Fourth Meeting of the Scientific, Technical and
Advisory Committee (STAC) to the Protocol
Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and
Activities in the Wider Caribbean.

Panama City, Panama, 18th to 20th July 2018

PROJECT DOCUMENT FOR THE HUMAN SECURITY PROJECT "STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE IN NORTHERN CLARENDON AND WEST KINGSTON, JAMAICA"

For reasons of economy and the environment, Delegates are kindly requested to bring their copies of the Working and Information documents to the Meeting, and not to request additional copies.

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United Nations Jamaica

Standard Joint Programme Document

Country: Jamaica

Programme Title: Strengthening human resilience in Northern Clarendon & West Kingston

Joint Programme Outcome(s): Capacities of public policy and rule of law institutions and civil society organizations strengthened; Policies and programmes for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and universal access to clean and sustainable energy in place

Programme Duration: _Three Years_ Anticipated start/end dates: _1 November 2017 - 31 October 2020_ Fund Management Option(s): _Parallel Managing Modality_ Administrative Agent: _United Nations Development Programme_	Total estimated budget*: 6,455,232.32 USD Out of which: 1. Funded Budget: 6,455,232.32 USD 2. Unfunded budget: * Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs

Sources of funded budget:

Donor: Grant valued at 1,686,489.99 USD
- United Nations Trust Fund on Human Security

Co-funding and Parallel Investment: 4,768,742.33
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Environment
- Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization
- UN Women
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- Government of Jamaica

Names and signatures of (sub) national counterparts and participating UN organizations

National Coordinating Authority

Insert Name of Head of Partner

_____

Title
Ministry of Economic Growth & Job Creation
Date & Seal

Bruno Pouezat _____ *Resident Representative* *United Nations Development Programme* *Date & Seal*	Insert Name of Representative _____ *Officer-in-Charge* *Food and Agricultural Organization* *Date & Seal*
Insert Name of Representative _____ *Title* *United Nations Environment Programme* *Date & Seal*	Insert Name of Representative _____ *Title* *Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization* *Date & Seal*

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Many communities in Jamaica are vulnerable and face challenges due to multiple human insecurities. The Government of Jamaica (GOJ) is committed to addressing these human insecurities in order to promote social and economic development while protecting the natural environment as articulated in the Vision 2030 Jamaica: National Development Plan (Vision 2030). It is also recognized that the complexity and interconnectedness of the human insecurities require a multi-sectoral, multi-dimensional and multi-level approach that is prevention-oriented, people-centre and partnership driven.

In an effort to address the diverse human insecurities in a comprehensive and holistic manner, the Joint United Nations (UN) Team comprising the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment, Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO); the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) and UN Women are partnering with the GOJ to implement the three-year "***Strengthening human resilience in Northern Clarendon & West Kingston"*** Programme under the "Delivering as One" approach.

The programme which is supported by the United Trust Fund for Human Security (UN-TFHS) is aimed at enhancing resilience and human security of communities in Northern Clarendon and West Kingston in Jamaica. It will also seek to mainstream the human security approach in development strategies and support improvement in the policy and regulatory framework in water management. This will be achieved through four key objectives:

1. *Objective One: Local and community governance bodies strengthened to design and oversee interventions to address insecurities*

2. *Objective Two: Enhanced economic, food and nutrition security in selected communities*

3. *Objective Three: Improved environmental health and water security at the community, local and national levels*

4. *Objective Four: Institutional capacity for integration of Human Security Approach strengthened*

The outputs and activities contributing to achievement of the objectives will include measures to strengthen national, local and community governance systems; improve water and sanitation and natural resource management; enhance the policy and regulatory framework for water management; boost sustainable livelihoods and build resilience to climate change and natural disasters at the local and community levels. The gender dimensions of addressing human insecurities and accessing services such as water will be given attention in the programme through a comprehensive Gender Aware Beneficiary Assessment (GABA) focusing on the targeted communities.

The Programme will also facilitate the mainstreaming of the human security approach in national development strategies and the policy and planning frameworks of the UN agencies. The Joint UN programme will be delivered through the support of partnerships from both civil society and government entities, including the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation as the lead

Ministry. It is expected that the Programme will directly benefit approximately 43,400 persons at the community level and about 300,000 persons indirectly. It is aligned to the 2030 agenda and has identified vulnerable populations for which the interventions will target. This is part of the strategic focus of the UN to ensure that no one is left behind in its development efforts.

II.   SITUATION ANALYSIS

The island faces complex and interconnected development challenges impacting the full attainment of human security, especially for its most vulnerable groups, and ultimately the country's ability to implement its sustainable development goals. The impacts of climate change are particularly significant, affecting the country's highly climate-sensitive economic sectors namely tourism, agriculture, fisheries and forestry. The extent of the impact is compounded by social issues such as poverty, crime, unemployment, unsafe and informal human settlements, environmental degradation, limited water and sanitation infrastructure in some communities. The joint UN approach and the strong collaboration with national, local and community stakeholders will allow for enhanced coordination and streamlining of resources and efforts towards improving human security.

The work to be done will be achieved through 4 results pathways which are:
1. Strengthened community organizational capacity and cohesion
2. Enhanced economic, food and nutrition security
3. Policy and regulatory framework for water resources management strengthened
4. Institutional capacity for integration of human security approach strengthened

Pathway one recognizes the challenges being faced in communities in ensuring that they are safe and cohesive. In West Kingston for example, limited presence of suitable programmes to stem the issues of violence and economic insecurity, and enhance community cohesion enhances the risks of youth involvement in gangs and crime. Recommendation eight (8) from the recently concluded Commission of Enquiry (COE) into the deaths of the 74 civilians, mainly males, states that a medium to long-term programme of rehabilitation and revitalisation of the affected communities should be developed in order to integrate those communities into the Jamaican society. Such a programme must have, at its centre, the creation of mechanisms to train, educate and assist the people in generating wealth from productive activities[1]. West Kingston is also marked by high levels of crime and violence, unemployment, illiteracy and poor infrastructure. Crime has been a significant personal insecurity issue in the community impacting community cohesion, sociocultural dynamics, investment and overall development. The community and personal insecurities faced by residents have been attributed to systemic political *garrisonization* - a phenomenon whereby criminal gangs deliver to one party the votes of their community in exchange for financial benefits and more lenient treatment by security forces.

In 2015, Kingston had 723 major crimes committed, with murder, shootings and robbery making up 65% of that total. In these communities, the role of the state has been diminished, replaced by reliance on gang leaders and political representatives. Also contributing to crime in West Kingston are limited youth engagement and infrastructural issues. In some communities, derelict buildings, overgrown lots and limited street lights compound the insecurity issues by providing a haven for illegal activities for gangs. It assumed that interventions to strengthen the local

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[1] Report Western Kingston Commission of Enquiry, 2016

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governance mechanisms will result in increased participation of at risk groups and development or strengthening of initiatives to enhance social cohesion. Enhanced social cohesion will be reflected by increased social inclusion, social capital and social mobility. To this end the UN will support its local counterparts in strengthening the organizational capacity of local governance bodies to design and oversee interventions to address human insecurity and enhance social cohesion with particular focus on Youth and women's involvement.

Pathway two seeks to address issues of economic, food and nutrition security in an integrated and multi sectoral manner. In Northern Clarendon and West Kingston economic insecurity is characterized by high levels of poverty; youth and adult unemployment; job-related migration of community members; heavy reliance on agriculture which is highly dependable on rainfall (*Northern Clarendon specific*); limited access to training and personal development programmes. In Northern Clarendon an average of 40% of households is headed by an unemployed person while in West Kingston, the rate ranges from 29% to 51.8% across the four communities making up West Kingston. Consultations with community members indicated that a major challenge is limited economic and livelihood opportunities. Unemployment coupled with the effects of climate change and perennial water scarcity has significantly affected the economic productivity and social well-being of the Northern Clarendon. Unemployment particularly among youth, limited and inadequate alternative livelihoods, low skills levels and access to development programmes and low educational attainment create a challenging environment to achieve economic security. In West Kingston, high unemployment results from low skill levels, high levels of illiteracy and low educational attainment and leads to limited income within households. Some persons are engaged in various livelihood strategies to support their needs, including wholesale and retail trade, masonry and carpentry, displaying strong entrepreneurial characteristics [2]. Key stakeholders indicate that young males are in dire need of support for employment as existing programmes often do not appeal to men and are viewed as insufficient to provide the required skills to seek employment[3]. Women are also particularly vulnerable as their limited resources and ability to generate income slows their development, placing them in a situation of dependence and at risk of gender-based violence. The Joint UN interventions will feature interventions addressing the climate smart agriculture, as the agricultural sector is the mainstay of Northern Clarendon. There will also be initiatives to establish urban agriculture models in West Kingston to initiate income generation opportunities and address nutrition and food security. In both communities social enterprise and the strengthening of business small business skills to promote entrepreneurship and create a diversified economy for both communities.

Pathway three seeks to address environmental health and water insecurities at the community, local and national level. As a Caribbean small island developing state (SIDS), Jamaica is highly vulnerable to the impact of climate change as well as frequent and recurring natural hazards, such as hurricanes, droughts storms. Between 2001 and 2012, the country experienced 11 storm events resulting in loss and damage of approximately USD 1.2 billion. In addition, there were periods of flooding and severe drought, incurring considerable human and financial costs. In 2014, the prolonged drought and high temperatures led to bush fires, resulting in US$8 million in losses for over 16,000 farmers.[4] Average rainfall has been trending downwards with 1473 mm in 2014 to 1256 mm in 2015 with Clarendon and Kingston recording some of the largest percentages of decrease: 60.3 and 31.5 % respectively.[5] A projected continuing decline in overall precipitation

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[2] Report of the macro socio-economic effects of the events in Western Kingston Area, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Sub regional Headquarters for the Caribbean , 2010
[3] UNDP stakeholder interviews for Rejuvenating Communities project in West Kingston 2016
[4] Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: http://www.telesurtv.net/english/news/Drought-in-Jamaica-Could-Last-Until-Next-May-20140825-0067.html
[5] Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica, 2015

levels, together with increased variability in rainfall, suggest more frequent droughts for the country. Droughts and other natural hazards have negatively impacted the economic, environmental, water, health, food and nutrition security of the population through loss of livelihoods, loss of stable agricultural productivity and reduced yields, degradation of natural resources, increased costs for domestically produced foods and decreased access to food.

As it relates to piped water, it is estimated that 70% of Jamaica's population is supplied with water via house connections from the National Water Commission (NWC). The remaining 30% obtains water from standpipes, water trucks, wayside tanks, community catchment tanks, rainwater catchment tanks and direct access to rivers and streams. Approximately 30% of the population is served by sewerage facilities operated by the NWC. [6] Already recognized as a critical development challenge and inhibitor of economic growth, water insecurity contributes to poverty and further impacts economic, food, health and environmental security. To this end, the Joint programme will support the implementation of the National Water Sector Policy which assist the country in addressing the challenges with access to water. The programme will also lead research into the Gender dimensions of water access in Northern Clarendon which provide the country with crucial data to inform gender and rural specific sector strategies and actions. Interventions will also build the capacity at the local level for management of natural resources including the rehabilitation and building of new water catchment systems as well as piloting sanitation and recycling demonstration systems. To address the effects of climate change, the responsive capacity of communities will be strengthened through the creation of hazard maps and context specific disaster risk reduction activities, led by the local governance groups.

The fourth pathway proposes the strengthening of institutional capacity for mainstreaming the human security approach into development programming. The challenges facing communities are complex and cross-cutting impacting a wide cross section of populations at varying levels of severity. The human security approach provides a comprehensive tool to identify and address the root causes of the various insecurities in an integrated manner leading to enhanced resilience. To support this pathway, the Joint UN team will support improving capacity to implement the human security approach, targeting government, civil society and UN partners. In addition, the best practices and lessons learnt will be documented thereby supporting the mainstreaming process.

The programmes theory of change and results pathways are further described in Annex 1.

III.   **STRATEGIES, INCLUDING LESSONS LEARNED AND THE PROPOSED JOINT PROGRAMME**

a) Background/context

The joint programme is aligned to relevant local, national, regional and international frameworks. It emphasizes the strengthening of multi-sectoral partnerships across state and non-state actors using a participatory and inclusive approach to development. The One UN approach facilitates collaboration and will reduce the likelihood of duplication while augmenting and complementing existing programmes geared at improving human security.

At the level of the UN, the programme contributes to the attainment of priority areas 2 and 4 of the UN Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (MSDF). Priority area 2; *A Safe,*

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[6] NWC pg 24

Cohesive and Just Caribbean seeks to strengthen the capacity of rule of law institutions and access to justice, protection and citizen security and safety. Priority area 4 *; Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean* focuses on support to governments and communities in addressing climate change and its effects on livelihood, health and development in a comprehensive, integrated manner.

Nationally, the outcomes of the programme will advance the country's implementation of its national development plan, Vision 2030 specifically through the following outcome areas:

1. A Healthy and Stable population
2. Sustainable Management and Use of Environmental and Natural Resources
3. Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate change
4. Sustainable urban and rural development.

The joint programme will further contribute to the implementation of key policy instruments including, the Draft Water Sector Policy, Climate Change Policy Framework and Rural Water Supply Development Strategy. Aligned to Jamaica's roadmap for attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the programme will support the Government in the attainment of SDGs 1 No Poverty, 2 Zero Hunger, 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, 13 Climate Action, 15 Life on Land, 16 Peace & Justice and 17 Partnership for the Goals.

The UN Agencies will collaborate with a network of national, parish, and local stakeholders who will provide technical assistance and implementing capacity. Key partners include: Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, Water Resources Authority, Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture & Fisheries, National Irrigation Commission, Rural Agricultural Development Authority, Planning Institute of Jamaica, Ministry of Local Government and Community Development, Ministry of Health, Social Development Commission, Office of Disaster Preparedness & Emergency Management, Parish Development Committees and Benevolent Societies, Municipal Corporations and Community Based Organizations. The focus on locally and community driven implementation will promote the empowerment and active engagement of local communities in each aspect of the programme.

b) Lessons Learned

The Joint-Programme is multi-dimensional and therefore requires the incorporation of lessons learned to facilitate effective and efficient implementation. As afore-stated, this type of Programme is being done for the first time involving multiple UN agencies. Although UN agencies in Jamaica have collaborated on initiatives the depth of this partnership is departure from the norm. The first lesson is that this type of multi-faceted Programme requires the collaboration of multiple agencies in well-coordinated, strategic partnerships. Another lesson worthy of mention is that factors such as economic and financial crises, poverty, natural disasters, poor health, and social upheavals can bring in sudden insecurities. Thus, the Programme must be implemented as a part if a holistic approach to advance social well-being and should be supported by other Programmes. In this regard, parallel investments from other projects is essential.

While Jamaica has had many initiatives aimed at improving the security of the state (state security) focus must be given to addressing the wide scope of threats faced by individuals and communities. Therefore, improving human security will impact state security. Since the development of capacity is at the heart of the human security approach it is critical that existing systems in the UN and the Government of Jamaica are used where possible to improve

implementation. Building the capabilities of individuals, communities and institutions should be paramount.

The Programme will not be successful without the full participation of the stakeholders. Hence, decision-making and Programme implementation must be consultative and participatory throughout. Voice and participation is essential for mainstreaming the human security approach. In addition, achievement of the results requires political will. Inadequate political support has hampered addressing human insecurities in past initiatives. Hence, the necessary buy-in from the decision-makers must be gained. Finally, the human-centric paradigm impels the advancement of a human rights based approach. The results of the Programme hinge on improved rights for individuals so national efforts to improve human rights will be supported.

c) The proposed joint programme

A comprehensive human security analysis reveals a wide range of threats and insecurities facing communities in Jamaica. The indicators of human insecurity are reflected across the portfolios of UN Agencies, justifying the need for an integrated approach to reducing vulnerabilities. The joint programme will allow for enhanced coordination and streamlining of resources and efforts to attain common programme objectives in the target communities. Four priority areas emerge as both the most prevalent and best suited for a joint UN programme, namely:

- *Economic insecurity* – expressed in the form of poverty and unemployment, especially among youth and in particular women and low levels of rural development

- *Environmental insecurity* – seen in vulnerability to natural hazards and the need to strengthen resilience to climate change and enhance management of natural resources such as water and land

- *Personal insecurity* – expressed in the forms of political and community insecurity because of the high levels of crime in West Kingston

- *Health insecurity* – due to limited infrastructure for and access to basic services such as water and sanitation

Based on the priority areas, interventions to reduce poverty and to stimulate economic growth will be effective if they explicitly include measures to improve people's health and livelihood systems as well as to build climate resilience. For communities to be truly resilient they must be organized, be able to manage their natural resources, be knowledgeable and have access the requisite infrastructure and systems to support their development[7]. The current programme therefore advances a multi-sectoral human security approach that can address multiple and interrelated insecurities and builds on synergies to maximize efficiency and sustainability. The programme will address the issues of water security through interventions that will enhance capacities in rainwater harvesting techniques, disaster risk reduction and sustainable agriculture. Investment in capacity building of the community to make them more organized and strengthen their response to natural and man-made hazards will enhance their resilience to climate change. This will be bolstered by the application of social entrepreneurship and youth engagement

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[7] IFRC Resilience (INSERT CORRRECT CITATION)

strategies whereby beneficiaries will be provided with relevant skills to seek or create employment while strengthening their communities.

A Gender Aware Beneficiary Assessment (GABA) will be also be undertaken to provide valuable data on the gender dimensions of the procedural and operational limitations that beneficiaries experience in accessing potable water. Gender was further built-in the design of interventions to ensure that there is meaningful inclusion of women and men, particularly in the areas where community governance bodies will be strengthened. It becomes paramount that women are represented and their voice and participation be encouraged and documented in a systematic manner. A human-rights based approach has also been applied to the programme, placing the focus on beneficiaries as active players in their development, evidenced by the bottom up, participatory approach taken towards the development and proposed implementation of the programme interventions.

The programme will be delivered collaboratively in a non-siloed, multi-sectoral manner with the collective efforts and expertise of both Government, CSO and UN utilized to achieve the planned programme results. The UN agencies will directly implement their specific components through appropriate local responsible parties at the national and local levels.

d) Sustainability of results

The programme is designed using a protection (top down) and empowerment (bottom up) approach to promote sustainability of programme results. By combining good governance mechanisms, strengthening of institutions and enhanced capacity at the local programme interventions should be sustained. Additionally, the objectives of the programme are aligned to priorities at the national and local levels and will therefore complement and strengthen existing efforts to improve the social and economic well-being of beneficiaries. The pivotal role that municipal corporations will play in the implementation and monitoring of the programme provides an opportunity for mainstreaming the human security approach in Local Sustainable Development Plans (LSDPs) already underway. Mainstreaming of the human security approach across UN agencies and incorporation in the UN-MSDF and the Country Implementation Plan (CIP) will also serve to strengthen and engrain sustainability. Jamaica is also in the process of mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in national and local plans and programmes and this is an entry point for integrating the human security approach and lessons gleaned from the programme in advancing Agenda 2030, thereby ensuring sustainability.

IV. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The goal of the programme is to contribute to enhanced resilience and human security of communities in Northern Clarendon and West Kingston in Jamaica. This will be achieved through four key objectives:

- Objective 1: Strengthening of community organizational capacity and cohesion
- Objective 2: Enhancing economic, food and nutrition security and
- Objective 3: Improved environmental health and water security at the community, local and national levels.
- Objective 4: Institutional capacity for integration of Human Security Approach strengthened

Objective One will seek to strengthen local governance bodies to design and implement community development plans allowing the community to be more organized in its prevention and response to human security issues. Objective one is at the core of the work to be done, the assumption is that once capacity is built across the sectors at both local and national level, the results will be sustained.

Objective two addresses some of the root causes of poverty and limited community development. These efforts will create a more climate resilient and productive agriculture sector, address instability of food access in local communities, and begin to create a more diversified local economy that can provide alternative employment opportunities through business development grants and establishment of feasible social enterprise ventures, particularly for those left out of the formal economy such as youth, women and persons with disabilities. The programme will also seek to infuse social enterprise models combine with enhancement of business management skills to act as a catalyst for economic and social development at the community level, particularly among youth.

Objective three addresses health and natural resource management. These efforts will help safeguard communities against preventable illnesses such as waterborne and sanitation-related diseases and ensure efficient and sustainable use of natural resources. Given the system-wide approach of the programme, interventions at the policy level is paramount. As such, support will be provided to strengthen the policy and regulatory framework for water resource management, specifically elaborating a monitoring framework for the proposed Water Sector Policy and development of associated legislation. The programme will also seek to enhance skills in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction to support the communities in preparing for climate-related events and disasters. In order to inform policy and decision-making on improving access to water services, a Gender Aware Beneficiary Assessment (GABA) will be undertaken. This is aimed at providing data and information on the gender dimensions of the procedural and operational limitations that beneficiaries experience in accessing the services of the National Water Commission (NWC), the main water service provider in Jamaica. Effective approaches and good practices currently employed in the service delivery systems of the NWC will also be highlighted in the analysis.

Objective 4 seeks to mainstream the human security approach into development strategies. There will be a focus on integration of this approach at both National and Subnational which will include the development of a case study and guidelines based on the results and lessons of the intervention for applying a human security approach to address the multidimensional issues facing the communities. With other complementary initiatives being implemented, the Joint Team will place emphasis on evaluating the approach and the specific strategies to inform other efforts and plans for replication. The identified human insecurities and proposed approaches to addressing them are in line with the specific focus areas, target groups and interventions of the UNTFHS.

The programme is aligned to the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework Multi-Country and will contribute to the attainment of Outcome 3.1 Capacities of public policy and rule of law institutions and civil society organizations strengthened; and Outcome 4.1 Policies and programmes for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and universal access to clean and sustainable energy in place.The detailed results framework is reflected in Annex 2.

V.   MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS

As part of the UNTFHS programme, a Programme Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to provide oversight, comprising representatives of key stakeholders. These include national and/or local government offices, implementing UN organizations and non-UN implementing partners. The communities of West Kingston & Northern Clarendon will also be represented on the PSC. Specifically, the PSC will be responsible for making management decisions for the programme, when guidance is required by the Project Manager, review and appraise the annual work plan, quarterly plans and any related revisions, and monitor the progress of the programme through review of progress reports and conduct annual project reviews. In addition, the PSC will play a critical role in project evaluations by promoting quality assurance in the evaluation process and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. The PSC is expected to hold scheduled meetings quarterly as well as at designated decision-making points during programme implementation period, or as necessary when required.

The Ministry of Economic Growth & Job Creation (MEGJC) is the lead government entity through which the programme will be anchored. It will also house the Project Management Unit (PMU) which leads the management and implementation of the UNTFHS programme. The MEGJC will provide oversight to the implementation of the programme and contribute expertise and technical assistance for the achievement of the programme objectives. The Ministry will also support the programme in aligning its implementation to national priorities to ensure coherence and sustainability of programme outcomes.
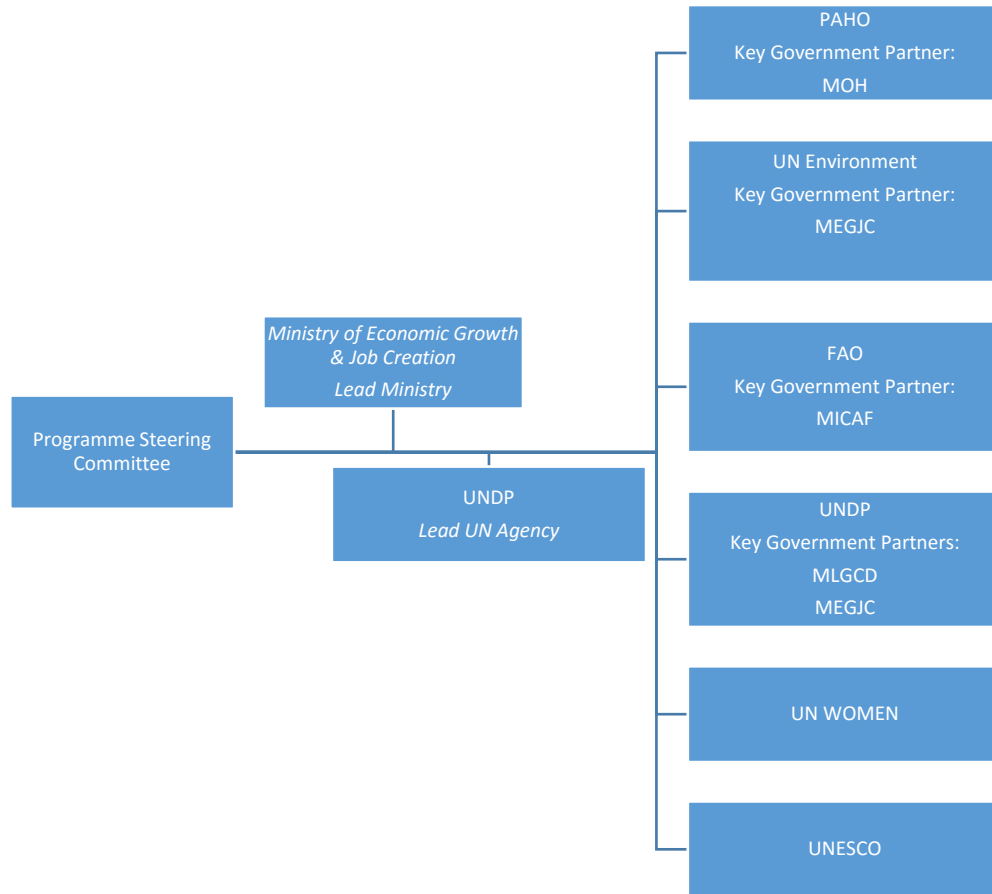
The lead UN organization for the UNTFHS programme is UNDP. UNDP will have the responsibility for preparing a common work-plan for the programme, aggregated budget and consolidated report for submission to the Trust Fund and the PSC. This will be done through the establishment of a project management unit who will provide support to coordinating, planning and reporting for the Joint Programme.

The UN agencies which include UNDP, FAO, UN Environment, PAHO/WHO and UN Women will lead the implementation of specific components of the programme. The agencies have their own technical and administrative capacity to assume the responsibility for mobilizing and applying effectively the required inputs in order to reach the expected outputs. The agencies will assume overall management responsibility and accountability for their specific components of the programme and must follow all policies and procedures established for its own operations. UN agencies will be also responsible for (i) providing project assurance services (ii) the recruitment of project staff where applicable: (iii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by Project Steering Committee; (iv) appointment of independent financial auditors; and (iv) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with organization and donor procedures.

UN agencies will identify responsible partners to support the implementation of specific activities for the programme. The responsible partners will act on behalf of the UN agencies on the basis of a written agreement or contract to purchase goods or provide services using the project budget. They may manage the use of these goods and services to carry out project activities and produce outputs. All Responsible Parties are directly accountable to the respective UN Agencies in accordance with the terms of their agreement or contract.

The Programme Management Unit under the supervision of the Lead UN Agency and the Lead Ministry is expected to deliver on the outputs and day-to-day management and coordination of the programme. The PMU will consist of three full time staff members, a Project Manager, Finance & Administrative Officer and Project Officer. The PMU will report via a matrix reporting structure to the UNDP and the MEGJC. They will work closely which the UN Agencies to provide support to the implementation of the Programme. The Finance Officer and Programme Manager will be housed at the MEGJC while the Project Officer will stay at UNDP. A Programme Manager will be appointed to provide day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager will also have responsibility for the management of the project budget, in close consultation with the Programme Steering Committee including for components implemented by partners and consultants/sub-contractors. The Programme Manager will report to the PSC and under its guidance will ensure that the project planning, review, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and coordination among the various partners is effective and timely. The Finance & Administrative Officer and Programme Officer will provide support to the Programme Manager through project administration, management and technical support as required.

The programme management arrangements are summarized in the diagram below.

	PAHO Key Government Partner: MOH
	UN Environment Key Government Partner: MEGJC
Ministry of Economic Growth & Job Creation *Lead Ministry*	FAO Key Government Partner: MICAF
Programme Steering Committee — UNDP *Lead UN Agency*	UNDP Key Government Partners: MLGCD MEGJC
	UN WOMEN
	UNESCO

Key

MICAF – Ministry of Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries

RADA- Rural Agricultural Development Authority

SDC- Social Development Commission

MLGCD –Ministry of Local Government and Community Development

MEGJC – Ministry of Economic Growth & Job Creation

NEPA- National Environment & Planning Agency

MOH – Ministry of Health

VI.   FUND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The parallel fund management modality will be employed for the implementation of Joint programme as per United Nations Trust Fund on Human Security Guidelines. This modality is best suited for interventions where participating UN organizations are aimed at common results, but with different national, sub-national and/or international partners. Under this option, each organization manages its own funds as per agreed organizational procedures and financial agreements or letter of agreement with donor.

The joint programme document will consist of a common work plan agreed by all participating UN organizations, an aggregated/consolidated budget showing the inputs from the various parties involved[8]. UNDP is the Lead Agency for the programme, and through the Project Management Unit, will support in the creation of the consolidated budget and common work-plan for the programme.

It is expected that each agency will account for the income received to fund its programme component in accordance with its financial regulations and rules and as documented in the funding agreement with the donor. Each UN organization will be responsible for auditing its own contribution to the programme as part of its existing regulations and rules. Audit opinions of the individual UN organizations should be accepted by the other UN organizations. Adverse Audit finding shall be shared with the donor.

Cash transfer modalities with implementing partners will be agreed to prior to programme implementation, taking into consideration and capacity of the implementing partners, and can be adjusted in its course in accordance with applicable policies, processes and procedures of the participating UN organization. For the funds and programmes, the provisions required under the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) as detailed in their CPAPs or in other agreements covering cash transfers will apply.

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[8] UN Trust Fund for Human Security Guidelines

VII. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

a) Monitoring
Table 1: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework

Annex 3 - Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF						
Expected Result (Output 1.1): Capacity of local and community governance bodies to design and oversee interventions to address human insecurities strengthened						
Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Data collection method**	**Frequency of data collection**	**Responsibility**	**Means of Verification**
1.1.1 Number of trained community members that hold leadership positions in community governance organizations [disaggregated by sex; age; community]	0	15	Interviews, document review	Annually	UNDP	Meeting minutes; training registers; Community governance organization reports
1.1.2 Number of communities with completed community audits	0	4	Document review, stakeholder consultations	Annually	UNDP	Project reports; community audit reports
Expected Result (Output 1.2): Youth participation in decision-making and community development enhanced						
Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Data collection method**	**Frequency of data collection**	**Responsibility**	**Means of Verification**
1.2.1 Number of youth groups established / strengthened in project communities	12 youth groups in project communities	At least one youth group established/strengthened in each project community	Interviews, document review	Annually	UNDP	Meeting minutes; Community governance organization reports
1.2.2 Number of youth who complete Youth Development workshops	0	190 youth (Leadership workshop- 30; Youth Camps - 160)	Document review, stakeholder consultations	Quarterly	UNDP	Project reports; Training registers

Expected Result (Output 2.1): Extent to which households benefit from communal demonstration plots/urban farms						
Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Data collection method**	**Frequency of data collection**	**Responsibility**	**Means of Verification**
2.1.1 Number of rainwater harvesting systems developed on demonstration plots	1 rainwater harvesting system operational on demonstration plot in project community	10 rainwater harvesting systems on demonstration plots	Interviews, document review; direct observation	Semi-annually	FAO, GOJ, UNDP	Community reports; project reports
2.1.2 Number of farmers trained in sustainable farming and climate change adaptation practices	0	200 farmers (Sustainable farming – 100; Climate adaptation – 100)	Document review	Semi-annually	FAO, GOJ, UNDP	Project reports; training log
2.1.3 Number of communal plots/urban farms established in West Kingston	0	10 communal plots	Document review; Interviews; Direct observation	Annually	FAO, GOJ, UNDP	Project reports

Expected Result (Output 2.2): Localization of Social enterprise opportunities related to human security expanded						
Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Data collection method**	**Frequency of data collection**	**Responsibility**	**Means of Verification**
2.2.1 Number of grants disbursed to support establishment of social enterprises	12 youth groups in project communities	At least one youth group established/strengthened in each project community	Interviews, document review	Annually	UNDP	Meeting minutes; training registers; Community governance organization reports
2.2.2 Number of community groups trained in social enterprises	0	190 youth (Leadership workshop- 30; Youth Camps - 160)	Document review, stakeholder consultations	Annually	UNDP	Project reports; community audit reports
2.2.3 Number of grants disbursed to existing small businesses	0	3 grants	Document review, stakeholder consultations	Annually	UNDP	Project reports; disbursement reports

Expected Result (Output 3.1): Policy and regulatory framework for water resources management strengthened						
Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Data collection method**	**Frequency of data collection**	**Responsibility**	**Means of Verification**
3.1.1 Extent to which a monitoring framework to support the National Water Sector Policy is formulated	Not initiated	Monitoring framework formulated	Document review	Annually	UNDP	Monitoring framework

Expected Result (Output 3.2): Community and household capacities to access and manage safe water enhanced						
Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Data collection method**	**Frequency of data collection**	**Responsibility**	**Means of Verification**
3.2.1 Number of community members trained in integrated water resource management	Training planned for 1 group in a project community	430 persons (Water management - 400; Water treatment - 30)	Interviews, document review	Semi-annually	UN Environment	Community reports; project reports
3.2.2 Extent to which communal water harvesting demonstration systems developed for community and household use	Not initiated	Water harvesting systems operational in demonstration communities	Direct observation; Document review	Semi-annually	UN Environment	Project reports; construction reports; Observation
3.2.3 Extent to which water treatment demonstration systems developed	Not initiated	Water treatment demonstration system operational	Direct observation; Document review	Semi-annually	UN Environment	Project reports
3.2.4 Extent to which water sanitation systems developed	Not initiated	Water sanitation system operational	Direct observation; Document review	Semi-annually	PAHO	Project reposrts
3.2.5 Number of community members trained in Reuse/recycling demonstration systems	2 project communities have participated in training in recycling initiatives	35 persons trained in reuse/recyling systems	Document review; Observation		UN Environment	Project / construction records

Expected Result (Output 3.2): Community and household capacities to access and manage safe water enhanced						
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Data collection method	Frequency of data collection	Responsibility	Means of Verification
3.3.1 Number of community members trained to develop disaster plans [disaggregated by community]	1 rainwater harvesting system operational on demonstration plot in project community	10 rainwater harvesting systems on demonstration plots	Interviews, document review; direct observation	Semi-annually	UNDP	Community reports; project reports
3.3.2 Extent to which Vulnerability assessments and hazard mapping completed	0	200 farmers (Sustainable farming – 100; Climate adaptation – 100)	Document review	Semi-annually	UNDP	Project reports; training log
3.3.3 Extent to which Community climate change and disaster reduction plans aligned with Parish plans	0	10 communal plots	Document review; Interviews; Direct observation	Annually		Project reports
3.2.4 Extent to which water sanitation systems developed						
3.2.5 Number of community members trained in Reuse/recycling demonstration systems						

Expected Result (Output 4.1): Human security approach mainstreamed into development strategies						
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Data collection method	Frequency of data collection	Responsibility	Means of Verification
4.1.1 Extent to which Communication strategy on Human Security developed	Not initiated	Completed	Document review; interview	Annually	UNDP	Communication strategy
4.1.2 Extent to which the UN Country Implementation Plan includes activities related to human security	Minimally included	Moderately included	Document review	Semi-annually	UNDP	Country Implementation Plan
4.1.3 Frequency of views, posts on social media communication on human security	Not initiated	Weekly interactions	Analysis of online data	Monthly	UNDP	Social media analytics

b) Annual/Regular Reviews

The programme review processes are documented in the table 2 below:

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the results framework will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management unit.	UNDP, FAO, GOJ, PAHO, UN Environment, Project Partners
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management unit and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	UNDP, FAO, GOJ, PAHO, UN Environment, Project Partners
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	UNDP, FAO, GOJ, PAHO, UN Environment, Project Partners
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed agreed upon quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	UNDP, FAO, GOJ, PAHO, UN Environment, Project Partners
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	UNDP, FAO, GOJ, PAHO, UN Environment, Project Partners

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners
Project Report	A consolidated progress report will be presented to the Project Steering Committee and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Quarterly, and at the end of the project (final report)	Any concerns related to expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	Project Management Unit and lead UN agency (UNDP)
Project Review (Project Steering Committee Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	At least twice per year	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	UNDP, FAO, GOJ, PAHO, UN Environment, Project Partners

c) Evaluation

The project steering committee (PSC) will play an integral role in monitoring implementation and evaluating intervention impacts through a number of instruments that will include: 1) the presentation and monitoring of an Annual Work Plan; 2) the implementation of annual reviews; 3) the commissioning of an independent mid-term evaluation at 18 months; and 4) a final evaluation and impact assessment within the six months of the end of the programme. To integrate HSIA elements, the Joint Team will identify and include sustainable development and human security impact indicators to monitor along with outputs and outcomes. All indicators will be disaggregated to monitor differential impacts or outcomes for vulnerable groups, including women, youth and persons with disabilities. A Knowledge, Attitude and Perceptions (KAP) assessment will be included pre- and post-intervention to capture community perceptions and understanding of human security as well as their attitudes and perceptions towards proposed programme activities and their sustainability. Table 3 below shows the costed evaluation work plan:

Evaluation title	Type	Time	Budget in US$
Mid-term evaluation	Internal or external	June 2019	13,000
Final evaluation	External	June 2021	24,000
Project Audits/Spot Checks /Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT Assessment)	Internal	October 2017 June 2018 June 2019	8,519.77
Project Steering Committee Meetings	Internal	Quarterly	1000

d) Reporting

As per guidance by the donor, UN Trust fund for Human Security, all implementing organizations are required to submit narrative and financial reports (annually and a final report) on the manner in which the funds are spent and the progress made in accomplishing the results of the programme. The narrative report should cover all activities implemented in the programme, including those funded by the UNTFHS and those funded by other funding sources. The narrative report should also present the overall strategic impact of the programme in advancing the human security approach. Additional UN Agency may be required in accordance with their specific programming policies and procedures.

VIII.   LEGAL CONTEXT OR BASIS OF RELATIONSHIP

Legal Context Standard Clauses

See Annex 4 – FAO General Legal Provisions

See Annex 5 – UNDP Legal Context Document

See Annex 6 – UN Environment Legal Context Document

See Annex 7 – PAHO/WHO Legal Context

The Implementing Partners/Executing Agency agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to this Joint Programme are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participating UN organizations do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via hthttp://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all subcontracts or sub-agreements entered into under this programme document.

IX.   WORK PLANS AND BUDGETS

The work-plan and budget are detailed in Annex 8 of the document.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

General Legal Provisions applicable to FAO when participating in pass-through UN Joint Programmes and Multi-Partner Trust Funds

(FAO Annex to the UN Joint Programme Project Document)

1.   These legal provisions set out the basic conditions under which FAO – in respect of the collaborative spirit of this UN joint programme or multi-partner trust fund (hereinafter referred to as the Project) - will assist the Government in the implementation of the Project. The achievement of the objectives set by the Project shall be the joint responsibility of the Government, FAO and participating UN agencies (where applicable).

FAO OBLIGATIONS

2.   FAO will be responsible for the provision, with due diligence and efficiency, of assistance as provided in the Project Document. FAO and the Government will consult closely with respect to all aspects of the Project.

3.   Assistance under the Project will be made available to the Government, or to such entity as provided in the Project, and will be furnished and received (i) in accordance with relevant decisions of the Governing Bodies of FAO, and with its constitutional and budgetary provisions; and (ii) subject to the receipt by FAO of the necessary contribution from the Resource Partner and the Administrative Agent. FAO will disburse the funds received from the Resource Partner through the Administrative Agent in accordance with its regulations, rules and policies. All financial accounts and statements will be expressed in United States Dollars and will be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules and directives of FAO.

4.   FAO's responsibilities regarding financial management and execution of the Project will be as stipulated in the Project Document. FAO may, in consultation with the Government and the other UN agencies (where applicable), implement project components through partners identified in accordance with FAO procedures. Such partners will have primary responsibility for delivering specific project outputs and activities to the Project in accordance with the partner's rules and regulations, and subject to monitoring and oversight, including audit, by FAO.

5.   Assistance under the Project provided directly by FAO, including technical assistance services and/or oversight and monitoring services, will be carried out in accordance with FAO regulations, rules and policies, including on recruitment, travel, salaries, and emoluments of national and international personnel recruited by FAO, procurement of services, supplies and equipment, and subcontracting. The candidacies of senior international technical staff for recruitment by FAO will be submitted to the Government for clearance following FAO procedures.

6.   Equipment procured by FAO will remain the property of FAO for the duration of the Project. The Government will provide safe custody of such equipment, which is entrusted to it prior to the end of the Project. The ultimate destination of equipment procured under this Project will be decided by FAO in consultation with the Government and the Resource Partner.

GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS

7.   With a view to the rapid and efficient execution of the Project, the Government shall grant to FAO, its staff, and all other persons performing services on behalf of FAO, the necessary facilities including:

   i)   the prompt issuance, free of charge, of any visas or permits required;

   ii)   any permits necessary for the importation and, where appropriate, the subsequent exportation, of equipment, materials and supplies required for use in connection with the Project and exemption from the payment of all customs duties or other levies or charges relating to such importation or exportation;

   iii)   exemption from the payment of any sales or other tax on local purchases of equipment, materials and supplies for use in connection with the project;

   iv)   any permits necessary for the importation of property belonging to and intended for the personal use of FAO staff or of other persons performing services on behalf of FAO, and for the subsequent exportation of such property; and

   v)   prompt customs clearance of the equipment, materials, supplies and property referred to in subparagraphs (ii) and (iv).

8.   The Government will apply to FAO, its property, funds and assets, its officials and all the persons performing services on its behalf in connection with the Project: (i) the provisions of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies; and (ii) the United Nations currency exchange rate. The persons performing services on behalf of FAO will include any organization, firm or other entity, which FAO may designate to take part in the execution of the Project.

9.   The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against FAO, its personnel or other persons performing services on its behalf, in connection with the Project, and will hold them harmless in respect to any claim or liability arising in connection with the Project, except when it is agreed by the Government and FAO that such claims arise from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of such persons.

10.   The Government will be responsible for the recruitment, salaries, emoluments and social security measures of its own national staff assigned to the project. The Government will also provide, as and when required for the Project, the facilities and supplies indicated in the Project Document. The Government will grant FAO staff, the Resource Partner and the Administrative Agent and persons acting on their behalf, access to the project offices and sites and to any material or documentation relating to the Project, and will provide any relevant information to such staff or persons.

REPORTING AND EVALUATION

11.   FAO will report to the Government (and to the Resource Partner) as scheduled in the Project Document.

12.   The Government will agree to the dissemination by FAO of information such as project descriptions and objectives and results, for the purpose of informing or educating the public. Patent rights, copyright, and any other intellectual property rights over any material or discoveries resulting from FAO assistance under this Project will belong to FAO. FAO hereby grants to the Government a non-exclusive royalty-free license to use, publish, translate and distribute, privately or publicly, any such material or discoveries within the country for non-commercial purposes. In the presence of multiple UN implementing agencies, patent rights, copyright, and any other intellectual property rights, including the granting of any license thereof, will be jointly agreed among them in writing. In accordance with requirements of some donors of UN joint programmes or multi-partner trust funds, FAO reserves the right to place information and reports in the public domain.

13.   The Project will be subject to independent evaluation according to the arrangements agreed between the Government, FAO and the other UN agencies (where applicable). The evaluation report will be publicly accessible, in accordance with the applicable policies, along with the Management Response. FAO is authorized to prepare a brief summary of the report for the purpose of broad dissemination of its main findings, issues, lessons and recommendations as well as to make judicious use of the report as an input to evaluation synthesis studies.

FINAL PROVISIONS

14.   Any dispute or controversy arising out of or in connection with the Project or these legal provisions will be amicably settled through consultations, or through such other means as agreed between the Government and FAO.

15.   Nothing in or related to any provision in these legal provisions or document or activity of the Project shall be deemed: (i) a waiver of the privileges and immunities of FAO; (ii) the acceptance by FAO

of the applicability of the laws of any country to FAO; and (iii) the acceptance by FAO of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising from assistance activities under the Project.

16.   These legal provisions may be amended or terminated by mutual written consent. Termination will take effect sixty days after receipt by either party of written notice from the other party. In the event of termination, the obligations assumed by the parties under these legal provisions will survive its termination to the extent necessary to permit the orderly conclusion of activities, and the withdrawal of personnel, funds and property of FAO.

17.   These legal provisions will enter into force upon signature by the duly authorized representatives of the Government and FAO.

ANNEX 5 UNDP LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date).

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency.

The executing agency shall:

   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

If the country has not signed the SBAA, the following standard text is quoted:

The project document shall be the instrument envisaged in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto.

Consistent with the above Supplemental Provisions, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency.

The executing agency shall:

   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.