to live, work and play.</li> <li>➤ The management of growth so that it occurs in a safe, logical and orderly fashion ensuring protection of core assets, reduction of environmental risks and ecological scarcities, promotion of sustainable development and efficiency in delivery of infrastructure.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b><i>Community-based Adaptation</i></b><br/>(with AusAID or other funding – not eligible with GEF funding)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Reduce vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of communities</li> <li>2) Provide countries with concrete ground-level experience on CCA</li> </ol>   | <p><i>Not Adopted</i></p>  |  |   |

| 1   | 2  | 3   | 4   |
|---|--|---|---|
| <b>SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives - Global</b>   | <b>SGP Country Programme's OP7 Priorities</b>  | <b>SGP Country Programme's complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes</b>  | <b>National Priorities</b>  |
| 3) Provide clear policy lessons and mainstream CBA within national processes.   |  |   |   |
| <b>CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms</b><br>1) Promote/enhance community voices and participation in global and national policy, strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues | <b>Enhancing dialogue:</b><br>1) <i>Promote/enhance community voices and participation in global and national policy, strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues</i><br><br><i>The role of the SGP Barbados will be to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Provide training and capacity building to enable CSOs to engage with government on a more equal footing</i></li> <li>• <i>Network with government and the Charities Commission to develop opportunities for CSO engagement. In this respect the CSO-Government dialogues that have been initiated by SGP will continue to be organised by SGP in collaboration with CSOs.</i></li> <li>• <i>Collaborate with academia to develop opportunities to partner with coastal communities.</i></li> <li>• <i>Network with other agencies to participate in stakeholder engagement and consultation exercises.</i></li> </ul> | <b>Complementarity with:</b><br>SDGs: 16, 17<br><br>UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD): 1.3<br><br>UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) principles:<br><i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i><br><i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i><br><i>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</i><br><br>GEF Strategy on Civil Society | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To facilitate the strengthening of governance structures of CSOs</li> <li>➤ Strengthen the capacity of local organizations (CBOs and NGOs) to facilitate citizens' participation in decision-making processes</li> <li>➤ Increase influence of NGOs and CBOs on national policy</li> <li>➤ To build greater awareness and understanding of the RIO-Conventions.</li> </ul> |

| 1  | 2   | 3  | 4   |
|--|---|--|---|
| <b>SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives - Global</b>  | <b>SGP Country Programme's OP7 Priorities</b>   | <b>SGP Country Programme's complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes</b>   | <b>National Priorities</b>  |
| <p><b>Enhancing social inclusion (mandatory)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Promote targeted initiatives</li> <li>2) Mainstream social inclusion in all projects (e.g. women/girls, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities)</li> </ol>                                  | <p><b>Enhancing social inclusion</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <i>Promote targeted initiatives</i></li> <li>2) <i>Mainstream social inclusion in all projects</i></li> <li>3) <i>Enhance women's participation and role in natural resources decision-making processes, with women as agents of change at all levels</i></li> </ol> <p><i>The role of the SGP will be to support the government in its actions to foster greater social inclusion. By working with its CSO partners and development partners, it will ensure that the Overarching Policies and Principles as well as Project Level Standards set out in the UNDP SES are adhered to and included in supported projects.</i></p> <p><i>Further, SGP will continue to network with organisations representing vulnerable groups (e.g. Substance Abuse Foundation, the Ministry of Youth and Community Empowerment, and the Bureau of Gender Affairs).</i></p> | <p><b>Complementarity with:</b><br/>SDGs: 5, 8, 10, 16</p> <p>UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD): 4.1, 4.2</p> <p>UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) principles:<br/> <i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i><br/> <i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i><br/> <i>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</i></p> <p>GEF Strategy on Civil Society</p> | <p>➤ Promotion of an inclusive society</p>  |
| <p><b>Knowledge Management (mandatory)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <i>Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities</i></li> <li>2) <i>Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs</i></li> <li>3) <i>Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and</i></li> </ol> | <p><b>Knowledge Management</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <i>Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities</i></li> <li>2) <i>Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs</i></li> <li>3) <i>Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices</i></li> </ol>  | <p>The sharing of experiences and lessons learnt at a 'grass roots' civil society level and the analysis of these lessons provides support for the efforts of UNDP in its work.</p>  | <p>➤ To facilitate the exchange of knowledge among government, CSOs and the private sector; as well as intra- and inter-regionally.</p> |

| 1   | 2  | 3  | 4                          |
|---|--|--|----------------------------|
| <b>SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives - Global</b>   | <b>SGP Country Programme's OP7 Priorities</b>  | <b>SGP Country Programme's complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes</b> | <b>National Priorities</b> |
| <i>replication of good practices</i>  | <i>SGP will primarily focus on capturing and documenting the experiences and lessons learned from its funded projects as well as synthesising and disseminating such information, in a variety of accessible formats. To this end the use of new technology and social media will continue to be a key element, particularly in the development and production of materials. In addition to this, SGP will continue to utilise traditional media such as Knowledge Fairs and presentational opportunities.</i> |  |                            |
| <b>Results Management, Monitoring &amp; Evaluation (mandatory)</b><br>1) Administer new M&E strategy in country programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms | <b>Results Management, Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b><br>1) Administer new M&E strategy in country programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms  | <b>Complementarity with:</b><br>UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021)                                  |                            |

#### 4. OP7 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

##### 4.1. Grant making Within the Priority Landscape/Seascapes

###### a) Process for selecting priority landscapes and seascapes

Consultations with a range of stakeholder groups were undertaken to guide the selection and prioritisation of the OP7 strategic initiatives. This included a stakeholder consultation meeting with participants from the Barbados SPG Grantee Network, as well as one-on-one meetings with the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Blue Economy, Ministry of Youth and Community Empowerment, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Health and Wellness, and development partners like the

British High Commission, New Zealand High Commission, High Commission of Canada, Japan Embassy, European Union, Inter-American Development Bank and other UN agencies. This engagement will also inform future synergistic partnerships.

**b) Selected Landscapes/Seascapes for OP7**

Barbados, located at 13.1939° N and 59.5432° W, will be selecting the same land/seascapes from OP6. With a total land area of 431 sq. km and given its status as a small island developing state (SIDS), stakeholders consulted were of the opinion that the entire island should be viewed as one land/seascape and a ridge-to-reef approach should be adopted. In particular, stakeholders felt that two key areas should have special consideration within the CPS:

1. The Scotland District, a recognised national park area, has experienced land degradation and has a high degree of ecological diversity and importance, as recognised in Barbados’ UNCCD National Action Plan.
2. Coastal areas, especially those recognised as marine protected areas, where the inter-relationship between anthropogenic activities in the terrestrial landscape and the nearshore marine environment may pose sustainable development challenges.



Figure 2: Special focal areas – Scotland District and Marine Protected Areas

Table 3: Special focal areas – Area and Typology

| Focal Areas | Total Area | Typology |
|-------------|------------|----------|
|-------------|------------|----------|

|                                   |                          |                    |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Scotland District                 | 40 sq. km <sup>5</sup>   | Gullies and ridges |
| Carlisle Bay Marine Reserve       | 2.39 sq. km <sup>6</sup> | Coral ecosystems   |
| Folkstone Marine Park and Reserve | 2.1 sq. km <sup>7</sup>  | Coral ecosystem    |
| Graeme Hall Swamp                 | 0.33 sq. km <sup>8</sup> | Wetland/mangrove   |

The SGP Barbados has been investing in the Scotland District and Marine Management Areas since 2016; and has therefore chosen to continue programming in these areas.

### c) OP7 Strategic Initiatives in the landscapes/seascapes

Coming out of the stakeholder consultation meeting, the top three (3) OP7 strategic initiatives for Barbados, in order of priority, are:

- ① **Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries, and Food Security**
- ② **Community-based Threatened Ecosystems and Species**  
**Conservation: Land and Water**
- ③ **Low-Carbon Energy Access Benefits**

While *Catalysing Sustainable Urban Development* and *Local to Global Coalitions in Chemicals and Waste Management* were also acknowledged as areas of concern for Barbados; it was felt that these areas could be addressed under Community-based Threatened Ecosystems and Species. Annex 2 is a summary report of the stakeholder consultation meeting, which outlines recommendations for actions within the OP7 priority areas for Barbados, as well as grant-making outside of the priority areas.

To facilitate greater impact within the selected landscapes/seascapes there will be a cluster approach applied whereby projects that share synergies and mutuality will be clustered. These clustered projects will be coordinated in a manner that compliments the cluster approach adopted by the Government of Barbados, provides greater opportunities for partnerships between projects and project grantees and facilitates economies of scale of shared activities (e.g. capacity building, public outreach and education, resource mobilization, procurement etc.).

## 4.2. Grantmaking Outside the Priority Landscapes/Seascapes

### a) CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue Platform

SGP Barbados will continue to develop, in collaboration with strategic partners, capacity building interventions that will equip stakeholders and grantees to more effectively engage with government and the private sector; as well as strengthen those linkages. Already, SGP has organised four (4) successful CSO Dialogues: 1) a 2014 National CSO consultation on SIDS and the Post-2015 Sustainable Development

<sup>5</sup> Donovan, S. K. and D. A. T. Harper. 2005. The Geology of Barbados: A Field Guide. *Caribbean Journal of Earth Science*, 38: 21-33. Available at: <http://caribjies.com/CJESpdf/CJES%2038-3%20-%20Donovan.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> UNEP-WCMC. 2019. Protected Area Profile for Barbados from the World Database of Protected Areas, November 2019. Available at: <https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/BRB>

<sup>7</sup> Cumberbatch, J. 2001. Case study of the Folkestone Marine Park and Reserve, Barbados. CANARI Technical Report No. 281. Available at: <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.461.2363&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

<sup>8</sup> UNEP-WCMC. 2019.



Agenda; 2) a 2015 Civil Society Climate Change Consultation held prior to COP21 in Paris; 3) a Multi-sectoral Dialogue on renewable Energy held in 2016; and 4) in 2018, a dialogue in partnership with the Ministry of Labour's division with responsibility for tourism on CSO legislation in Barbados which eventually led to the development of a White Paper. These events, led by CSO partners engaged with government representatives, and have been proven to promote dialogue amongst a range of stakeholders leading to concrete tangible results.

Where appropriate, the NC will also seek the support and inclusion of grantees in policy-making processes to ensure that the authentic voice of communities is heard and recognised. In addition, the careful insertion of the private sector within such dialogues where appropriate to catalyse investment partnership in areas of sustainable development where it is most needed. In fact, coming out of the stakeholder consultation was the recommendation for hosting a dialogue on the blue and green economies – from which a collective policy statement could be derived. The development of the Knowledge Management platform will be an important resource for transmitting and conveying experiences and lessons learnt from the SGP Barbados to inform and influence policy.

***b) Promoting Social Inclusion, including gender equality and women's empowerment***

SGP Barbados is fully committed to ensuring that gender parity and the empowerment of women are embedded in all projects it supports. Attention is paid to the composition of CSOs to ensure that there is gender parity in their governance structures as well as operations. Efforts are also made to ensure that vulnerable groups are properly represented within the portfolio of supported projects. Given the aging population of Barbados and widening social gap between the old and the young, at the stakeholder consultation meeting, participants stressed the importance of including and forming greater linkages between the old and the young. An appeal was also made to engage with persons living with HIV/AIDS and ex-offenders to help reduce stigma, promote social inclusion and to generate livelihood opportunities. SGP will therefore place greater emphasis on working with these at-risk and/or marginalised groups in its OP7 programming.

Barbados has a high human development index and a relatively low gender inequality index (0.284). In addition to reproductive health this demonstrates the significant progress the country has made in women's empowerment and labour market participation. The impact of climate change, land degradation and other environmental threats are being felt by the Barbadian society as a whole; it has been established that the poor, in particular, women will be more adversely affected by these impacts due to their inherent vulnerabilities. It is therefore imperative that a gender analysis be applied so that women's and men's specific needs and priorities are identified and addressed. Within the selected landscape and seascape women and men generally have equal access, use, and control of resources, including land, water, forest, and fisheries. The rights of men and women are equally recognized, and they are equally engaged in community, rural and urban planning processes. Women within Barbados are still responsible for most of the unpaid care work and are in most cases the leaders of single parent homes. However, women's engagement at the level of leadership in producer organizations and cooperatives is underrepresented. In addition, there needs to be a greater focus on ensuring that the voices of women are heard and that they are represented appropriately on national delegations with reference to global environment concerns such as climate change. The capacity of women must be built to ensure that when the opportunities are provided for them to participate on national delegations and influence policy that they have the capacity fully capitalize on the opportunities provided.



SGP Barbados sought to address some of these issues in OP5 and OP6 through strategically targeted grants and partnerships at the national, regional and international level. For example, in 2017 we partnered with the Women’s Environment Development Organization (WEDO) and High Commission of Canada in Barbados host a four-day workshop to strengthen the capacity of Caribbean women to effectively participate in global, regional and national climate change processes. This was followed by a partnership with UN Women to build awareness on Gender and Climate Change at the national and regional level. In 2018 and 2019 we partnered with the Commonwealth Foundation to examine the intersectionality between gender and climate change. This led to the development of gender sensitive projects and a gender toolkit that would enable civil society organizations to properly incorporate gender contextually into their projects.

In OP7 SGP Barbados will focus on enhancing women’s participation and role in natural resources decision-making processes, with women as agents of change at all levels by: (i) promoting women’s equal engagement in community, rural and urban planning processes; (ii) promoting women’s voice in decision-making and policy in global and national planning and decision-making bodies; (iii) supporting women’s engagement in producer organizations, cooperatives, labour unions, outgrow schemes etc.; (vi) promoting women’s voices in partnerships and alliances with regional and national networks; and (v) providing policy level training opportunities to help women participate in decision-making forums.

SGP Barbados will seek to ensure that at least 40 % of projects are women led. On an annual basis we will seek to foster partnerships with regional and international partners such as the Institute for Gender and Development Studies, University of the West Indies, the Commonwealth Foundation, UN Women and other development partners to support capacity building that would enable enhance women’s participation in the areas outlined.

### ***c) Knowledge Management***

Based on feedback from stakeholders, there is a need to create an accessible and user-friendly information database, where persons can retrieve publications (e.g. summary reports and lessons learned) and datasets, as well as find links to other CSOs to foster the exchange of information – such linkages could also enhance south-south cooperation. Under the OP7 CPS, consideration will therefore be given to these suggestions which can further complement the knowledge management activities undertaken by the SGP, such as knowledge fairs and the development of ‘how to do’ guides. Consideration is also being given to activities that encourage greater peer-to-peer exchanges among projects, for instance, the hosting of Exchange Days for grantees, potential grantees and other stakeholders.

## **5. COMMUNICATION PLAN**

The objectives of SGP’s communication plan are to: promote a better understanding global environmental and sustainable development issues in a manner that facilitates positive action to address these issues; promote partnership and advocacy; and mobilize resources to address these issues at the national and local levels.

To achieve these objectives, firstly a baseline assessment of the level of awareness of our key partners at the beginning of OP7 will be undertaken. This baseline assessment will facilitate a more strategic and



targeted approach to communications. Secondly, SGP will implement the following communication strategies guided by the baseline assessment.

Communication Strategies:

**Direct Communication with Stakeholder Groups:** SGP Barbados recognises that although it has done a good job in communicating with stakeholders there is more that can be done. There is a need for more targeted, direct engagement and communication to establish and sustain partnerships particularly with the private sector, professional organisations and financial providers. The NC will seek to deepen the engagement with these organisations whilst at the same time continuing to engage with government agencies on a one-to-one basis throughout OP7 and through the CSO Dialogues, the National Major Groups Forum and the Grantee Network.

**Print media communication:** SGP Barbados recognizes that print media continues to be a powerful communication tool and plans to capitalize on this through our biennial newsletter, quarterly case study/project sharing briefs, maximization of print media mentions and a strategic partnerships with leading newspapers in Barbados to provide Op-Eds and featured articles on matters related to the work of SGP.

**Radio and Television communications:** Radio in Barbados currently has a wider reach than the traditional TV media. Therefore SGP will seek to harness the current wide public reach of radio and engage in a biweekly radio series that would mirror the television series produced in partnership with the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation CBC entitled Civil Society matters. SGP will continue Civil Society Matter in the television format and capitalize on the partnership offer by CBC to produce a new series that highlight global environment issues of particular interest to Barbados. Both initiatives will feed into the SGP's social media campaign.

**Electronic Communication including Social Media:** SGP Barbados will continue to use social media such as Facebook and will be exploring the usefulness and benefits of including platforms such as Twitter, Instagram and LinkedIn to engage with a wide cross-section of stakeholders on a continuous basis. Continued emphasis will be placed on the provision of information related to the SGP, as well as awareness building and knowledge sharing on specific thematic issues.

**Public Events and Consultations:** SGP Barbados will identify opportunities to participate in key public events and consultations hosted by stakeholders in the SGP network and by others including the public and private sectors. This will allow for engagement with wider audiences and constituencies and will raise the profile of the SGP.

## 6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN

Resource Mobilisation (RM) is indispensable for the continued survival of the SGP Barbados. The main objectives of the CPS RM strategy shall be to:

- cover the cost of project activities not fully funded by the SGP, as in the case of baseline studies and alternative livelihoods activities;
- cover part of the administrative and operational costs associated with managing the programme in Barbados;
- develop projects at scales which will ensure their viability and sustainability; and
- meet the project and programme co-financing ratios as required by the GEF regulations.

### 6.1. Secured and planned cash and in-kind co-financing

The SGP Barbados will focus on mobilising cash and in-kind co-financing at two levels: project and country. The GOB, and its various Ministries, the private sector, bi-lateral and multilateral donors and where possible wealthy persons living in the country will be targeted.

- **Project Level:** it is expected that every project proponent shall raise at least 50% of the project budget in-kind and in-cash and provide evidence to the NC and NSC to that effect. A wavering of the financial co-funding component for selected CSOs will be dependent on the success of the national and sub-regional RM efforts and SGP policies in existence at the time.
- **Country Programme Level:** Once completed, the CPS shall serve as a basis for raising funds over its three-year life span. This task shall be the direct responsibility of the NC and NSC.

## 6.2. Co-financing Opportunities

SGP Barbados will explore opportunities for cost recovery to co-finance a share of SGP country programme non-grant costs through discussions with existing partners to determine what options might be available. A partnering approach to projects will be developed as a way of engaging with potential funders and providers of co-financing. These would include not just organisations that have traditionally supported the SGP Barbados but others such as financial institutions and insurance providers. As such, the private sector has been identified as a potential key source of funding. SGP Barbados will also explore crowd-funding modalities to support CSO co-financing objectives/requirements.

## 6.3. Grantmaker Plus & Partnership Opportunities

The SGP Team, sometimes with the aid of members of the NSC, supports communities and CSOs in developing proposals. However, with a small SGP team and a voluntary NSC, time and resource constraints often hinder this.

## 7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 4: Description of risks identified in OP7

| Describe identified risk  | Degree of risk (low, medium, high) | Probability of risk (low, medium, high) | Risk mitigation measure foreseen  |
|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Political risk: Impacting the operations of the SGP   | Low                                | Low                                     |   |
| Operation & functioning of the NSC: NSC members do not take an active part in the functioning of the SGP and the CPS. | Medium                             | Medium                                  | Strengthen selection procedure system and introduce rotation of members.  |
| Financial risk: Limited availability of funds to implement projects   | Medium                             | High                                    | Consistent monitoring of programme finances; communication with stakeholders and partners; use of instruments to secure buy-in such as MOUs; exploration of co-financing support opportunities; on-going engagement to identify potential additional funding sources. |
| Grantee risks: Not able to fulfil the proposed revised requirements for composition                                   | Medium                             | High                                    | Capacity building and implementation of better information capturing systems; outreach to vulnerable groups.  |
| Project risk: Not able to successfully implement a proposed project   | Medium                             | Medium                                  | Effective monitoring of projects through the M&E framework  |



| Describe identified risk   | Degree of risk (low, medium, high) | Probability of risk (low, medium, high) | Risk mitigation measure foreseen   |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Climate and Disaster Risks | Low                                | Medium                                  | <p>Projects will be screened to ensure that they appropriately account for climate and disaster risk that can directly impact their projects. This will be included in the external risk mitigation section of the project proposal.</p> <p>At the programme level the UNDP’s Social and Environmental Standards (SESs) will be integrated into programming.</p> |

The risks identified above will be tracked regularly at NSC Meetings to determine whether there have been any changes and whether additional mitigation measures need to be implemented. The CPS Annual review will also be used to track risk with appropriate adjustments made. The NSC appreciates that quality assurance is an important component of managing risk and the UNDP’s SESs help support this. Embedded within all SGP Barbados Projects will be: human rights; gender equality and women’s empowerment; and environmental sustainability. Financial sustainability shall also be taken into account. Not only will these standards be communicated to all grantees and potential grantees, but they will also be built into the approval process for projects and monitored and evaluated accordingly.

## 8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

### 8.1. Monitoring Approaches at Project and Country Levels

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is essential to the success of SGP Barbados. Evaluation takes place at two levels, the project level and programme level. Monitoring ongoing projects provide opportunities to assess and improve the design and function of the project while it is being implemented. Monitoring reports are submitted at least half yearly, or as deemed necessary, depending on the duration of the project. These will be supported by site visits from the SGP team and in some cases by the NSC or experts (at least two monitoring site visits per year). Evaluation reports will be comprised of the cumulative outcome of the monitoring reports, end of project and programme reports and at least one summative evaluation session. Every project dedicates a minimum of 10% of its total budget to an end of project evaluation and produces a Lessons Learned Report which is independent of the end of project report. Adequate reporting is also required of a grantee before disbursements of funds.

In terms of quality assurance, once a project has been approved, the key indicators are entered into the global database to facilitate tracking of project indicators, disbursements and results by persons worldwide. Once reports are submitted and approved by the NC, these documents are also uploaded to the database and the associated disbursement to the report deliverable is made and updated within the database. In addition, co-financing contributions are recorded and updated accordingly in the database.

At the programme level, a country level aggregated report will be prepared annually by the SGP team and submitted to the Central Programme Management Team (CPMT). This will provide information on the achievement of targets in relation to the CPS indicators in the Expected Results Framework. The

preparation of the annual CPS M&E report will provide an opportunity for the SGP team to interact with external partners who would be invited to participate in a peer review capacity.

**Box 1: Reporting at the Programme Level**

At the programmatic level there shall be a:

- Financial Report: prepared on a quarterly basis (NC).
- Semi-annual country report: status of implementation of the CPS and projects. This report will focus on successes and shortcomings and make recommendations to address the shortcomings. It will also include a description of the work of the NSC and the NC for the period. This report will be prepared by the NC and Programme Assistant and will be due on 30th July and 10th December.
- SGP Report: This is an annual programme report on successes and shortcomings of the CPS and funded projects and will make recommendations to address the shortcomings. This report will be produced by the SRC (Due by 30th December).

The information produced from various M&E sessions are compiled into an M&E electronic document (e.g. spreadsheet) for analysis and synthesis. Information at the project level is aggregated based on the focal area to facilitate the identification of the macro-level of SGP initiatives in Barbados. Such analysis helps to contribute to policy development and provide input into publications on the transformation impact of the programme. This information also feeds into the Capacity Development Strategy for CSOs in Barbados. It can be noted that there is normally a grantee inception workshop with specific training seminars, where the existing expertise within the grantee network is utilised to build capacity of new grantees who may be deficient in certain areas. At the end of an operational phase, once the majority of projects approved have been completed, an evaluation of the portfolio will be undertaken by the NC and/or an independent consultant.

The process of including local stakeholders and CSOs in setting project objectives will continue to be stressed to potential grantees during the application process. This is to ensure that the potential project is designed with contributions from the community and other stakeholders. Grantees will be asked in the application process to demonstrate how these contributions were included and similarly the role that these stakeholders will play in monitoring and evaluation. The NC will continue to interact with potential grantees and applicants to ensure that this takes place and will convey this to the NSC during the project approval process. During the site visit, the M&E team (SGP and NSC) will seek to obtain feedback from stakeholder groups to validate their inputs into the project. This information will be captured in the site visit report as well as reported by the grantee in the project reporting.

Table 5. M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level

| M&E Activity                           | Purpose  | Responsible Parties                     | Budget Source   | Timing          |
|--|--|---|---|-----------------|
| Country Programme Strategy elaboration | Framework for action including identification of community projects. | NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantees | A SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to update OP7 CPS. | At start of OP7 |

| M&E Activity   | Purpose  | Responsible Parties   | Budget Source   | Timing  |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| As part of NSC meetings, ongoing review of project results and analysis. This includes an Annual CPS Review. | Assess effectiveness of projects, country portfolio; learning; adaptive management.  | NC, NSC, UNDP Country Office. Final deliberations shared/ analysed with CPMT colleagues.  | Staff time, Country Operating Budget  | At least annual review <sup>9</sup> to ensure OP7 CPS is on track to achieve its results and make timely and evidence-based modifications to CPS as may be needed <sup>10</sup> . |
| Annual Monitoring Report Survey <sup>11</sup>  | Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF. It serves as the primary tools to record and analytically present results to donors.   | NC/PA in close collaboration with NSC. CPMT provides technical guidance support and receives final country submission for further action. | Staff time  | Once per year in June- July   |
| Country Portfolio Review   | Methodological results capture of the portfolio at a given point to note impact level change as well as broader adoption. The goal is to support reporting to stakeholders, learning, and support to strategic development/ implementation of CPS. | NC, NSC   | SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to undertake previous operational cycles impact review and utilize lessons for both OP7 CPS development and its implementation.<br><br>Global technical M&E support can be expected. | Once per operational phase  |
| SGP Database   | Ensure recording of all Project and Country Programme  | NCs, PAs,   | Staff time  | Throughout the operational phase. Ensure quality assurance and completion of data prior to annual   |

<sup>9</sup> It is recommended that the Annual CPS review is done close to AMR submissions for both processes to benefit from each other (suggested timeframe is May- July).

<sup>10</sup> Please note OP7 CPS will be regarded as a dynamic document and can be updated by the SGP country team and NSC on a periodic basis to reflect any necessary adjustments to ensure maximum impact. This CPS update process should be part of the Annual CPS Review.

<sup>11</sup> Timely and quality country level submissions to *Annual Monitoring Process* are mandatory. As a Global Programme, it enables aggregated reporting by CPMT to GEF, UNDP and other stakeholders.

| M&E Activity | Purpose  | Responsible Parties   | Budget Source           | Timing   |
|--------------|--|---|-------------------------|--|
|              | inputs in SGP database.  |   |                         | monitoring cycle (May- June of every year).              |
| Audit        | Ensure compliance with project implementation/ management standards and norms. | UNOPS / External Contractor. NC/ PA to provide requisite support. | Global Operating Budget | Annually for selected countries on risk-assessment basis |

## 8.2. CPS Results Framework

Table 6: Results Framework of SGP OP7 Country Programme Strategy

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <b>Alignment with SDGs:</b> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17   |   |  |
| <b>Synergy with UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD):</b> 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 4.1, 4.2   |   |  |
| <b>UNDP SP Outputs:</b> 1.4.1; 2.1.1; 1.5.1; 2.5.1; 3.4.1   |   |  |
| <b>OP7 SGP Programme Goal:</b> <i>Promote and support innovative, inclusive and impactful initiatives, and foster multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes.</i> |   |  |
| <b>1</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>3</b>   |
| <b>OP7 SGP CPS Strategic Initiatives</b>  | <b>OP7 CPS Indicators and Targets</b>   | <b>Means of verification</b>   |
| <p><u>Strategic Initiative 1:</u></p> <p><i>Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security</i></p>  | <p>To preserve and enhance the natural capital of Barbados whilst at the same time promoting sustainable management, supportive of social and green economic development of local communities, vulnerable groups and youth.</p> <p>The typology of projects to be considered under this component include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organic agriculture</li> <li>• Protected agriculture</li> <li>• Agroforestry</li> <li>• Hydroponics and aquaponics</li> <li>• Apiculture</li> </ul> | <p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (<i>as part of midterm and final Progress reports</i>)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p> <p>Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)</p> |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water conservation &amp; harvesting</li> <li>• Permaculture</li> <li>• Agro-processing</li> <li>• Agro-entrepreneurship</li> <li>• Small stock and poultry production</li> <li>• Seed banks</li> <li>• Sustainable farming practices</li> <li>• Research and education</li> </ul> <p><b>Target: 5-9 projects</b></p> <p><i>40 of direct beneficiaries with improved livelihoods and well-being</i></p> <p><i>10 hectares of degraded agricultural lands restored (GEF core indicator 3.1)</i></p> <p>10 hectares of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (hectares) including fisheries (GEF core indicator 4.3)</p> <p><i>At least 10 linkages and partnerships for sustainable food production practices (such as diversification and sustainable intensification) and supply chain management (esp. SMEs) and supply chain management including in sustainable fisheries management</i></p> <p><i>300 community members with improved actions and practices on agriculture, land and water management</i></p> <p><i>At least 100 of Youth and other vulnerable persons involved</i></p> <p>50 small-holder farmers supported towards the achievement of national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets</p> |  |
|--|--|--|

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <p><u>Strategic Initiative 2:</u></p> <p><i>Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species</i></p> | <p>The Barbados CPS has adopted a Ridge-to-Reef approach where the country can be considered a single landscape/seascape. Within this, though, special attention will be paid to the two selected landscapes /seascapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scotland District including the National Park Area</li> <li>• Marine Management Areas</li> </ul> <p>The typology of projects to be considered under this component include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community mapping</li> <li>• Community trails</li> <li>• Coral reef restoration</li> <li>• Green spaces (in urban areas)</li> <li>• Deconstruction labs</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> 3-7 projects</p> <p><i>3-7 Projects supported in this strategic area</i></p> <p><i>2-4 Projects in the Scotland District</i></p> <p><i>1-3 Projects in the Marine Management Areas</i></p> <p><i>1 hectares of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (GEF core indicator 5)</i></p> <p><i>30 of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment</i></p> <p>2 community-based protected area/ conserved area designations and/or networks strengthened</p> <p>1 hectare of marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness (GEF core indicator 2.2)</p> <p>10 hectares of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (GEF core indicator 4.1)</p> | <p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports)</p> <p>Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p> |
| <p><u>Strategic Initiative 3:</u></p>   | <p><i>To promote the development and uptake of low carbon technologies</i></p>   | <p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as</p>   |

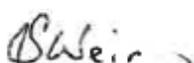
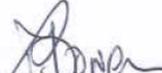
|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <p><i>Low-carbon energy access co-benefits</i></p>   | <p><i>The typology of projects to be considered under this component include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Energy storage</i></li> <li>• <i>Low-cost renewable energy</i></li> <li>• <i>Biofuels</i></li> <li>• <i>Energy efficiency appliances</i></li> <li>• <i>Energy efficient interventions</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Target: 2-5 projects</b></p> <p><i>2-5 projects working on: renewable energy (biomass, hydro, solar photovoltaic, solar thermal, other); energy efficiency, sustainable transport; and conservation/ enhancement of carbon stocks.</i></p> <p><i>20 % increase in installed renewable energy capacity from local technologies (e.g. on types of renewable energy technology biomass, small hydro, solar). (KW)</i></p> <p><i>3 of low carbon typologies that are community-oriented and locally adapted</i></p> <p><i>8 number of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication</i></p> <p><i>10 households achieving energy access, with co-benefits estimated and valued</i></p> <p><i>Estimated reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</i></p> <p><i>20 of Youth and Vulnerable persons involved</i></p> <p><i>5 hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated.</i></p> | <p>part of midterm and final Progress reports)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p> |
| <p><u>Strategic Initiative 4:</u></p> <p><i>CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms</i></p> | <p><i>3 CSO-government-private sector dialogues convened to support community voice and representation in national/ sub-national policy development.</i></p>  | <p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p>                     |

|   |  |   |
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|   | <p><i>30 of representatives from social inclusion group (indigenous people, women, youth, persons with disability, farmers, other marginalized groups) supported with meaningful participation in dialogue platforms.</i></p> <p><i>1 Public-Private Partnership on key global environmental issues promoted</i></p> <p>At least 1 high-level policy change attributed to increased community representation through the CSO-government-private sector dialogues.</p>  |   |
| <p><u>Strategic Initiative 5:</u><br/><i>Enhancing social inclusion</i></p>                         | <p><i>400 of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment</i></p> <p>1200 of indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)</p> <p><i>At least 8 of SGP projects led by women and/or mainstream concrete mechanisms for increased participation of women.</i></p> <p>At least 1 project that improve the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance</p> <p>At least 8 projects that target socio-economic benefits and services for women</p> <p><i>At least 2 projects that demonstrate appropriate models of engaging youth, elderly and at-risk groups</i></p> <p><i>At least 1 project that demonstrate models of engaging persons with disability.</i></p> | <p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p> |
| <p><u>Strategic Initiative 6:</u><br/><i>Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management</i></p> | <p><i>All projects administering results management modalities in programme design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms.</i></p> <p><i>Monthly updating SGP database for effective data collection, management and analysis supporting gains in programme performance and learning. database is updated when project progress reports are received and/or when projects are approved.</i></p>  | <p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p> |

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|  | <p>At least one country/cross-country impact reviews undertaken that generate evidence of SGP impact and lessons learnt</p> <p>At least 8 projects using citizen-based knowledge platform (digital library of community innovations) to document and curate community-based solutions to environment issues</p> <p>At least two knowledge fairs.</p> <p><i>A least 2 south- south exchanges at global and regional levels to transfer knowledge, replicate technology, tools and approaches on global environmental issues.</i></p> <p>At least 1 project reporting adoption of improved practices or approaches as a result of South- South exchanges between communities, CSOs and other partners across countries.</p> |  |
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## 9. NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT

*Note: The signature of NSC members are required as endorsement of the complete final CPS duly reviewed and agreed at the National Steering Committee meeting.*

| NSC members involved in OP7 CPS development, review and endorsement | Signatures   |
|---|--|
| Lionel Weekes (Chairperson)   |  |
| Shelley Weir  |  |
| Marilyn Rice-Bowen  |   |
| Jeremy Stephen  |   |
| Dr Adrian Cashman   |  |



|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Travis Sinckler |  |
| Bertha Pilgrim  |  |

**ANNEXES**

Annex 1: Landscape/Seascape Baseline Assessment

Annex 2: Stakeholder Consultation Meeting (November 19, 2019) Summary Report