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***United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy For All (2014-2024)***

***“Island Energy For Island Life”***

Fourth session of the Assembly of SIDS DOCK

ECOSOC Chamber

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29 September 2018

**SIDS DOCK Blue Guardians Green Climate Fund (GCF) Proposal - Partnering for Development of Climate-Resilient Blue Economies and Protecting the Oceans**

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| Project/Programme Title: | **Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Blue Guardians:** *Partnering for Development of Climate-Resilient Blue Economies and Protecting the Oceans* |
| Country/Region: | Regions: Caribbean, Pacific, Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean (AIMS)  Countries: Mauritius, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Tonga, Tuvalu |
| Accredited Entity: | United Nations Environnent Programme (UN Environnent) |
| National Designated Authority: | **Mauritius** Ministry of Finance and Economic Development; **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning; **Samoa** Ministry of Finance; **Seychelles** Sustainable Development Strategy Inter-Sectoral Steering Committee; **Tonga** Ministry For Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change And Communications, **Tuvalu** Ministry of Public Utilities |

Please submit the completed form to [fundingproposal@gcfund.org](mailto:fundingproposal@gcfund.org)[[1]](#footnote-1)

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| **A. Project / Programme Information** | |
| A.1. Project / programme title | **Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Blue Guardians:** *Partnering for Development of Climate-Resilient Blue Economies and Protecting the Ocean* |
| A.2. Project or programme | Programme |
| A.3. Country (ies) / region | Caribbean, Pacific, Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean SIDS: Mauritius, , St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Tonga, Tuvalu |
| A.4. National designated authority(ies) | **Mauritius**: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development  **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning  **Samoa**: Ministry of Finance  **Seychelles**: Seychelles Sustainable Development Strategy Inter-sectoral Steering Committee  **Tonga:** For Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change And Communications  **Tuvalu** Ministry of Public Utilities |
| A.5. Accredited entity | United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) |
| A.6. Executing entity / beneficiary | Executing Entity: SIDS DOCK and GRID-Arendal  Beneficiary: Mauritius, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Tonga, Tuvalu |
| A.7. Access modality | Direct  International |
| A.8. Project size category (total investment, million USD) | Micro (≤10)  Small (10<x≤50)  Medium (50<x≤250)  Large (>250) |
| A.9. Mitigation / adaptation focus | Mitigation  Adaptation  Cross-cutting |
| A.10. Public or private | PPP |
| A.11. Results areas  *(mark all that apply)* | *Which of the following targeted results areas does the proposed project/programme address?* |
| Reduced emissions from:  Energy access and power generation  (E.g. on-grid, micro-grid or off-grid solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)  Low emission transport  (E.g. high-speed rail, rapid bus system, etc.)  Buildings, cities, industries and appliances  (E.g. new and retrofitted energy-efficient buildings, energy-efficient equipment for companies and supply chain management, etc.)  Forestry and land use  (E.g. forest conservation and management, agroforestry, agricultural irrigation, water treatment and management, etc.) |
| Increased resilience of:  Most vulnerable people and communities  (E.g. mitigation of operational risk associated with climate change – diversification of supply sources and supply chain management, relocation of manufacturing facilities and warehouses, etc.)  Health and well-being, and food and water security  (E.g. climate-resilient crops, efficient irrigation systems, fresh water etc.)  Infrastructure and built environment  (E.g. sea walls, resilient road networks, etc.)  Ecosystems and ecosystem services  (E.g. ecosystem conservation and management, ecotourism, etc.) |
| A.12. Project / programme life span | ……5……… years |
| A.13. Estimated implementation start and end date | Start: ………2017………………...  End: ………2021…………………. |

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| **B. Project/Programme Details** | |
| The Fund requires the following preliminary information in order to promptly assess the eligibility of project/programme investment. These requirements may vary depending on the nature of the project/programme. | |
| B.1. Project / programme description (including objectives) | An uncertain future lies ahead for the populations of small island states. The people of SIDS will be among the first and most adversely affected by climate change and sea level rise, as they are the most dependent on environmental services for their livelihoods. Some are faced with utter destruction and loss of multiple lives and livelihoods, others with the growing likelihood of large displaced populations due to global temperature increases beyond 1.5 degrees Celsius – the threshold for survival in many SIDS. The cruel irony of this situation is that SIDS emit the lowest amounts of greenhouse gases – much less than one percent of global emissions. SIDS are also where coastal communities face the highest degree of vulnerability to the impacts of changing climate and capacity to address this most limited.  For many generations, the millions of people living on small island states have tried to be responsible stewards of their environment, due to their high dependency on environmental services for survival and economic development. SIDS have acted as custodians of almost 25 percent of the world’s oceans, a responsibility SIDS take very seriously. Natural resources play major roles in SIDS economies and livelihoods. The evolution of the global maritime and tourism industries - accounting for between 45 and 80 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in most SIDS today - are based on the oceans. As emissions increase, it changes the global climate triggering rises in sea levels, changes in rainfall causing famine and floods, bleaching of corals, shoreline erosion, and reduced fisheries, threatening hundreds of millions with food insecurity, making SIDS survival uncertain.  While relatively small in landmass, SIDS govern over and serve as the “Blue Guardians” of their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs), vast ocean territories extending up to 200 nautical miles from their coastlines. As such, oceans and coasts play a disproportionately large role in the lives and livelihoods of island populations. Managing, monitoring and protecting these vast oceanic territories and ecosystems, however, especially from the increasing threats related to climate change, have proven financially and technically challenging for SIDS. The impacts of climate change exacerbate the existing socio-economic and environmental vulnerabilities in these countries. International assistance and partnerships are urgently required to overcome the financial, technical capacity and institutional barriers that currently exist (see Section D for more detailed information).  There is an urgent need to develop effective climate change adaptation and mitigation programs that will support resilient ecosystems and foster climate-resilient sustainable development. Understanding the effects of climate change and associated impacts is critical for climate adaptation and resilience of SIDS. These include sea level rise, storm surges, saline intrusion into water systems, habitat and biodiversity loss, coral bleaching and ocean acidification. Such impacts can effect food security for SIDS through the disruption of agriculture and reduction in fish catch.  Building national capacity that allows vulnerable communities to implement nature-based[[2]](#footnote-2) climate mitigation and adaptation activities that derive sustainable benefits from coastal and marine ecosystems can help SIDS to effectively address and manage the impacts of changing climate on coastal communities and the development of blue-green economies. Enhanced adaptation capacity of vulnerable communities supported by access to technical information and data infrastructure capacity building, will allow SIDS to adapt and build resilience to climate change and sustainably manage their interconnected ‘*Ridge-to-Reef’* terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems which are the fundamental requirement of a blue-green economy and ocean protection.  Financing the development of the SIDS “blue economy” is a major challenge for SIDS leaders who must be creative in managing their “drowning countries.” This “blue economy” reaffirms the oceans’ ecosystems services and its role in all aspects of the economy. “Growth” in a majority of SIDS is represented by resource-seeking Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - most notably tourism, due to the natural resources (sun, sea and sand, and some eco-tourism) and relatively low-skilled labour, inflation, and debt-fuelled consumer spending. With climate change and sea level rise posing one of the greatest threats to the tourism sector, SIDS need to focus efforts on attracting FDI in adaptation. A recent study shows that if no action is taken to reduce the impacts of climate change in Caribbean SIDS, the average economic cost to the region will be 14 percent (14%) of its GDP, increasing to 39 percent (39%) by 2050, 45 percent (45%) by 2075, and 63 percent (63%) by 2100[[3]](#footnote-3). Climate change is projected to have a devastating impact on coastal environments and freshwater resources in SIDS, substantially impairing the tourism sector’s ability to generate foreign exchange.  Currently, in more than 15 SIDS, more than 50 percent (50%) of foreign exchange earnings are used for debt servicing, energy and food imports. SIDS progress is determined by how much is consumed and how much is produced – increased consumption means increased progress. However, while economic and political forces are fixated on growing GDP, in reality, beneath the statistics, SIDS are facing massive social, economic and environmental challenges and are still reeling from the recent floods, food, fuel and financial crises. The impacts have been so great that SIDS collectively have progressed (or even regressed) less than most other groupings in meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in terms of economic growth and poverty reduction, and in terms of debt sustainability, and must now transition to meeting the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).  Unlike Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and certain other groups of countries, SIDS that are not LDCs do not qualify for debt relief assistance and are increasingly considered ineligible for development aid, despite a large number of SIDS recording high debt. External debt levels have exceeded sustainability standards in many SIDS. During the past 10-12 years, there has been no clear trend toward reducing external debt levels. On the contrary, in 2015, 12 out of 21 SIDS for which data are available showed external debt stocks that exceeded 50 percent (50%) of their GNI[[4]](#footnote-4). Fourteen (14) SIDS registered public debt-to -GDP ratios in excess of 60 percent (60%) (the broadly accepted threshold for sustainable levels of public debt). Eight SIDS, mostly in the Caribbean, registered debt-to-GDP levels of more than 100 percent (100%): Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, and the Seychelles[[5]](#footnote-5). Several more are approaching the 100 percent (100%) mark (the Maldives, for example). Debt levels in SIDS also increased markedly in the recent food-fuel-financial crises[[6]](#footnote-6).  The **objective** of the Blue Guardians Program (the “Program”) is to work with SIDS across three overarching activity areas to directly increase climate resilience and achieve Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in the countries:   1. Developing national climate resilience institutional infrastructure 2. Building national and community climate resilience 3. Establishing SIDS climate resilience knowledge exchange   These activities will be provided through six (6) Blue Guardians Climate Resilience Centers located on SIDS member nations: **Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu** (Pacific); **St. Vincent and the Grenadines** (Caribbean); and **Mauritius and Seychelles** (AIMS). They will be supported through regional services provided by the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC/5Cs) and the Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) will be the Accredited Entity - with SIDS DOCK and GRID-Arendal serving as Executing Entities for the Green Climate Fund Program. Blue Guardians technical resource partners include: Clinton Climate Initiative, DigitalGlobe, Esri, Geographic Planning Collaborative, Google Ocean, QLIK and The Nature Conservancy - who are collectively contributing USD $3 million in co-financing for the USD $50 million, SIDS Blue Guardians GCF program. The Blue Guardians GCF Program will serve as a replicable model for all SIDS worldwide.  The SIDS Blue Guardians Program integrates the mandates from the S.A.M.O.A. Pathway’s call for a “broad alliance of people, governments, civil society and the private sector all working together to achieve the future we want for present and future generations;” the UN Oceans Conference call for “Partnering for the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development)”, as well as the UNFCCC Paris Agreement which cites “Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience…” as a priority for strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change.  One of the Blue Guardians Program’s key focal areas is assisting six SIDS develop and achieve ambitious NDCs to the UNFCCC. Without the GCF support, meeting the Paris Agreement could be impossible for these nations. According to the United Nations, Mauritius ranks 128 in a global list of Gross domestic product (GDP), Seychelles ranks 180[[7]](#footnote-7), with the rest of the Blue Guardians partner countries following. Tuvalu has an estimated GDP of USD 38 million and is the lowest ranking nation on the planet in terms of GDP. It is also a Least Developed Country.  The Blue Guardians Program is designed to build on and complement existing or planned climate adaptation and mitigation programs within each SIDS country and regionally, including through SIDS DOCK, the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, SPREP, and the SIDS DOCK Island Women Open Network (IWON). The Program will also leverage existing efforts by regional and national mapping and statistical organizations to provide accurate, timely, authoritative information to support decision and policy-making. Supported work for each of the six SIDS countries will be designed as a replicable model that can be adapted for other SIDS throughout the Caribbean, Pacific and AIMS ocean regions.  The Blue Guardians Program will be carried out in three Phases with eleven key steps:   * Phase I: Program Design and Launch (18 months)   Step 1. Identification of national entity responsible for climate resilience  Step 2. Partners critical to operational success of national entity identified and engaged  Step 3. Capacity of the national entity assessed and enhanced  Step 4. Capacity of national entity partners assessed and enhanced  Step 5. Coastal vulnerabilities identified  Step 6. Programme design and partnership framework developed  Step 7. Design of programme launch and publicity campaign   * Phase II: Program Implementation (30 months)   Step 8. Implementation of the Blue Guardians Community Grant Fund  Step 9. Implementation community pilot projects, institutional and community capacity building, and the establishment of the knowledge exchange   * Phase III: Scaling-up of Pilot Activities and expansion of programme to other SIDS (12+ months)   Step 10. Programme evaluation  Step 11. Assessment of long-term sustainability and global replication    *Figure 1. Key steps of Blue Guardians Program development.*    **BLUE GUARDIANS PROGRAM ACTIVITIES**  **Program Activity 1 - Developing national climate resilience institutional infrastructure**  **Sub-Activity 1.1 - National Blue Guardians Climate Resilience Centres**  At program implementation, each participating country will identify an existing agency that will act as a National Climate Resilience Centre for the Blue Guardians program. These Centres will serve as the focal point for Blue Guardians activities occurring within the country, with the responsibility for coordinating activities with appropriate partner agencies, providing technical assistance to on-the-ground pilot projects, and coordinating data and information management services.  Terms of Reference for the National Climate Resilience Centres include:   * 1.1.1 Specialized Technical Assistance - With support from the Blue Guardians Technical Partners, the Centreswill coordinate with SIDS DOCK and other existing regional centers to provide specialized technical assistance, training, and capacity building for SIDS government ministries of finance, environment, energy, tourism, disaster preparedness and response. This includes expertise in information technology, socio-economic and environmental assessment and data management, and legal services. * 1.1.2 Data Innovation Hubs - The Centres will serve as SIDS data hubs in order to coordinate cross-governmental spatial data infrastructure and manage satellite and remote sensing data. * 1.1.3 Technical Assistance for Pilot Activities - The Centres will oversee on-the-ground pilot projects to help build climate resilience, including coordinating with appropriate agencies and experts. * 1.1.4 Community Education - The Centres will coordinate education and capacity building activities on climate resilience for local communities. This will include producing a multimedia *Blue Guardians* Communication Network (BGCN) that will enable greater sharing of lessons learned, sucdess stories and project information among SIDS and with the international community and the GCF. * 1.1.5 Gender Equality - In its planning, implementation, and execution the Centres will incorporate a visible gender-sensitive approach in all its activities, including in design, planning, leadership, and capacity building activities.   **Sub-Activity 1.2 - Capacity needs assessment of the National Climate Resilience Centres**  To support the building of climate resilient economies, a capacity needs assessment of the National Climate Resilience Centres must be undertaken. The assessments will help determine existing capacity in terms of skills and technology, and identify the new or strengthening needs.  **Sub-Activity 1.3 - Identification of National Climate Resilience Centre Partners**  The National Climate Resilience Centres are supported by other institutions and agencies that provide data and information related to climate resilience. These include institutions and agencies responsible for national meteorological services, water resources, fisheries, transport, agricultural research and development, and others.  **Sub-Activity 1.4 - Capacity needs assessment of National Climate Resilience Centre Partners**  To support the National Climate Resilience Centres, capacity needs assessments will be undertaken of the Centres’ partners to determine their requirements with respect to supporting climate-resilient economies and, in particular, building coastal zone resilience. These partner organizations include various scientific, and techninal arms of the national governments as shown in Figure 2.  In the case of weather forecasting and disaster management, for example, it is anticipated that the strengthened institutional capacity would provide the capacity for improved weather forecasting such as weather condition and forecasting information as online GIS layers for use with other information. The packaging of weather information from various sources for use with other information provided through the Blue Guardians Communication Network will be helpful for many applications and distributed online and shared through social media. This information can be used for farmer and fishery bulletins, community flood warning and other emergency bulletins, hazard and vulnerability mapping for input to planning and policy making processes, site suitability analysis for tourism development and other applications.  **Sub-Activity 1.5 - Institutional capacity building for National Climate Resilience Centres and their Partners**  To help design, plan and implement effective climate change adaptation and mitigation programs, SIDS have identified an urgent need for technical information and data infrastructure capacity building, as well as for the demonstration of technologies and nature-based solutions to address vulnerability of coastal communities to the impacts of changing climate.  The capacity building provided by the Blue Guardians Program will provide SIDS with both a cross-government spatial data infrastructure (SDI) platform as well as specialized software tools, methods, technical support and capacity building for addressing climate-smart planning and climate adaptation and mitigation project preparation. Capacity building activities include access to, and capacity training in state-of-the-art Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and satellite remote sensing data and information. These capacity building and technical resources are required by SIDS to understand the effects of climate change and sustainably manage their interconnected ‘*Ridge-to-Reef’* terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems.  The Blue Guardians public-private partnership model brings the resources from leading private sector technical partners directly in support of building capacity and financial resources for SIDS.    The Blue Guardians Partnership incorporates the principles and practices of SDI focused on the specific methods, data and tools needed to address climate-smart development as identified by SIDS in their NDCs and National Adaptation Plans (where applicable).  The capacity building dimension of the Partnership will look to build on, strengthen and support alignment with existing national and regional SDI and equivalent information and sharing initiatives that already exist, thus avoiding redundancy and leveraging existing data, computing infrastructure, human and institutional capacities and programs, where available.  The program will link national SDI systems to a cloud-based global hub, thus providing a framework for sharing knowledge and resources, and supporting backup infrastructure in the case of emergencies. With the addition of appropriate technological tools, SIDS will be able to cost-effectively plan, design, de-risk and implement climate adaptation and mitigation targets identified as priorities with their NDCs.  While focused on building national institutional capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation priorities under the Paris Agreement, the Blue Guardians Partnership will also build community capacity through implementation of pilot projects supported by the national institutions and linked into foundational technology and data capacity across SIDS that can be extended to support other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in line with the 2030 Agenda.    *Figure 2. the relationship between the National Climate Resilience Centers and related national authorities.*  **Program Activity 2 - Building National and Community Climate Resilience**  **Sub-activity 2.1 - Coastal Vulnerability Assessment and Gap Analysis**  All Non-Annex I countries provide National Communications to the UNFCCC on activities undertaken to implement the Convention which includes assessments of coastal vulnerability. The National Climate Resilience Centres will undertake reviews of these assessments to determine the gaps in these analyses and how they can be addressed through the Blue Guardians program.  2.1.1 -Assessing the Adaptation and Mitigation Landscape- An assessment of the coastal and marine adaptation and mitigation landscape for each participating SIDS is a critical first step in the planning, capacity building and implementation of pilot project activities, and will include the following activities:   * Assessing the coastal vulnerabilities if each SIDS and the development of options for meeting national adaptation and mitigation goals. * Assessing the major anthropogenic stressors affecting coastal and marine ecosystem resiliency and developing strategies or action plans to address the priority stressors. * Identifying coastal and marine ecosystems at greatest risk from the impacts of climate change (e.g., coral reefs) and identifying interventions for enhancing ecosystem resilience.   **Sub-activity 2.2 - Coastal and Marine Climate Resilience Pilot Projects (planning and implementation)**  The Coastal and Marine Climate Resilience Pilot Projects activity is an enhanced marine and coastal “ridge-to-reef” approach focused on climate adaptation and mitigation by protecting the benefits these healthy ecosystems can naturally provide. It is expected that each participating SIDS will develop and implement climate resilience projects with specific climate adaptation and mitigation goals. Implementing these projects will require capacity enhancement for the effective use of data and technology to support a sustainable and integrated nature-based approach. The pilot projects are intended to address the ongoing causes of degradation of SIDS natural ecosystems caused by climate change impacts. The goals of these activities are to restore the ‘ridge to reef’ ecosystems to a significantly higher yet sustainable production capacity while also building greater climate resilience of the multiple ecosystem service benefits that SIDS depend on. Such benefits make significant contribution to the transition to the Blue Economy. The projects are designed to support multiple levels of SIDS targets towards their NDCs under the Paris Agreement.  Each of the six SIDS will implement coastal and marine climate resilience pilot projects, which will be designed in collaboration with local partners at each of the Blue Guardians Climate Resilience Centres with appropriate technical assistance, as needed, and based on the natural setting of each SIDS. Each country will be able to seek co-financing from the Blue Guardians Community Grant Fund. Each of the six countries will be eligible for US$ 250,000 per year, to implement pilot projects. It is anticipated that a significant portion of these funds available will go to support scale up of successful pilots that the communities have confidence in.  The activities at the national level outlined below will be incorporated into NDC reporting:  2.2.1 -Achieving Climate Resilience - On-the-ground pilot projects in coastal and marine adaptation and mitigation would follow target development and capacity enhancement. This would include activities such as the following examples:   * The conservation and/or reforestation of mangrove forests or other blue carbon ecosystems to meet targets in mitigation and buffer against wave-induced erosion and to filter water from excess nutrients and pollutants in the coastal zone, supporting fisheries and marine-based tourism (this option is described further in Example 1 below). * The restoration of coral reefs using a combination of policy and proven scientific techniques and encouraging research outcomes, ranging from removal of pollutants, to low current insitu stimulation of coral growth to restore healthy near shore reefs, which would help buffer against wave induced erosion, and support fisheries and coral reef related tourism (this option is described further in Example 2 below). Policy actions based on the local situation would include focus on issues surrounding enforcement of protected areas and governance (e.g., for overfishing, destructive practices or unsustainable infrastructure), supporting human and material resources for coral reef management, and spatial planning. * With strong community involvement, establishing strategic MPAs and improving management of other stressors (habitat degradation, pollution, over-fishing) to mitigate the impacts of climate change. * Supporting healthy coasts through eco-friendly wastewater treatment, through the development and implementation of an eco-friendly sanitation system with reduced nutrient discharge to the coastal environment. * Ocean thermal energy conversion, through the undertaking of comprehensive feasibility assessments for SIDS Ocean Thermal Energy enterprises and the development of financial investment plans leveraging private funds (this option is described further in Example 3 below). * Identification of coastal and marine carbon reservoirs for each SIDS, including for national reporting to the UNFCCC. It is expected that all Blue Guardians SIDS will be able to fulfil some of the commitments under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.   **Examples of Blue Guardians Climate Resilience Pilot Projects**  The specific activities that the Program will support will be determined through a country and technical expert-led consultation process. The following are a few examples of potential on-the-ground projects:  **1. Restoring Mangrove Forests to Build Coastal Community Resilience**  Mangrove forests are among the most carbon rich ecosystems on the planet, storing and sequestering up to ten times more carbon than terrestrial forests. They also support many other ecosystem services invaluable for island life, including the protection of shorelines from storms and providing nursery habitat for recreational and commercial fisheries.  The goal of this pilot project option is to restore mangrove forests through a community-based approach with maximum climate and community benefits. This activity will include capacity building in community-led mangrove restoration techniques and the valuation of blue carbon and other ecosystem services, with satellite information systems supporting the appropriate planning in the restoration locations, all leading to enhanced national reporting to the UNFCCC for SIDS.  **2. Protecting Coastlines and Enhancing Fisheries through Coral Reef Restoration**  Coral reefs have experienced significant declines over the past several decade, threatening the well-being of islands worldwide. Coral decline has been driven by direct anthropogenic impact, disease and other stressors, including climate change related bleaching events. The decline and loss of reefs is a major threat to the development of a sustainable blue-green economy and protecting the ocean in SIDS coastlines. High nutrient runoff from land based sources ranging from sewage plants, breweries, distilleries, and agro-industry are negatively impacting coastal environment quality and productivity of fisheries and growth of near shore reefs. Scientists have long been concerned that climate change will make extreme ocean temperatures more common, resulting in more coral bleaching. The health of coral reefs is critically tied to island resilience, as they protect shorelines by reducing wave energy by 97 percent (97%), and support local fisheries and tourism-based economies, and are critical to a sustainable blue-green economy in SIDS.  The restoration of coral reefs is necessary for strengthening the resilience of coastal communities. It is anticipated that a number of pilot projects will focus on coral reefs restoration. The goal of this pilot project option is to develop and implement a number of pilot coral reef nursery and restoration projects in coastal communities, which can support the protection of shorelines and the provisioning of the many other invaluable coral reef ecosystem services. This activity will include the establishment of nurseries of corals and the restoration of reefs supported by capacity building in coral science and reef restoration techniques and state of the art data and information planning.  **3. Ocean Thermal Energy Feasibility**  Ocean energy, both kinetic energy (tidal, wave and current) and thermal energy, represent the largest source of available renewable energy for SIDS, worldwide. Ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC), which is based on converting incoming solar radiation into electricity, is continuously available in almost all ocean locations between the tropics, and therefore represents an unlimited source of baseload electricity for the blue-green economy. In this system, the tropical ocean acts as a giant solar energy collector for the estimated 25,000 to 35,000 barrels of oil equivalent that contacts the surface of the ocean.  The overall objectives of this pilot are to build on work already undertaken by the SIDS regional institutions, SIDS DOCK and its OTEC partners, to provide a methodology to capture and quantify the various potential co-benefits OTEC can provide for SIDS. This will provide valuable and credible information to validate earlier pre-feasibility studies, to undertake comprehensive feasibility assessment for SIDS Ocean Thermal Energy enterprises in one pilot country, designed to be replicable on other SIDS, and to develop a financial investment plan leveraging private funds.  **Sub-activity 2.3 - Capacity Building for Coastal Communities**  2.3.1 -Enhancing Adaptation and Mitigation Capacity- Once pilot projects have been identified for this sub-activity and needs assessed, the National Climate Resilience Centres and the affiliated institutions would provide the necessary capacity building for the communities as well as technical support for implementation. This would include activities such as:   * The further development of capacity in the restoration of coastal habitats with maximal adaptation and mitigation benefits, including marine spatial planning, suitable and effective reforestation/restoration techniques, and what kinds of pilot projects to undertake. * Training in and the establishment of nurseries of thermally tolerant corals, in partnership with local marine research institutions, which could act as natural banks for the restoration of corals following extreme climate events. * Training in the development of community-based blue carbon projects, including in establishing agreements between coastal communities and forestry management authorities regarding the potential financial flow of revenue from carbon offsetting, which will support local coastal management and restoration activities with community co-benefit. * Training in the assessment and monitoring of national blue carbon stocks (e.g., measurements of mangrove carbon, seagrass carbon, etc.), to monitor the results of the pilot projects and other related coastal management activities, meet national goals in climate change and input into NDC reporting. * Improving understanding of oceanic carbon function related to the management of marine vertebrates and other marine life within SIDS exclusive economic zones (EEZs) and its potential impacts on climate change.   **Program Activity 3 - Establishing SIDS Climate Resilience Knowledge Network**  The National Blue Guardians Climate Resilience Centres are designed to collaborate in the development and sharing of data standards, software applications, methods, experience and lessons-learned for climate-smart planning and development among SIDS in the Caribbean, Pacific and AIMS regions. This network will include access to cloud-based computing resources, thus supporting a flexible, highly cost-effective, replicable and resilient computing infrastructure and technical resources that will allow each Center to take advantage of national, regional and global facilities, technical resources and experience when needed.  At a regional level, six National Blue Guardians Climate Resilience Centres will coordinate with existing regional climate facilities, facilitated by the SIDS DOCK IT platform, as follows:  Pacific Climate Resilience Centres - In the Pacific region, SIDS DOCK and the National Blue Guardians Climate Resilience Centres will coordinate with the new Pacific Climate Change Centre (PCCC) located at the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) in Samoa, the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE) in Tonga, among other regional bodies.  Caribbean Climate Resilience Centres - In the Caribbean region, SIDS DOCK and the National Blue Guardians Climate Resilience Centres will coordinate with the newly-established Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE) in Barbados, the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (5C’s) in Belize.  AIMS Climate Resilience Centres - For the AIMS region, SIDS DOCK and the National Blue Guardians Climate Resilience Centres will coordinate with the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) in Mauritius and the Blue Economy Research Institute at the University of Seychelles and the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) SIDS Unit in Cabo Verde. The National Blue Guardians Climate Resilience Centres for Mauritius and Seychelles will likewise be considered to co-locate with these existing institutions to further increase their capacities.  **Sub-activity 3.1 – SIDS-SIDS Resilience Learning and Cooperation Community**  This activity will facilitate information access and sharing for SIDS, the creation of an information repository and the building of a SIDS network connecting people who want to offer expertise and knowledge exchange. This will include the hosting of international and regional workshops, IT enabled sharing of experience between SIDS, production of multimedia communications materials and distribution through social media networks. An example of a product of this activity follows:  3.1.1 -Data Sharing through Cloud-Based Computing - The National Blue Guardians Climate Resilience Centers will serve as the data innovation hubs for each of the six countries, and the appropriate data will be shared through the SIDS DOCK cloud-based computing infrastructure. The establishment of cloud-based computing technology supported by the Blue Guardians Program will provide multiple opportunities for SIDS-SIDS experience sharing and cross-training.  This knowledge sharing role and service provision will facilitate collaborative learning through peer-level expertise and information resource exchange between SIDS governments, NGOs, and local, national, and regional private and public organizations via the Blue Guardians Communications Network - a multimedia web-based platform developed and maintained by the SIDS DOCK. The lessons learnt and the successful interventions from the Blue Guardians Program will also be shared with the other SIDS DOCK members as well as a greater number of small islands, with the aim to foster global replication and upscaling, and growth of the global community.  **Sub-activity 3.2 - Project Pipeline Development and Financing**  The pilot activities implemented will provide the basis for the development of a pipeline of projects that are uniquely focused on building climate resilience for coastal communities and by extension the new national blue-green economy.  The Blue Guardians Program will provide a comprehensive repository of information and data that can be used to more effectively plan, prioritize and manage investments in the proposed climate adaptation and mitigation actions, including debt-for-nature swaps, “blue” and “green” bonds, carbon market offset projects, eco-tourism and other programs and projects in an integrated, efficient and defensible manner. Utilization of this service as a vital component for development of project investment decision making and attracting diversified investment sources is critical to the longer-term financial viability and sustainability of the program.  This Sub-Activity will build or strengthen SIDS capabilities through providing the tools to effectively plan, assess, design and implement development investment projects in a manner that is more integrated and aligned across all sectors, to maximize investment synergy and to achieve measurable results with the NDCs of each SIDS. It will also provide the geospatial platform that can be used for recording and tracking project locations and characteristics through all stages of development and for the historical record.  **Sub-activity 3.3 - Renewable Energy**  The SDI information and data infrastructurethat will be developed under Program Activity #2 will be used to identify and quantify potential sources of renewable energy, assess the energy needs of communities and facilities, and support project design and feasibility assessment. This capacity will help countries decisions makers do relative comparison between energy projects, as to the degree of impacts on climate resilience buildings. Government could then decide how much weight it wishes to allocate to co-benefits when deciding between project options. Currently, energy project decisions are made based predominately on least cost of energy, which fails to capture and value co-benefits. Sub-activity 3.3 will build and strengthen the countries’ capabilities in the following areas:   * 3.3.1 Renewable Energy Resource Inventory and Assessment - Program data and tools can be used to help determine the optimal location, quality and quantity of various energy resources, ranging from solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, waste, ocean thermal energy, tide and wave energy. The results of these analyses can be used to determine the full range of available potential energy sources and the requisite technology as the basis for the development of a national, diversified renewable energy plan, or a single project to meet a particular need. * 3.3.2 Demand Assessment - The Blue Guardians Program will provide the data and tools to enhance understanding of the location, extent and magnitude of current and potential future energy demand nationally in each SIDS, inclusive of residential, commercial, agricultural and industrial uses. * 3.3.3 Energy System Planning and Design - Planning national energy strategy that, as a matter of policy, incorporates a heavy emphasis on building climate resilience will be dependent upon the outputs of the two previous assessments.   **Sub-Activity 3.4 - Green Infrastructure Planning**  The SDI information and data infrastructurethat will be developed under Program Activity #2 will be used to identify and quantify the infrastructure required to make coastal communities more climate resilient, provide qualified and defensible projects for investment, support infrastructure construction management, operations, maintenance, monitoring and evaluation. Sub-activity 3.4 will build or strengthen national capabilities in the following areas: Green Infrastructure Planning and Design - The Program will provide the data and tools that can be used to support the development of “green infrastructure”, emphasizing the utilization and enhancement of natural systems to manage storm runoff, surface water quality management, groundwater infiltration, sanitary sewer water treatment, erosion and sediment management, slope stabilization and other applications.  Gender-Sensitive Approach in Infrastructure Planning and Design - Recognizing the importance of gender equality in terms of access to climate-resilient infrastructure, the Blue Guardians program with guidance from its member organization, the SIDS DOCK Island Women Open Network (IWON), will adopt a gender-sensitive approach in order to build resilience to climate change equally for men and women. Incorporating a gender-sensitive approach in infrastructure planning and design will create accountability for gender and climate change results. Commitment to gender equality is necessary in Infrastructure Design and Planning as it will reduce the gender gap of social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities exacerbated by climate change, as well as foster participation of women in this area by entering the labour force and helping them become entrepreneurs/creating new businesses.    **Sub-activity 3.5 - Disaster Contingency Planning and Management**  This Sub-Activity will help to further strengthen SIDS capabilities through the provision of information and tools needed to support climate-related hazard and vulnerability assessment, contingency planning, early warning, disaster response and recovery logistics support and ultimately the planning and design of disaster resistant communities and infrastructure. This sub-activity also integrates the Blue Guardians cross-cutting gender-sensitive approach with the following:   * 3.5.1 - Hazard analysis - Enhancing capacity to determine where natural hazards are likely to occur. * 3.5.2 - Vulnerability assessment - The location and characteristics of a hazard can be overlaid to other resources at risk such as people, buildings, infrastructure, facilities, and anything else that may be damaged from a given hazard. This capability will provide a more comprehensive assessment of the hazards and vulnerabilities of communities. * 3.5.3 - Contingency planning - Once the hazards and vulnerabilities have been identified, then various pre-planned scenarios for how to respond to them most effectively can be devised. The capacity developed by the Program will make it possible for the generation and testing of scenarios for communities. * 3.5.4 - Response support - Enhanced capacity to support the mobilization of contingency plans for an effective response effort during an event. Such support could be connected to regional and global centres ensuring strategic redundancy of critical data that be used in case local systems are compromised or otherwise rendered inaccessible by any emergency situation. * 3.5.5 - Recovery support - Enhanced capacity to provide important information to assist in carrying out recovery efforts following a major disaster. * 3.5.6 - Disaster resistant community planning and design - The best way to avoid catastrophic impacts of major disasters is to plan communities and landscapes to avoid problem areas and build sustainability and resilience into planning and development processes across all sectors. The national information management capacity developed will improve planning and design of community disaster prevention.   **Sub-activity 3.6 Upscaling and Replication**  SIDS DOCK is uniquely positioned to work with SIDS Leaders to mainstreaming the findings of the pilots, and identifying opportunities for further technology deployment and upscaling. The SIDS DOCK IT platform provides institutional infrastructure for long-term knowledge sharing at an institutional level which catalyses the impact of this Program beyond its scope creating a paradigm shift from destructive utilization of ecosystems to sustainable management. The results from the pilot projects are expected to contribute to the creation of a significantly enhanced enabling environment within the SIDS community in the six participating countries, and through the Network to the larger SIDS community. The national capacity built through the Program and the technologies and methodologies that were deployed in the pilot projects, and new practices learned can now be transferred and imbedded in other communities, making for replications, expanding and going to scale, nationally, and guiding other SIDS, globally. |
| eB.2. Background information on project/programme sponsor | Describe project/programme sponsor’s operating experience in the host country or other developing countries.  The Blue Guardians program sponsors are SIDS DOCK and GRID-Arendal, working closely with UN Environment.  **SIDS DOCK**, <http://sidsdock.org/>  SIDS DOCK is the first global intergovernmental member organisation of islands launched two years ago, which has transitioned to a UN-recognized international platform with all the rights and privileges for addressing climate change, resilience, and energy security in SIDS, that comprise more than one-fifth of the total membership of the UN, and who have responsibility for more than 20 percent (20%) of the world’s ocean. SIDS DOCK functions as a mechanism: (a) So members can access investment financing from the global markets and from entities such as pension funds, etc., and social responsible investment funds wanting to support sustainable energy development; (b) For coordinating the development of technical capacity, sharing of technical expertise and the provision of technical support; (c) To assist SIDS transition to a sustainable energy sector through the acquisition and transfer of sustainable energy technologies and by increasing energy efficiency and conservation and development of renewable energy; (d) For participating in the global carbon market and to conduct advocacy and develop cooperative agreements with parties who wish to assist with financial resources. SIDS DOCK has already spearheaded the mobilization of more than USD $30 million from development partners to support renewable energy and capacity building activities in more than 20 island nations. The six countries selected for this project are all SIDS DOCK Member States and all are part of the governance structure.  **GRID-Arendal**, [www.grida.no](http://www.grida.no)  GRID-Arendal was established in 1989 to support environmentally sustainable development by working with UN Environment and other partners. GRID-Arendal has extensive experience in developing and managing large-scale, multi-stakeholder projects in developing countries and SIDS, including through the UN Shelf Programme and its Blue Carbon Programme.  Currently under its Blue Carbon Programme, GRID-Arendal manages the GEF Blue Forests Project, which is presently the world’s largest blue carbon initiative, with sites in Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Thailand, United States of America, and United Arab Emirates. This project is focused on harnessing the values associated with coastal carbon and related ecosystem services to achieve climate resilient and sustainable communities. For example, the GEF project also includes a site in Kenya, the Mikoko Pamoja project, which is the world’s first working community-based mangrove carbon finance project where payments for mangrove carbon are being used by the local community for reforestation and management of mangrove forests and for community benefit activities. The GEF Blue Forests Project will also provide experience and tools for greater global application (such as in the Blue Guardians project).  GRID-Arendal developed and managed the Abu Dhabi Blue Carbon Demonstration Project, which “provided decision-makers with a stronger understanding of the carbon sequestration potential in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi,” according to the NDC submission by the UAE. This project was expanded to cover the entire country and the UAE is currently assessing its blue carbon reservoir for reporting to the UNFCCC.  Additionally, GRID-Arendal coordinated the UN Environment Continental Shelf Programme, which was established to assist developing States and SIDS to complete the activities required to delineate the outer limits of their continental shelf. In addition to in addition to providing support in identifying, collecting or analyzing existing data, technical support was directly offered to assistance related to enhance capacity for the submission process and in the identifying and accessing potential sources of funding to support the work process. The Continental Shelf Programme actively engaged with over 60 States worldwide.  **United Nations Environnent Programme** [**http://web.unep.org/**](http://web.unep.org/)  [This section to be updated by UN Environment]  The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. UN Environment’s work encompasses:   * Assessing global, regional and national environmental conditions and trends * Developing international and national environmental instruments * Strengthening institutions for the wise management of the environment   UN Environment’s priority areas include climate change, disasters and conflicts, resource efficiency, and ecosystem management.  Describe financial status and how the project/programme sponsor will support the project/programme in terms of equity, management, operations, production and marketing.  The Co-sponsors of the activity have recruited a number of partners from the private sector and also partners from Philanthropic organizations who have already committed in excess of USD $2.3 million. Significant in-kind contributions will be forthcoming from the participating countries which will defer implementation costs. The Co-Sponsors also intend to mobilize additional resources from philanthropic sources linked to interest in energy technologies, SDI, or issues of gender and energy, Information Infrastructure development, and public education and awareness. |
| B.3. Market overview | Describe the market for the product(s) or services including the historical data and forecasts.  Provide the key competitors with market shares and customer base (if applicable).  The capacity that the Blue Guardians Program is seeking to provide and services it will be able to deliver is not a competitive market environment for SIDS. It is therefore a function of government to provide the institutional capacity.  Provide pricing structures, price controls, subsidies available and government involvement (if any).  This will be determined on a country by country basis and will be described in detail in the Project Document |
| B.4. Regulation, taxation and insurance | Provide details of government licenses, or permits required for implementing and operating the project/programme, the issuing authority, and the date of issue or expected date of issue.  The focus of the Blue Guardians Program is on capacity building and demonstration of the capacities in pilot projects that build resilience in coastal communities and protect the environment, correspondingly, very limited import of hardware are anticipated. The national government coordinating agency will be responsible for managing all documentation with the government necessary for efficient implementation.  Describe applicable taxes and foreign exchange regulations.  Provide details on insurance policies related to project/programme. |
| B.5. Implementation arrangements | Describe construction and supervision methodology with key contractual agreements.  The support provided by the PPP will provide the resources to undertake the necessary planning to provide the required information in this section  Describe operational arrangements with key contractual agreements following the completion of construction.  Provide a timetable showing major scheduled achievements and completion for each of the major components of the project/programme. |

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| **C. Financing / Cost Information** | | | | | | |
| C.1. Description of financial elements of the project / programme | | Please provide:   * a breakdown of cost estimates analysed according to major cost categories. * a financial model that includes projection covering the period from financial closing through final maturity of the proposed GCF financing with detailed assumptions and rationale; * a description of how the choice of financial instrument(s) will overcome barriers and achieve project objectives, and leverage public and/or private finance. | | | | |
| C.2. Project financing information |  | **Financial Instrument** | **Amount** | **Currency** | **Tenor** | **Pricing** |
| **Total project financing**  **(a) = (b) + (c)** |  | ………………… | Options |  |  |
| (b) Requested GCF amount | (i) Senior Loans  (ii) Subordinated Loans  (iii) Equity  (iv) Guarantees  (v) Reimbursable grants \*  (vi) Grants \* | …………………  …………………  …………………  …………………  …………………  ………………… | Options  Options  Options  Options  Options  Options | ( ) years | ( ) %  ( ) %  ( ) %  IRR |
| *\* Please provide detailed economic and financial justification in the case of grants.* | | |  |  |
| **Total Requested**  **(i+ii+iii+iv+v+vi)** | ………………… | Options |  |  |
| (c) Co-financing | **Financial Instrument** | **Amount** | **Currency** | **Name of Institution** | **Seniority** |
| Options  Options  Options  Options | …………………  …………………  …………………  ………………… | Options  Options  Options  Options | …………………  …………………  …………………  ………………… | Options  Options  Options  Options |
| Lead financing institution: ……………………… | | | | |
| (d) Covenants |  | | | | |
| (e) Conditions precedent to disbursement |  | | | | |

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| **D. Expected Performance against Investment Criteria** | |
| Please explain the potential of the Project/Programme to achieve the Fund’s six investment criteria as listed below. | |
| D.1. Climate impact potential  *[Potential to achieve the GCF's objectives and results]* | Specify the climate mitigation and/or adaptation impact. Provide specific values for the below indicators and any other relevant indicators and values, including those from the Fund’s [Performance Measurement Frameworks](http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/Operations/5.3_Initial_PMF.pdf).   * Total tonnes of CO2 eq to be avoided or reduced per annum * Expected total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries and number of beneficiaries relative to total population (e.g. total lives to be saved from disruption due to climate-related disasters) |
| D.2. Paradigm shift potential  *[Potential to catalyze impact beyond a one-off project or programme investment]* | Provide the estimates and details of the below and specify other relevant factors.   * Potential for scaling-up and replication (e.g. multiples of initial impact size) * Potential for knowledge and learning * Contribution to the creation of an enabling environment * Contribution to the regulatory framework and policies |
| D.3. Sustainable development potential  *[Potential to provide wider development co-benefits]* | Provide the estimates of economic, social and environmental co-benefits. Examples include the following:   * Economic co-benefits * Total number of jobs created * Amount of foreign currency savings * Amount of government’s budget deficits reduced * Social co-benefits * Improved access to education * Improved regulation or cultural preservation * Improved health and safety * Environmental co-benefits * Improved air quality * Improved soil quality * Improved biodiversity * Gender-sensitive development impact * Proportion of men and women in jobs created |
| D.4. Needs of recipient  *[Vulnerability to climate change and financing needs of the recipients]* | Describe the scale and intensity of vulnerability of the country and beneficiary groups and elaborate how the project/programme addresses the issues. Examples of the issues include the following:   * Level of exposure to climate risks for beneficiary country and groups * Does the country have a fiscal or balance of payment gap that prevents from addressing the needs? * Does the local capital market lack depth or history? * Needs for strengthening institutions and implementation capacity |
| D.5. Country ownership  *[Beneficiary country ownership of project or programme and capacity to implement the proposed activities]* | Provide details of the below and specify other relevant factors.   * Coherence and alignment with the country’s national climate strategy and priorities in mitigation or adaptation * Brief description of executing entities (e.g. local developers, partners and service providers) along with the roles they will play * Stakeholder engagement process and feedback received from civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders |
| D.6. Effectiveness and efficiency  *[Economic and financial soundness and effectiveness of the proposed activities]* | Provide details of the below and specify other relevant factors (i.e. debt service coverage ratio), if available.   * Estimated cost per t CO2 eq (total investment cost/expected lifetime emission reductions) * Co-financing ratio (total amount of the Fund’s investment as percentage of project) * Economic and financial rate of return * With the Fund’s support * Without the Fund’s support |

Preparation of the required information is to be developed as an output of the PPP grant

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| **E. Brief Rationale for GCF Involvement and Exit Strategy** |
| *Please specify why the GCF contribution is critical for the project/programme.* |
| *Please explain how the project/programme sustainability will be ensured in the long run, after the project/programme is implemented with support from the GCF and other sources.* |

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| **F. Risk Analysis** |
| *Please describe the financial and operational risks and discuss mitigating measures.*  Please briefly specify the substantial environmental and social risks that the project/programme may face and the proposed risk mitigating measures. |

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| **G. Multi-Stakeholder Engagement** |
| *Please specify the plan for multi-stakeholder engagement, and what has been done so far in this regard.* |

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| **H. Status of Project/Programme** |
| Project preparation has not advanced to this stage   1. A pre-feasibility study is expected to be completed at this stage. Please provide the report in section J. 2. Please indicate whether a feasibility study and/or environmental and social impact assessment has been conducted for the proposed project/programme: Yes  No   (*If ‘Yes’, please provide them in section J*.)   1. Will the proposed project/programme be developed as an extension of a previous project (e.g. subsequent phase), or based on a previous project/programme (e.g. scale up or replication)? Yes  No   (*If yes, please provide an evaluation report of the previous project in section J, if available.*) |

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| **I. Remarks** |
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| J. Supporting Documents for Concept Note |
| Map indicating the location of the project/programme  Financial Model  Pre-feasibility Study  Feasibility Study (if applicable)  Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (if applicable)  Evaluation Report (if applicable) |
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**Supporting Document 1: Financial Model**

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|  |  | **National Nodes** | | | | | |  |
| **ACTIVITY AREA** | **Executing Entities (SIDS DOCK and GRID-Arendal)** | **Samoa** | **Tonga** | **Tuvalu** | **St Vincent & Grenadines** | **Mauritius** | **Seychelles** | *Activity Sub-Totals* |
| Consortium Coordination and Common Activities | $420,000 | $110,000 | $110,000 | $110,000 | $110,000 | $110,000 | $110,000 | ***$1,080,000*** |
| Situation Assessment & Program Design | $470,000 | $300,000 | $300,000 | $300,000 | $300,000 | $300,000 | $300,000 | ***$2,270,000*** |
| Program Activity #1 - Developing national climate resilience institutional infrastructure | $650,000 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 | ***$6,650,000*** |
| Program Activity #2 - Building National and Community Climate Resilience | $2,000,000 | $3,000,000 | $3,000,000 | $3,000,000 | $3,000,000 | $3,000,000 | $3,000,000 | ***$20,000,000*** |
| Community Grant Fund  Program Activity #3 - Establishing SIDS climate resilience knowledge Network  *Consortium Participant Subtotals* | --  $1,000,000  *$4,540,000* | $1,000,000  $1,500,000  *$6,910,000* | $1,000,000  $1,500,000  *$6,910,000* | $1,000,000  $1,500,000  *$6,910,000* | $1,000,000  $1,500,000  *$6,910,000* | $1,000,000  $1,500,000  *$6,910,000* | $1,000,000  $1,500,000  *$6,910,000* | ***$6,000,000***  ***$10,000,000***  ***$46,000,000*** |
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| **BUDGET ALLOCATION BY YEAR** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | *Sub-Totals by Year* |
| YEAR 1 | $575,000 | $862,500 | $862,500 | $862,500 | $862,500 | $862,500 | $862,500 | ***$5,750,000*** |
| YEAR 2 | $1,150,000 | $1,725,000 | $1,725,000 | $1,725,000 | $1,725,000 | $1,725,000 | $1,725,000 | ***11,500,000*** |
| YEAR 3 | $1,150,000 | $1,725,000 | $1,725,000 | $1,725,000 | $1,725,000 | $1,725,000 | $1,725,000 | ***11,500,000*** |
| YEAR 4 | $1,150,000 | $1,725,000 | $1,725,000 | $1,725,000 | $1,725,000 | $1,725,000 | $1,725,000 | ***11,500,000*** |
| YEAR 5 | $575,000 | $862,500 | $862,500 | $862,500 | $862,500 | $862,500 | $862,500 | ***$5,750,000*** |
| *subtotals* | *$4,600,000* | *$6,900,000* | *$6,900,000* | *$6,900,000* | *$6,900,000* | *$6,900,000* | *$6,900,000* | **$46,000,000** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **GRAND TOTAL** | **$46,000,000** |

1. Please use the following naming convention for the file name: “[CN]-[Agency short name]-[Date]-[Serial number]” (e.g. CN-ABC-20150101-1). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Nature-based Solutions (NbS) are actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits…[They] are designed to address major societal challenges, such as food security, climate change, water security, human health, disaster risk, social and economic development.”

   https://www.iucn.org/commissions/commission-ecosystem-management/our-work/nature-based-solutions [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. CCCCC (NEED FULL REF) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. UN DESA (NEED FULL REF) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. UN DESA (NEED FULL REF) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. The International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth-United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2011. *Addressing Unsustainable Debt in Small Island Developing States*, On Pager, No. 123, January 2011, by Gail Hurley, Poverty Group, Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP. The International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth is jointly supported by the Poverty Practice, Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP and the Government of Brazil. Available at: <www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCOnePager123.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. According to World Bank, 1 July 2017 report: https://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/GDP-ranking-table [↑](#footnote-ref-7)