United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Endline Evaluation of the CommonSensing Project (Update)

May 2022

Planning, Performance Monitoring, and Evaluation Unit

This report is a product of the Planning, Performance Monitoring, and Evaluation Unit of UNITAR. The findings, conclusions and recommendations expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the partners of the CommonSensing project. The evaluation was undertaken by Gemma Piñol Puig, independent evaluator, with support of an in-country evaluator, Linda Bui Kin Yuen (Fiji). The report is an update of the provisional endline evaluation issued in June 2021. The report is issued without formal copy editing.

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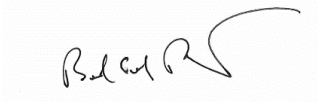
Foreword

The CommonSensing project aims to strengthen the capacities of Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu in reaching important sustainable development objectives and particularly Goals 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure) and 13 (Climate action) under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Beginning in 2018, the project has been implemented by a consortium of partners specialising in satellite applications, geospatial technologies and remote sensing, and was funded by the United Kingdom Space Agency through its International Partnership Programme.

In June 2021, a provisional endline evaluation report was issued on the basis of the project's initial end date of March 2021. The present report provides an update on the endline evaluation, with findings taking into account activities implemented during the no-cost extension period from March 2021 until March 2022. The evaluation update applied the same criteria that was used in the provisional endline evaluation, *viz*, effectiveness, efficiency, likelihood of impact and sustainability of the project. The evaluation also includes an update of project performance at the output, outcome and impact levels under the log frame. A set of seven recommendations was issued.

The evaluation was managed by the UNITAR Planning, Performance Monitoring, and Evaluation Unit and was undertaken by Gemma Piñol Puig, consultant and independent evaluator with support from an in-country evaluator, Linda Bui Kin Yuen. With support from Caribou Digital, the PPME Unit provided guidance, oversight and quality assurance. The Consortium leads' response to the evaluation and its conclusions and recommendations are outlined in the Management Response.

The PPME Unit is grateful to the evaluator, UNITAR-UNOSAT, Catapult and the other consortium members, the donor (United Kingdom Space Agency), Caribou Digital, the partner countries and the other stakeholders for providing important input into this evaluation.



Brook Boyer
Director, Division for Strategic Planning and Performance
Manager, Planning, Performance Monitoring, and Evaluation Unit

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Abbreviations and Acronyms

CCA	Climate change adaptation
CEA	Cost-Effectiveness Analysis
CF	Climate finance
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
CS	CommonSensing
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSS	Decision Support System
EO	Earth Observation
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCN	Grant Change Notification
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIT	Geospatial Information Technology
GIT4CR	Geospatial Information Technology Applications for Climate Resilience
GIT4DRR	Geospatial Information Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction
HDI	Human Development Index
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IPP	International Partnership Programme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoE	Ministry of Economy
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding Agreement
NABs	National Advisory Boards
NCE	Non-cost extension
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
PDU	Project Development Unit
SPC	The Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
STAC	Spatio Temporal Asset Catalog
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Math
ToC	Theory of Change
ToT	Training of Trainers

UKSA	United Kingdom Space Agency
UN	United Nations
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOSAT	United Nations Satellite Centre
USP	University of South Pacific
VPN	Virtual Private Network
WP	Work Package

Executive Summary

This report provides an update of the endline evaluation of the Common-Sensing (CS) project issued in June 2021. The project was funded by the United Kingdom Space Agency (UKSA) under the International Partnership Programme (IPP), with financing from the Global Challenges Research Fund. The project was initiated in March 2018 with the aim of strengthening disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change resilience in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu by 1) increasing national resource capacities by using Earth observation (EO) solutions to improve DRR and climate change resilience by 2020 and 2) enhancing evidence-based decision-making by using CS solutions for DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) by the end of 2020. The total forecasted budget was 24,269,759 GBP. Due to different challenges, including those caused by the COVID-19 global pandemic, the implementation period was extended to March 2022.

The project was designed and implemented by a consortium of partners led by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) through its United Nations Satellite Centre UNOSAT with Catapult and Devex, the Commonwealth Secretariat, Radiant Earth, the University of Portsmouth, Sensonomic and the UK Meteorological Office as participating partners. Radiant Earth left the project at the end of the first year due to changes in organisational priorities, and a new partner, Spatial Days, joined the project. Sensonomic had left the project by the end of 2020.

The present assessment relies on the same criteria as those used in the provisional endline evaluation, these being effectiveness, efficiency, likelihood of impact and sustainability of the project. This included the update to the assessment for project performance at the output, outcome and impact levels under the log frame. The evaluation's terms of reference also requested the identification of enabling and disabling factors and the provision of recommendations and lessons learned. Finally, the assessment reviewed project performance in terms of the gender dimension and the human rights-based approach.

The evaluation was undertaken by a team comprised of an international senior expert as the evaluation team leader and one local expert. Data collection involved a review of existing project documents, interviews with key staff involved as project partners and from partner countries, and a survey deployed to beneficiaries carried out jointly with the project's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) expert using the same population size and statistical sampling as in the mid-line and endline evaluations. A field mission for on-site observation and interviews by the team leader was not possible due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

At the time of the evaluation's data collection and analysis steps, most project partners had completed all work packages, and more than 90 per cent of the project budget had been spent. Most activities carried out were related to capacity development, the creation of data cubes and tools and climate finance. The installation and functioning of the CommonSensing Platform (CS Platform) remained a challenge, as it had not been completed by 31 March 2022.

Main Findings

Capacity development activities in the form of face-to-face and blended systems continued to be relevant and showed a great impact on the participants. The vast majority of participants found that content was relevant and useful and that they would most likely use the knowledge acquired. Objective assessments of some of these training sessions, such as climate finance write shops and GIT4DRR training, showed that the participants experienced high levels of knowledge acquisition.

The diversity of governmental institutions participating in these training sessions remained high. An increase in the participation of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and staff from UN

agencies based in the three target countries was also observed. Capacity development activities related to climate finance were also carried out for sub-national governments and government agencies, as was the case in Vanuatu (provinces) and in Solomon Islands (public-private agencies like the National Development Bank).

Backstopping activities continued to be the most appreciated form of support among stakeholders. Nevertheless, the number of requested backstopping activities decreased, most likely due to COVID-19 restrictions and less severe natural hazards affecting the region compared to 2020. Most of the requests were focused on support to address Geospatial Information Technology (GIT) issues, 24 per cent to address DRR issues and 8 per cent to address other sectors, such as environment, biodiversity or energy, and used for similar processes as in 2021, such as planning activities, decision-making and emergency response. Sufficient evidence to link requests for a backstopping activity to the preparation of climate finance proposals was not found.

The type of backstopping activities carried out in 2021 helped to show the added value of the CS project beyond climate change and climate finance improvements, as they were used to support the provision of an effective response to the COVID-19 pandemic or to map damage after the political turmoil and riots that took place in Solomon Islands by the end of 2021.

Unfortunately, the CS platform was not operational at the time of the present update evaluation report. Setting up the system resulted in challenges due to technical and political issues within both the government and the University of South Pacific (USP). As a result, the use of the platform did not vary from 2020 to 2021. No evidence showing that the CS platform was used to draft climate finance proposals was found. The installation of the platform was still ongoing at the time of the present assessment, and the platform is expected to be completed if an additional extension could be awarded.

Despite project management facing some challenges due to different timelines in completing the activities, coordination among the partners remained sufficient and efficient to finalise the remaining activities during the no-cost extension period. In terms of economic efficiency, no-cost extension did not seem to have increased the project's costs or affect the project's efficiency. Some of the budget was reshuffled under different budget headings, but this did not affect overall budget allocation compared to the previous year. Most of the financial resources continued to be devoted to covering human resources, followed by 'other' expenses, travel and subcontracts.

Project performance at the output level remained high, as in the previous year. By March 2022, most of the activities, except for the CS platform, had been completed. The update endline noted that the no-cost time extension was key to finalising the activities and thus delivering all the expected outputs of the CS project.

All the outputs are complementary to each other and thus must be completed to achieve some of the outcomes and show impact. The CS platform was still being set, and the climate finance advisory activities were ongoing; it was difficult to determine the results of the project at the outcome level. Difficulties in measuring outcome indicators due to a lack of data or measurement tools further undermined this impact assessment.

Finally, the sustainability of the project is likely to be ensured, as capacity development activities will continue to be carried out as part of a new project for which financial resources have already been allocated by the time of the present updated evaluation. The CS platform, if completed and operational, should be taken over by the USP.

The report contains **seven recommendations**:

On partnerships

R1: The project consortia should include local or regional stakeholders as project partners to ensure ownership and sustainability.

On the design of the action

R2: Project risk assessments for similar projects should be done carefully and updated as project implementation progresses to identify unexpected technical issues and address them on a rolling basis.

On sustainability

R3: Project climate finance advisors should expand their role beyond developing the capacities of beneficiaries in drafting evidence-based proposals to also engaging with ministries of economy and finance to ensure that national budgets include financial resources allocation to afford the liabilities created by the CS project.

On effectiveness

R4: It is strongly recommended that projects that have a strong or pillar component based on training include objective learning assessments to measure the immediate learning outcomes of the training activities.

On gender

R5: UNITAR and Catapult should elaborate on case studies to deepen information on gender issues and the potential of women to become drivers of change in the sector.

On stakeholder engagement

R6: Project partners should further strengthen relationships, communication and visibility not only with beneficiary institutions but also with other relevant actors, including civil society organ-isations and humanitarian NGOs, as they play key roles in preparedness and emergency response in the Pacific.

On legacy evaluation

R7: As the project had not been completed at the time of the present evaluation, it is recommended that a legacy evaluation be undertaken to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the project more fully, including the CS platform. This would provide an opportunity to update the CEA report. It is recommended that the following actions be undertaken by project management ahead of a legacy evaluation:

- Update the log frame with the targets achieved to be used as baseline for the follow-up project financed by NORAD.
- Update the case study

Introduction and Background

1. In 2017, the United Kingdom Space Agency (UKSA) awarded the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and Catapult a grant to implement the CommonSensing (CS) project. The project aims to enhance disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change resilience in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu by developing capacities and closing gaps in data. This was expected to be achieved by 1) increasing the capacities of partner countries in using earth observation (EO) solutions to address DRR and climate change resilience and 2) enhancing evidence-based decision-making by implementing CS solutions for DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) by the end of 2020.

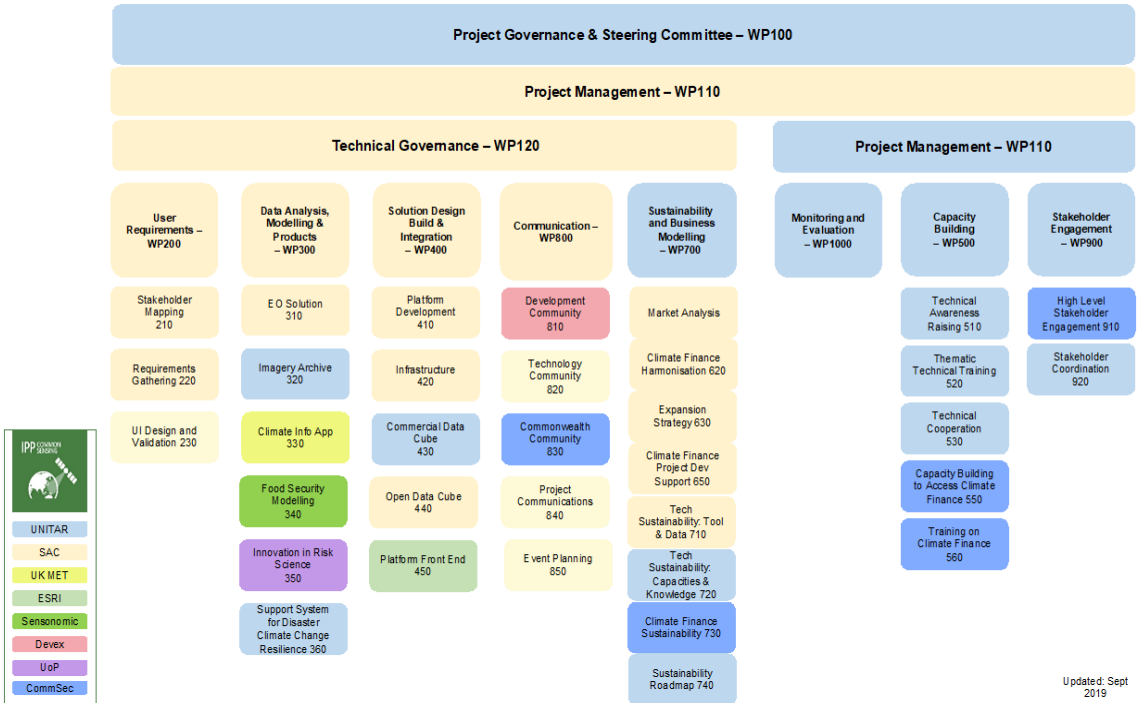
2. The project assumes that integrating EO-derived services into national strategic programmes can provide the quantitative and qualitative data necessary to access climate funds and produce effective policy-making processes. The intervention's logic is based on setting up a data cube to process, store and create data layers to monitor developments in geographies and analyse physical risk and use in project development and monitoring, as well as in the provision of capacity development in the form of trainings and other services to ensure the sustainability of the project.

3. Regarding the project's longer-term impacts, it is expected to save lives and reduce undernourishment, thus mitigating the damage and destruction caused by extreme climate-related disasters. Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu were selected, considering their high vulnerability to climate change, exposure to different types of natural hazards and low institutional capacity to prevent, manage and respond to emergency situations.

4. The project was implemented by a consortium of partners that was initially comprised of UNITAR-UNOSAT, Catapult, Devex, Commonwealth Secretariat, Radiant Earth, the University of Portsmouth, Sensonomic and the UK Meteorological Office. At the end of 2019, Radiant Earth left the project due to changes in its priorities, and Spatial Days joined the consortium in March 2020. While UNITAR/UNOSAT and Catapult shared coordination and management responsibilities, the University of Portsmouth, Sensonomic,[1] Devex, the UK Met Office and Spatial Days were responsible for the delivery of various work packages (WPs) respectively related to DRR, food security, climate projections and technical solution architecture. Finally, the Commonwealth Secretariat supervised climate finance activities, including the recruitment of climate finance advisors, as well as communication activities.

[1] Sensonomic completed activities and left the project in March 2021.

Figure 1: Implementation Approach



5. The project covered the period from April 2017 to March 2021. In early 2021, an independent endline evaluation was undertaken. During the course of the evaluation, and due to various delays caused by restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 global pandemic and technology challenges at the implementation level, the project received a no-cost extension until March 2022.[2] This present report constitutes an update to the report of the initial endline evaluation of the project.[3]

6. At the time of data collection for this evaluation, only expenditures up to the end of January 2022 were available for UNOSAT and up to December 2021 for Catapult. Both partners had already spent more than 97 per cent of the total budget and, thus, the variations in budget allocation should be very little. With almost 100 per cent of the budget spent, it is assumed that any reallocation done in the last two months of the project would not significantly change the budget allocation and, therefore, the financial figures analysed in this report rely on the total of both allocated and forecasted until the end of the project.

[2] At the time of issuance of this report, project management was in consultation with the donor for another no-cost extension through December 2022.
[3] The evaluation report and related documents can be found here.

Table 1: Division of work package responsibility by project partner

Work Package	Responsible Party
WP 100 Project Management	UNITAR/UNOSAT
WP 200 User-Centred Design	Catapult
WP 300 Build Analysis and Data Products	Catapult, Spatial Days
WP 400 Solution, Design, Build and Integration	Catapult, Spatial Days
WP 500 Capacity Building	UNITAR/UNOSAT
WP 600 Business Modelling	Catapult
WP 700 Sustainability Plan	UNITAR/UNOSAT, Catapult, Commonwealth Secretariat
WP 800 Communications	Catapult, Devex
WP 900 Stakeholder Engagement	UNITAR/UNOSAT, Commonwealth Secretariat
WP 1000 Monitoring and Evaluation	UNITAR/UNOSAT

Purpose and Scope

7. The aim of this evaluation is to provide an updated assessment of the project based on the activities completed during 2021 and early 2022. Specifically, the assessment focuses on the performance and impact of the completion of the project's sustainability-related activities and of the setting up and use of the CS technological components.

8. As this is an update of the endline evaluation, the scope is based on the same criteria used in the initial endline evaluation so that tracking and comparison of data are possible. Given the different changes introduced in the log frame in 2021, the cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA) study was not updated. Therefore, efficiency will be based only on budget and expenditure assessment. The five criteria assessed are:

    - ✓ **Effectiveness** of the project delivery through evaluating the impact of the quality and the results of the outputs, mainly the data cube, training and backstopping activities in the short- (e.g., the use of the knowledge acquired) and mid-term (e.g., its impact on policies). This also allows for cross-checking and validating the results chain assumed in the project's theory of change (ToC). This analysis takes into consideration the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic and technological challenges may have had on project implementation.
    - ✓ Whether the project adopted sufficient measures to address **efficiency** and remain cost-effective from a budget analysis point of view and maintain the balance between deliverables and budget.
    - ✓ The project's effectiveness in **integrating a human rights-based approach** and, specifically, in **mainstreaming gender** in a consistent manner. This also includes an analysis of whether recommendations from the endline evaluation were used and the extent to which they were effective.
    - ✓ The accumulative or potential mid-/long-term impacts that the projects might have and the necessary conditions for them.
    - ✓ Finally, the update of the evaluation will continue to investigate **early indications of the impact** and **sustainability** of the project since its implementation was ongoing at the time of the evaluation.

9. The evaluation also identifies the challenges encountered during project implementation, draws lessons learned and issues recommendations. The report also assesses the implementation of the recommendations issued in the provisional endline evaluation.

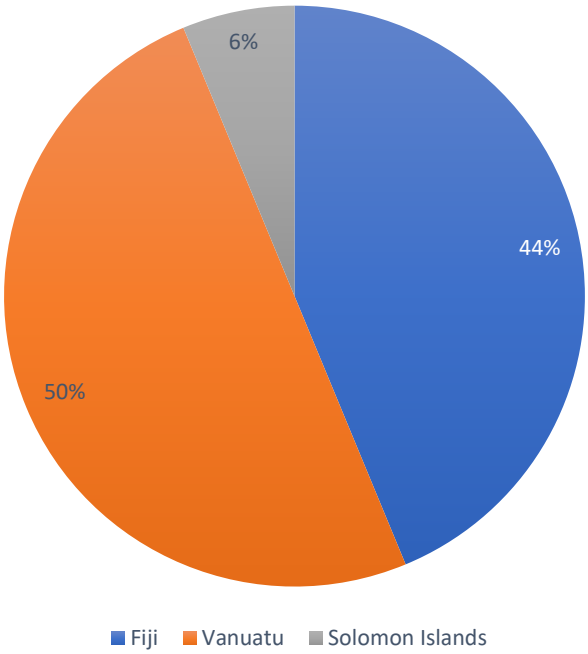
Methodology

10. The evaluation adopted a highly participatory approach, using different data collection tools to consult with as many project stakeholders as possible. A mix of qualitative and quantitative data collection tools was used to ensure sufficient resources for triangulation and to minimise bias. In addition, the approach was implemented through distinct and well-defined phases: 1) the preparation phase, 2) the data collection phase, and 3) the synthesis phase. Initially, the evaluation intended to draw on data from Tonga as a comparator; however, this plan was abandoned (see discussion under limitations).

11. The **preparation phase** consisted of reviewing the evaluation matrix and collecting data through a desk review. A document review focused on extracting data for subsequent analysis to better guide the development of tools and crossed information captured from the field. A total of 31 project-related documents[4] were reviewed, including the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) dashboards, mainly corresponding to the last year of the project's implementation.[5]

12. **The data collection phase** included the data collection process, led by the main evaluation expert with the support of one of the local experts based in Fiji. The evaluation used a balanced number of qualitative and quantitative methods. A total of 29 semi-structured interviews with the project's principal stakeholders, including project partners and staff working in the governments of the three countries and development partners.[6] For this, the expert adopted and adapted the evaluation questions to each group of actors and developed interview guidelines for each stakeholder group. Of the stakeholders interviewed from the three countries and as shown in Figure 2, below, most came from Fiji and Vanuatu.[7]

Figure 2: Participation in the semi-structured interviews by country



[4] See Annex 4: List of Documents
[5] From activities delivered up to 2 January 2022
[6] See Annex 3: List of stakeholders interviewed
[7] Outreach to stakeholders in Solomon Islands was limited due to the political situation.

13. Qualitative methods were supplemented by quantitative information from primary and secondary sources to ensure the triangulation of information and avoid any bias. Secondary quantitative data were extracted from the monitoring and evaluation reports and dashboards. For the purpose of obtaining primary quantitative data, an online survey using the Survey Monkey platform was deployed at the beginning of the data collection phase. The survey was deployed from the beginning of December to mid-January 2022.

14. For disaggregated information, such as gender and age or country of origin, data from the project management database was added as custom data to the survey results. Out of 259 individuals recorded as project beneficiaries (participants in technical training and awareness-raising, as well as requesters of backstopping support),[8] a total of 83 people responded to the survey, which was four fewer participants than in the initial endline evaluation. However, this minor variation was not found to affect the statistical representativeness of the survey; therefore, the results of the survey in the present update can be compared with those results obtained from the initial endline evaluation.

15. Respondents to the 2022 survey include 43 per cent from Fiji, 39 per cent from Solomon Islands and 18 per cent from Vanuatu. The level of participation of stakeholders from Vanuatu was slightly lower than in the 2021 survey (23 per cent), but the number of participants from Solomon Islands increased from 33 per cent in 2021 to 39 per cent in the 2022 survey. The number of participants from Fiji remained the same. Most of the respondents were male (66 per cent); only 28 per cent were women. The remainder of the respondents did not indicate a gender. However, about 4 per cent fewer women participated in this last survey. The majority of people surveyed work in the government (78 per cent), about 16 per cent in academia and the rest in international, non-profit or other organisations.

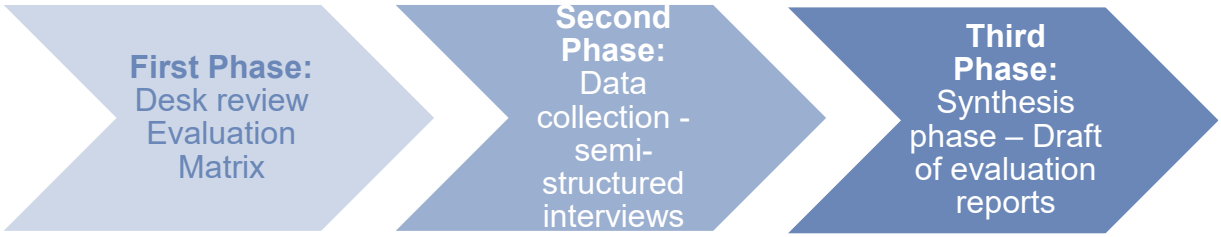
16. Data collection was followed by the synthesis phase**,** which involved processing the information collected, triangulation of the various information gathered and drafting the evaluation report. As previously indicated, triangulation focuses on comparing information and verifying its reliability. The triangulation of the results occurred at two levels. The first consisted of cross-checking the validity of data from similar variables from different data sources, and the second level took place during the drafting process of the present report.

17. At this second level, the evaluation expert compared information to substantiate given findings to reinforce various arguments. Similarly, the statistical information was used to substantiate conclusions based on qualitative perceptions and information. This also included drawing conclusions and identifying lessons learned and recommendations.

18. The evaluation expert adhered to ethical guidelines in conducting the evaluation. Participation in the survey was voluntary, and findings were reported anonymously. Verbal informed consent was sought from the respondents before the interviews, and interviewees were assured that the information provided would be kept confidential and only used for the purpose of the present endline evaluation.

[8] Based on the lists of participants from backstopping activities and awareness-raising activities, as well as relevant contacts considered to be direct beneficiaries of the project.

Figure 3: Endline Update Evaluation Process



Limitations

19. The COVID-19 pandemic continued to present an important obstacle to in-country data collection. Restrictions on mobility at the international level limited the data collection, including a field visit by the team leader, which required more coordination and oversight of the local consultant. At the local level, there were some mobility restrictions due to quarantines imposed due to COVID-19 outbreaks in Fiji and Solomon Islands, which hindered data collection.

20. Data collection was also delayed to some extent due to natural disasters affecting mainly Fiji and Vanuatu. Tropical depressions led to floods in both countries, making it difficult to reach some staff. The ashfall and subsequent tsunami from the eruption of the Hunga Tonga – Hunga Ha'apai volcano are estimated to have affected 80 per cent of the population, making it impossible to collect data in Tonga for use in the comparative analysis.

21. Political instability in Solomon Islands caused significant social unrest and conflict in the streets, which prompted the government to declare a new state of emergency, keeping most of the staff at home.

22. Finally, the fact that most project stakeholders took annual leave in January also caused delays in data collection in the three countries. These limitations were addressed by extending the period for data collection, increasing the number of people to be interviewed and/or offering the possibility of replying via e-mail. Progress setting up the data cube was made over the course of 2021 despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, this installation brought about unexpected technical, capacity and security issues which have further delayed its completion. The installation and functioning of the data cube are considered one of the three cornerstones of the project (jointly with the capacity to use it and climate finance advisory services) and is thus necessary to test whether the ToC is realistic and valid. The climate finance advisors had not completed all their activities either. Therefore, the update of the endline evaluation took place when the project was still being implemented.

23. Furthermore, some targets of the log frame were modified by project management, and new indicators were added in the past year in order to make it more realistic and adapt to the new context, as recommended by the endline evaluation.

24. The evaluation noted the existence of other projects in the field of climate change and DRR in the region (especially in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) which implement similar activities and target the same stakeholders. In fact, this area is a top priority for the main bilateral and multilateral development partners in the region (e.g., Australia, the

European Union, the Asian Development Bank, other UN agencies[9] and the World Bank). Therefore, attributing specific results to the project can be difficult. Hence, the present evaluation is based on contribution analysis, including at the level of reporting log frame targets, a statistically representative survey and a results-tracking approach in accordance with the results chain.[10]

PART A. Process Evaluation

Effectiveness

Effectiveness of technical trainings and awareness-raising activities

25. The aim of assessing the effectiveness of the technical trainings and awareness-raising activities is to determine whether the activities have led to an increase in human and institutional capacity among the beneficiaries, mainly from governmental institutions dealing with climate change and related issues. Specifically, the objective is to see whether activities delivered in the last year have continued to support capacity development, reinforcing the project's ToC and its underlying hypothesis.

26. Due to COVID-19, most training (capacity development) activities continued to be delivered remotely during 2021, combining self-paced online and blended training.[11] Participation in these trainings remained high as the local focal points of the CS project were not only present at the trainings but also carried out much facilitation with governmental instructions and hands-on support for the participants, as well as conducted follow-up work in order to ensure the participation of government staff remained high while minimising attrition.

27. A total of 16 technical training events with 90 attendees in GIT4CR, GIT4DRR, training of trainers (ToT), and in climate finance (CF), were initially planned. By December 2021, a total of 21 events had effectively been delivered, three more than planned. While the Geospatial Information Technology (GIT)-related projects were a follow-up on the introductory GIT trainings delivered in previous years, both the ToT and CF writeshops were new trainings introduced in this last year of project implementation. The project seems to have been more effective than in the previous years in delivering trainings as the number of training activities is higher than those in 2019 (4) and 2020 (6). Consequently, the number of participants is much higher than in the previous years, with 274 in 2021 versus 131 in 2020 and 101 in 2019.

28. The higher number of technical trainings in 2021 could be explained as the result of accumulated experience in delivering trainings and adapting them to unexpected context changes (i.e., COVID-19), which would most likely lead to an enhanced learning methodology and, in turn, to a more efficient way of organising and delivering capacity development activities. Further, it could also be the result of improved relations with national stakeholders and, thus, their buy-in in the project activities.

29. The six GIT4CR (introductory and advanced ones for each country: 2 training in the 3 countries) and GIT4DRR (blended mode) trainings can be considered among the most important and relevant activities delivered by the project as registration, completion and feedback were highly rated. The initial target was to reach 45 participants, 15 per country.

[9] UNDP, UNICEF and UNHCR.
[10] Tracking was performed using outcome harvesting, primary and secondary statistical information and semi-structured interviews.
[11] Blended delivery includes participants taking part in-person but with experts connected remotely. Trainings were comprised of interactive online modules, recorded presentations, webinars and discussion boards, as well as in-person support and coaching sessions by local staff.

However, due to the high demand, it was decided to accept more participants. The course received a total of 117 requests for registrations,[12] which demonstrates the interest in the region in the need to develop capacities in this area. A total of 92 participants registered for the course, of which 62 per cent were male (57) and 38 per cent female (35), 48 per cent (44) were from Fiji, 29 per cent (27) from Solomon Islands, and 23 per cent (21) from Vanuatu.

30. Despite a drop-out rate of 41 per cent,[13] the majority (59 per cent) of participants completed the training, which represents a completion rate four to five times higher than the average of 12.6 per cent for online courses, based on UNOSAT's experience in distance learning in the project. One of the main factors ensuring this level of completion was the use of a blended learning approach, which combined in-person follow-up by country-officers (e.g., activities including individual and group coaching) with online self-paced learning.

31. Most of the participants (85 per cent) were from national governments and academia and represented 25 different organizations, in addition to UNITAR. Most of them were government staff from various line ministries (e.g., agriculture, roads and foreign affairs, and not only climate change-related ministries).

32. The relevance and utility of the GIT4DRR trainings continued to be rated highly by the participants. More than 80 per cent of survey respondents considered that the information was new, the content relevant and the event useful. About 95 per cent indicated that they were likely to use the knowledge acquired (actual application rate was 79 per cent). Actually, 96 per cent passed the objective assessment and about 86 per cent the practical assessment of learning, which indicates a high level of content and knowledge acquisition by the participants.

33. The ToT was delivered following a modality similar to that used to deliver training in GIT4DRR. The course was designed to provide a basic theoretical foundation in adult learning and develop practical skills for becoming an effective trainer. The blended learning course had two learning components divided into six modules that combined two online workshops, individual online coaching sessions and one in-person workshop in each country. It also included a practical assignment. The project established criteria to select participants for the ToT, given the key importance of this training for the sustainability of the project results and replication. The criteria were as follows: 1) permanent residency in Fiji, Solomon Islands or Vanuatu; 2) gender balance, requiring 50 per cent female candidates in each country; 3) representatives from both government and academia; 4) substantive knowledge of Geographic Information System (GIS) and remote sensing through professional practice and attendance of CS courses since 2019; 5) a perspective of developing and delivering GIT courses upon the conclusion of the ToT; 6) institutional support: candidates' agencies or faculty support them in attending and later delivering trainings; and 7) strong motivation to be a community champion for GIT as an instructor.

34. As a result, 33 participants from 23 different governmental agencies were trained as trainers: 13 from Fiji, 10 from Solomon Islands and 10 from Vanuatu, of which 58 per cent were from national government, 21 per cent from academia and 21 per cent from the UN system. However, 50 per cent of the participants from Vanuatu withdrew from the course because they were unable to reconcile their participation with their current demands at work. The feedback received from the trainings generally rated both events very positively. All men and women participating in the ToT considered that the information was new, relevant and that they most likely would use it in their jobs.

[12] Of which 65 per cent were male (76) and 35 per cent female (41), 42 per cent (49) were from Fiji, 35 per cent (41) from Solomon Islands, and 23 per cent (27) from Vanuatu.
[13] Representing 38 participants who did not finish the training.

35. It was possible to deliver the CF writeshops in-person in Vanuatu and Solomon Islands and blended in Fiji as the climate finance advisors had been in the field or at least engaged in the project for almost a year by the time of the present evaluation. In principle, these trainings targeted staff at the climate finance-related ministries working on project proposals, ministries of finance and any other staff from other line ministries who had requested support in writing a climate finance proposal. In this case, the application of specific selection criteria was not found.

36. However, ratings for the CF writeshops were slightly different. About 70 per cent of the survey respondents found that the information was new, 83 per cent found the content relevant and more than 90 per cent would use it or be likely to do so. Nevertheless, gendered differences in some of these indicators were found. Women tended to rate the writeshops more critically. For example, only 50 per cent considered the information to be new (versus 78 per cent of men), 83 per cent deemed the content relevant (versus 89 per cent of men), and 92 per cent found the event useful (versus 100 per cent of men). These lower rates, particularly in conjunction with the newness of information, among women might be associated with gender roles and, specifically, with the assumption that teaching is a female-dominated sector. Thus, women might assume that teaching or mentoring is part of their roles. However, further research to understand these discrepancies is needed (e.g., to know their academic background).

37. The CF writeshops also included a self-assessment which helped to reveal the very quick impact of the training in terms of learning. Data for both Fiji and Solomon Islands were available, and in both cases, the participants showed a change in terms of content learned.

38. Overall, 74 per cent of the participants passed the self-assessment of knowledge. Women seemed to perform better, as 87 per cent of them were considered to have achieved the learning objectives, while only 70 per cent of men were. This seems in line with the results for the perception of the training, indicating that women seemed to be less satisfied with the content than men on average. Figures 4 and 5 present the results of the self-assessments for Fiji and Solomon Islands disaggregated by learning objective.[14]

[14] The specific learning objectives were to strengthen climate finance skills through a practical and applied focus using live concept notes to deepen and trouble shoot knowledge in particular aspects of proposal design and demonstrate the application of data and information from the CommonSensing Platform to enhance the evidence base and climate rationale in funding proposals.

Figure 4: Learning self-assessment of climate finance writeshop in Fiji

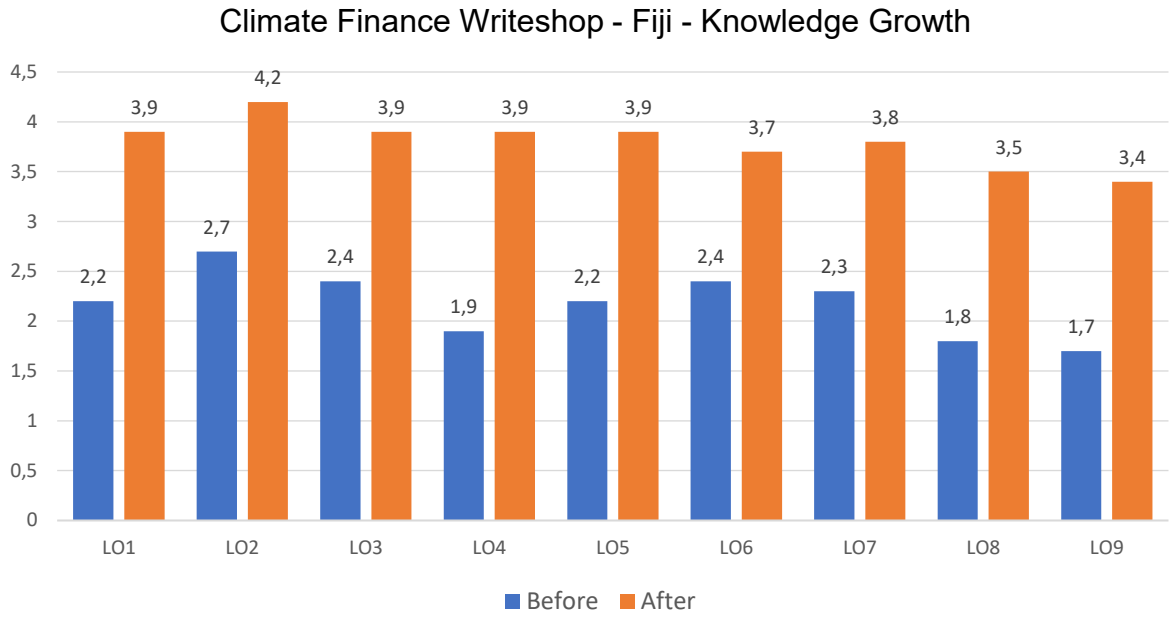
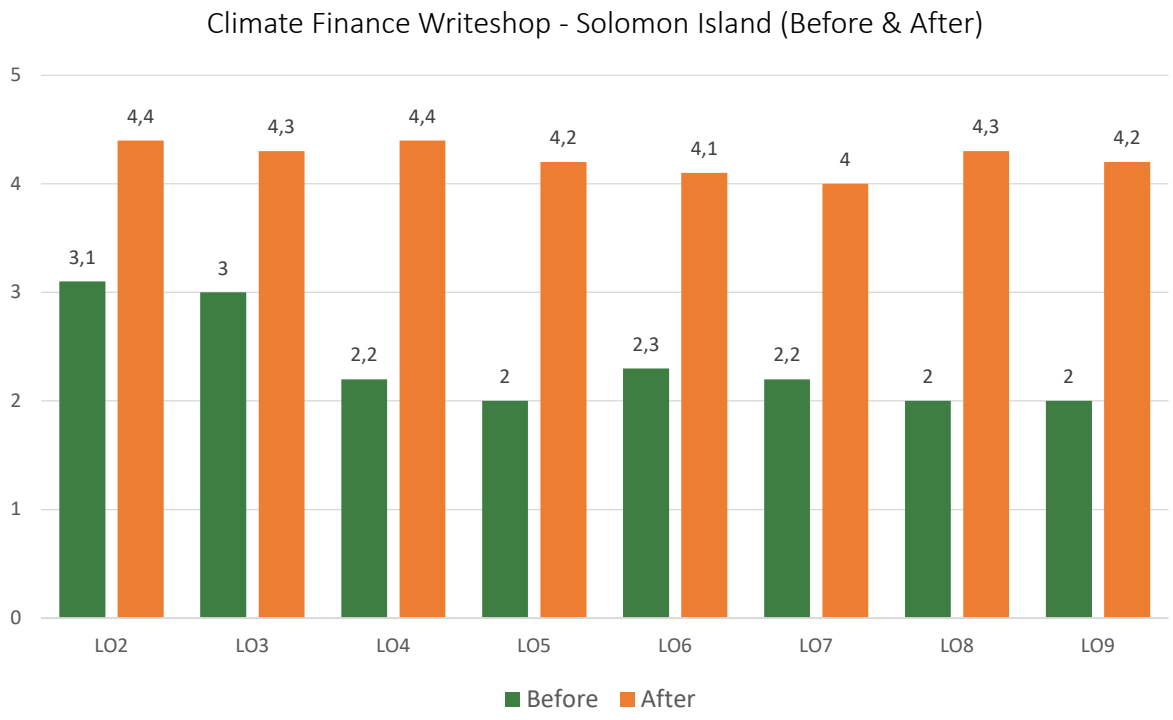


Figure 5: Learning self-assessment of climate finance writeshop in Solomon Islands



39. By the end of the project, 22 training events will have been delivered by the project, with more than 513 attendees representing a wide range of line ministries and agencies. For example, participants from the Ministry of Women in Fiji, the Ministry of Health and Medical Services in Solomon Islands and staff from the Office of the Government Chief Officer participated in GIT cross-cutting-related trainings.

40. Despite some other stakeholders, such as international organisations e.g. UNDP, universities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), also reportedly participating in

these trainings, the level of participation of these institutions has remained low,[15] which might undermine the effectiveness of the project to some extent in the medium to long term. UN agencies, international NGOs (INGOs) and NGOs in the three countries enjoy very good relations with the government as it provides additional capacity to provide rapid response across the islands. They are part of National Advisory Boards (NABs) due to their capacity and experience in emergency response and adaptation. They attract much climate funding and can be a means of attracting more in partnership with government. Thus, it is crucial to engage them in order to achieve greater impact.

41. Regarding technical awareness-raising events, a total of 88 events took place this year, with a total of 1,919 participants. As with the trainings, the number of awareness-raising events in 2021 was much higher than in 2019 (23) or 2020 (26), as it was the number of participants. At the time of the present assessment, a total of 163 awareness-raising events with a total of 4,761 participants had been delivered by the project since 2019. These events targeted not only governmental institutions in the three countries but also international organisations (e.g., UN agencies) and development partners (e.g., the JICA). These events included the presentation of the CS project's key international fora events, such as the Pacific GIS & Remote Sensing Conference 2021 and COP26. Most of these events took place in Fiji (53) and Solomon Islands (16), with only 11 in Vanuatu. Seven were online events. Unlike with trainings, gender participation was more balanced in Fiji. Unbalanced participation of men and women persisted in Solomon Islands. No information for Vanuatu was available.

42. While it was possible to obtain participants' feedback on the awareness-raising activities for 2019 and 2020, feedback for the 2021 activities was not obtainable as the activities were delivered mainly online in very large conferences and unavailable owing largely to data protection requirements. Therefore, comparisons of the quality of the events and perceptions across all years could not be conducted.

43. By the end of 2021, 138 awareness-raising events with 4,083 participants have been delivered, and those delivered between 2019 and 2020 were highly appreciated.[16] More than 80 per cent of the participants considered that the information was new and important for their job success. More than 90 per cent considered that it was useful and would most likely use it in their jobs.

Effectiveness of backstopping activities

44. A total of 138 backstopping activities were delivered in 2021, three times more than the target established for that year (45). Requests came from 26 different organisations, the same number as in 2020 and very much higher than in 2019 (only 7). Most of the requests came from governmental agencies, mainly those related to climate change (e.g., the NDMO, climate change or environment line ministries). However, a few also came from UN agencies and a very limited number from NGOs (e.g., Live & Learn Solomon Islands).

45. The demand (and need) for backstopping activities continued to be very high in the last year of the project, although not as high as during 2020 (214). Less demand for backstopping activities compared to 2020 could be associated with two main facts. On the one hand, COVID-19 restrictions limited public administration workloads and, therefore, possibilities for engagement. On the other hand, fewer natural hazards affected the region, and the existing ones were less severe.

46. In 2021, the country most actively using this service was Solomon Islands with 83 requests, followed by Fiji with 36 requests and Vanuatu with only 19. In fact, this trend was

[15] This because during project design, the target audience were government officers. Later, the training was also open to non-governmental institutions, but still they were not the main target audience.
[16] Based on 235 survey respondents across 15 events.

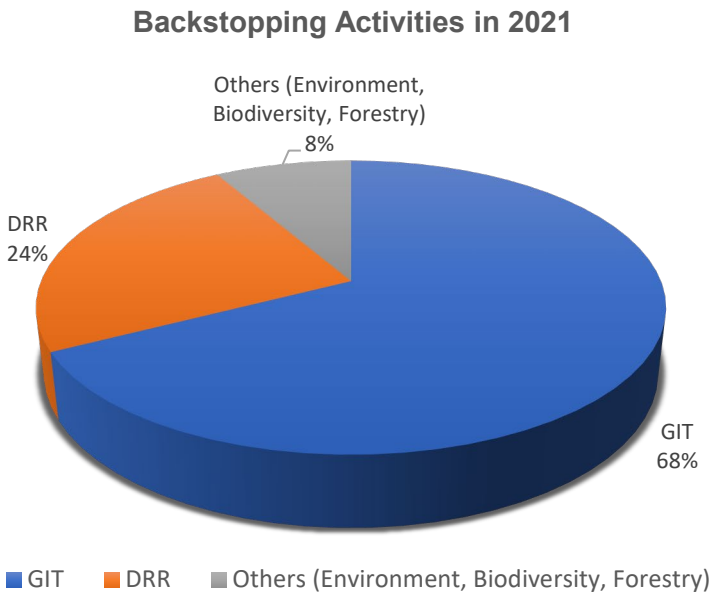
consistent across the year, with Solomon Islands receiving the most benefits from this service. This could be explained by various factors.

47. An active and engaging role played by local officers seems to be key in forging demand for these services, which has been the case in Solomon Islands and Fiji, according to observations. In both countries, country officers have been very actively engaged with national authorities and other stakeholders. This situation has helped to show that the CS project can provide information that helps to support decision-making in different contexts, from climate change and adaptation to responding to natural disasters, pandemics and conflict situations. Indeed, backstopping activities in Solomon Islands helped the government to carry out a mapping of the public buildings damaged by the riots.

48. Further, Solomon Islands could also be considered a country with fewer human and institutional capacities than Fiji or Vanuatu. While Fiji is rated as 'high' in this category per the UNDP Human Development Index (HDI), Vanuatu and Solomon Islands are rated as 'medium'.[17] Actually, Solomon Islands is far behind the latter two countries in terms of human development, despite being in the same group as Vanuatu.

49. An analysis of the number of backstopping activity requests revealed that 68 per cent were related to various GIT issues (including DRR), 24 per cent to DRR issues and 8 per cent to other sectors, such as environment, biodiversity or energy. Compared to 2020, the number of requests was lower, but the use of them was similar as most of the backstopping activities in 2020 were also devoted to addressing GIT issues (54 per cent) and DRR (36 per cent). Requests for climate funding were limited.

Figure 6: Backstopping activities requested for GIT, DRR and other sectors

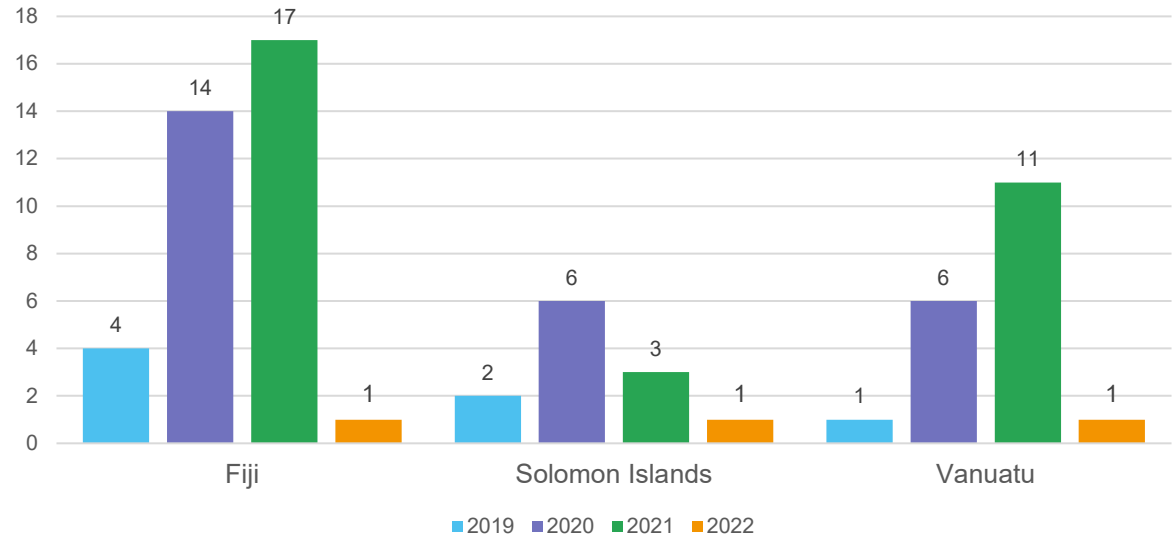


50. These activities continued to be considered key to closing capacity gaps in terms of GIS in the partner countries. Despite only 34 per cent of the people surveyed answering the questions related to backstopping activities, most rated backstopping activities from very important to essential to their respective capacity needs. Backstopping activities were mainly used for planning, coordination with other institutions, decision-making and emergency response.

[17] The 2019 HDI values for Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji were 0.567 (ranked 151), 0.609 (ranked 140) 0.743 (ranked 93), respectively.

51. The increase in demand over 2021 seems to be in line with the increase in awareness-raising events and stakeholders becoming aware of the importance of using GIS and, overall, of the CS project, which foresaw this type of demand-driven technical assistance service. By the end of the project, a total of 364 requests will have been completed from 33 different stakeholders, including government institutions, international organisations, academia and civil society organisations (CSOs).[18]

Figure 7: Number of unique requesting agencies



52. As highlighted in the provisional endline evaluation report, backstopping activities continued to be used for planning activities, decision making and emergency response. It was acknowledged that backstopping activities provided a fast access to information and, thus, to planning in a more time and cost efficient manner as already reported in the previous endline evaluation. Actually, the use of backstopping services went beyond the use for climate change related actions, as it was also used for preparing COVID-19 response activities and, in the case of Solomon Islands, damage assessment after the political riots that took place by the end of 2021.

Effectiveness of the CS platform, including all related products and items

53. The CS platform set up continued to be the most challenging project activity to complete. While the open data cube is stable, it needs to be secured. There were two layers of firewall which made its use very difficult. Capacity within the hosting organisation, University of South Pacific (USP), proved to be an issue in the case of Fiji, since USP's system was not sufficiently robust or up to date to host the data cube to ensure the interoperability and future-proofing of the technology with newly emerging SpatioTemporal Asset Catalog (STAC) standards, among others. Moreover, security certificates purchased two years ago were expiring and needed to be renewed. Finally, competing demands of the limited Information and Communications Technology (ICT) staff at USP contributed to further delays. Addressing some of these problems involved setting up a new environment platform and building a completely new system to host the platform with additional investment.

[18] In Solomon Islands with Save the Children and in Fiji with SPREP.

54. Travel restrictions as a result of COVID-19 did not help in the rolling out of the project on site. Setting up the system remotely proved to be challenging as many of the information and characteristics of the IT system in these countries could not be collected. The limited capacity impacted the project team's ability to deliver even fundamental components. The services-procurement initiative has been further delayed by competing priorities in USP and as such has been extended again under a non-cost extension (NCE) and grant change notification (GCN) to December 2022. The services-procurement to tackle technical issues initiative was further delayed by competing priorities in USP and as such has been extended again under a NCE and GCN to December 2022. With this contract, it was expected that the setting up of the system would be finalized by the end of March 2022.

55. Delays in setting up the data cube in Fiji undermined the possibility of access for Vanuatu and Solomon Islands as it was expected that the system set up in Fiji would provide services to Vanuatu and Solomon Islands, although via the use of a different operating system. Within this context, the CS platform was ready and accessible online from the temporary hosting platform in Harwell using Virtual Private Network (VPN) system already set up in 2020.[19] In Fiji, the platform has been available since October 2020, with only eight unique users at that time. As of September 2021, 44 users were from Fiji, 25 from Solomon Islands and 25 from Vanuatu, all using the VPN system. By December 2021, the total number of users had increased to 106 VPN users from the three countries. These numbers are in line with periods when trainings were also delivered; thus, some of its use might be related to its use during the trainings.

56. The evaluation found that the frequency of the platform's use between 2020 and 2021 has changed very little, as revealed by the survey:[20] more than 60 per cent had not used it yet, more than 27 per cent had used it a few times and the rest frequently. Most of the users were from Solomon Islands and Fiji, while the number of users from Vanuatu remained very low. Through the interviews, it was observed that the role played by local officers in encouraging its use was key to understanding the level of use across the countries. The reason for the number of users not increasing might have been related to the challenges in procurement of the infrastructure to host the CS platform at USP has been extremely slow in spite of weekly stakeholder and progress meetings. While a Memorandum of Understanding Agreement (MoU) between SAC and USP had been established, followed by a collaboration agreement and subcontract, progress was hampered by climate events, staffing pressures arising from COVID-19, climate events, disasters, political instability and a suspected government data center security breach which have all diverted staff and reduced the priority of CS platform procurement.

57. In the intervening time new technologies have become widely used (e.g., STAC), and the SAC team took the opportunity to update the CS products to support this emerging standard. The Ministry of Economy (MoE) has however agreed to fund the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificates. To mitigate all of these delays, SAC invested its own resources in a temporary hosting environment in Harwell to host CS products and services awaiting transfer to Fiji.

58. The increase in the number of users should be examined in the legacy evaluation. During the period of limited or no access to the platform, trainings continued to use case studies in the absence of the possibility of using the CS platform. VPN systems were made available to Solomon Islands and Vanuatu by the end of the year, but only very few people were able to use them. Further, climate finance advisors seem to have been involved in only a limited way in accessing and testing the platform. Technical issues combined with

[19] The Solomon Islands and Vanuatu solutions being 'live' are dependent on the SSL certificate renewal, requested in Nov 2021 and still not provided by MoE in April 2022. The VPN solution is enabled to allow trainings to be delivered under these circumstances. The SSL certificate is required to complete the re-installation of the ESRI portal, via which users access the Van/Sol solutions, following its destruction during the suspected government data centre breach in February 2021.

[20] In 2020, 63 indicated having used the platform, and 56 in 2021.

the insufficient knowledge of the climate finance advisors might have undermined the use of the platform for climate finance, and it might require more time to see the impact of the use of the data cube on climate finance.

Efficiency

Efficient coordination and timely delivery of project activities

59. In terms of timely delivery of the project activities, UKSA approved a no-cost extension in July 2020 so that the CS project could be completed by March 2021. While this had been requested before the end of March, it took four months to be approved, which left only eight months to complete the remaining activities.

60. Despite most of the project activities having been adapted to the unexpected context caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting mobility restrictions, this situation continued to undermine the timely delivery of activities. The activity most affected was setting up and running the CS platform. In fact, most of it had to be developed remotely, which involved many challenges.

61. On the one hand, time differences and communication challenges with USP hindered anticipating potential technological problems while developing the platform remotely. On the other, once the platform was ready to be installed in the USP system, technical problems related to the capacity of USP's information and technological system arose, which required an upgrade of the entire system with an additional contract. The combination of the COVID-19 situation with unexpected technological problems further delayed setting up the platform, which, at the time of the present evaluation, was not yet functional.

62. As a consequence of the time to approve the request for a no-cost time extension (four months), some of the project activities had to be put on hold, such as trainings as well as the further development of the platform. The no-cost extension request involved the submission of an updated version of the project budget and approval by the donor agency. As a result, only eight of the 12 months remained to complete the project. This caused further delays in the delivery of some of the activities, including the completion of the data cube, the engagement and work of the climate finance advisors and communication activities.

63. While the planned trainings and backstopping activities for the no-cost extension are expected to be finalised by the end of the project, the completion of climate finance-related activities and the installation of the CS platform remain at risk of not being completed. It will depend on the time needed to upgrade the USP system, the COVID-19 situation and potential additional technological problems that might appear in the remaining month of implementation.

64. In terms of partner coordination, the evaluation distinguishes between two types of coordination: horizontal and vertical. *Horizontal partner coordination* refers to coordination efforts among project partners. *Vertical partner coordination* refers to coordination between the project partnership and beneficiary countries, specifically, with the governments in partner countries.

65. With respect to horizontal coordination, the evaluation found great improvements, as was highlighted by the initial endline evaluation, namely making the project coordination meetings more inclusive by involving local staff and organising them so they could participate. Nevertheless, the various ways of managing uncertainty indicated in the endline (e.g., around approval of a no-cost extension) and the various levels achieved in delivering project activities (e.g., some partners had finalised all their activities and budget

and others not) in the final 12 months of the project have been completely different, which might have deteriorated the partnership.

66. In this sense, there were indicated communication challenges between the field officers and project partners, or delays in delivering some activities left an impression that negatively affected the effectiveness in delivering others and might have put partners under pressure to deliver at the cost of less mutual communication.

67. With respect to vertical coordination, it seems that engagement with national authorities has improved. The engagement and deployment of the Commonwealth National Climate Finance Advisors helped facilitate better penetration into public institutions and beyond the line ministries in charge of climate change in each of the partner countries. For example, one climate finance advisor was engaging with the private sector in Solomon Islands as well as with the ministry of health. In Vanuatu, the climate finance advisor was even delivering trainings to government staff in the provinces and, in the case of Fiji, actively contributing to creating a project development unit (PDU) in climate finance.

68. Enhanced engagement has also been strongly supported by the demand-driven approach of the backstopping activities, which enabled showing the multiple uses of the data provided by the CS project. Awareness raising activities and continued training also supported the improvement of this engagement and gave more visibility to the project within and outside the public administration in partner countries. Nevertheless, this engagement is still fragile as the CS platform created great expectations among beneficiaries. Frustration that the platform is not up and running yet remains evident among most of the stakeholders, not only among government staff but also among project staff. Actually, the existence and sustainability of the CS platform is the greatest added value of the project; moreover, it differentiates it from other capacity-development and technical-assistance projects. Therefore, its delivery is key to the success of the project.

Efficient project management

69. The challenges posed by COVID-19 experienced in 2020 in terms of training delivery and the procurement process of the climate finance advisors for Solomon Islands and Vanuatu were overcome by the end of 2020 and into 2021. The different approaches adopted by each of the partners to manage the implementation of the project during the pandemic period proved to be effective in addressing bottlenecks that caused important delays in project implementation.

70. The partners proved to be efficient in managing the delivery of activities despite the limited time they had left after the approval of the no-cost extension. Planned trainings, including the ToT activities, were completed. Climate finance advisors were hired and sped up the activities related to climate finance. The CS platform team continued to make efforts to set up the data cube system in Fiji. Confronted with technological challenges, the partners mobilised various expertise to address them in a timely manner, including regarding the procurement for upgrading the USP system, at no additional cost.

71. In principle, project management and the measures taken to maintain efficient management did not incur additional costs. Most of the budget shifts took place in 2020, which included the costs of project management for the end of the project. In fact, budget reallocation was necessary in order to request the no-cost extension; therefore, project management costs could not be increased. The experience gained in adapting and managing a project in adverse contexts (e.g., the situation resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic) continued to be applied and remained valid last year, as the project was still affected by COVID-19-related mobility restrictions and natural hazards at the end of 2021.

72. In the two previous years, 2019 and 2020, all project partners paid close attention to improving the management of the project. In fact, improvements in management were observed in the endline evaluation as a result of the implementation of recommendations

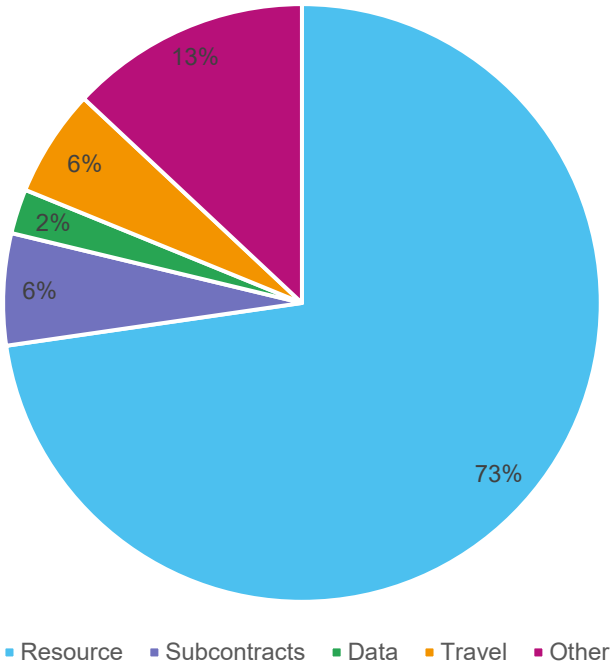
in the mid-line evaluation. However, it was observed that in 2021, the main focus of project partners was on completing the project activities, mainly climate finance and the CS platform.

73. Understandably, fewer activities entail less need for coordination and communication. However, it seems that the strong focus on delivery deteriorated coordination among the project partners and between the field and headquarters staff among the different partners. This might have undermined communication and, in turn, affected the trust among the partners compared to past periods, while the collective efforts to make all the deliverables match remained relevant (e.g., trainings with the use of the CS platform or the use of the platform with climate finance) to ensure project impact.

Financial efficiency

74. Regarding budget allocation, no major changes in expenditure were observed compared to the trends reported in the provisional endline evaluation. Any of the budget items experienced a reallocation of more than five per cent of the resources compared to the budget analysed in the previous endline. This was the case for human resources allocation, which was reduced from 77 per cent in the 2021 endline to 73 per cent in the 2022 endline. Budget allocated to travel was further reduced from eight per cent to six per cent and expenditure on satellite imaginary/data from three per cent to 2 per cent. Therefore, a total of seven per cent of the budget was reallocated during the no cost time extension.

Figure 8: Budget allocation until January 2022



75. This seven per cent was redistributed between ‘other’ and ‘subcontracts’ budget lines, which both increased the percentage spent in these two areas. ‘Others’ increased the allocation by 5 per cent and 'subcontracts' by 2 per cent. This budget changes reflect the technical issues experienced in setting up the CS platform. Addressing them involved to increase subcontracting and the acquisition of additional tools or the continuity of some activities such as communication, falling under the category of ‘Others’.

76. With regard with the differences between the total budget forecasted and total budget implemented, the project incurred in less expenditures. While the initial budget was 24,269,759 GBP, the total budget by the end of the project will be a little less than half of this, about 11M GBP. This great difference might be caused due to reduction of contributions from other international partners, initially expected, as well as reduction of costs of project implementation. Mobility restrictions as result of COVID-19 might have also helped to reduce the traveling costs.

PART B: Impact Evaluation

Effectiveness

Project performance at the output level

77. When assessing the achievement of results at the output level,[21] it was observed that the project performance was enhanced over the previous year, as by the time of the present report, the target outputs had been achieved, with the exception of one related to the use of technical solutions developed[22] and two related to backstopping activities and gender equality that were considered 'on track'. Nevertheless, it is most likely that all the target outputs will be achieved by the end of the no-cost extension.

78. Based on this, it can be assumed that the no-cost time extension supported the completion of the project and, in turn, the achievement of the expected output results. In fact, achievements of some targets have exceeded overall expectations in terms of capacity development, awareness and backstopping-related activities.[23]

79. However, the situation remains too complex to conclude that the achievement of these outputs clearly supports the achievement of the expected results since most of the outcomes have not been realized.[24] As highlighted in previous evaluations, the outcome indicators are problematic in that they are too broad, general and difficult to measure, involving many attribution issues. Nevertheless, it can be concluded that the achievement of outputs supported the increase of requests for climate funding and the engagement of other line ministries and non-governmental actors in applying for climate finance.

Effectiveness of the CS platform in strengthening evidence-based decision-making for improved DRR and CCA

80. The number of awareness-raising activities in 2021 was 88, with a total of 1,919 participants, which is much higher than in 2020 (26). The difference can be explained by the pandemic context and the challenges it posed to delivering these activities. While in 2020, the project partnership focused on adapting the delivery of the project to the new context, in 2021, the activities were already adapted; thus, the delivery could be accelerated.

81. However, according to the survey carried out in the framework of the current evaluation, it was found that only 44.5 per cent of respondents had participated in the awareness-raising events, representing slightly fewer respondents than in the survey conducted in 2020 (46.5 per cent). This discrepancy between a higher number of awareness-raising activities and the results of the survey might be due to either many of the participants in this type of

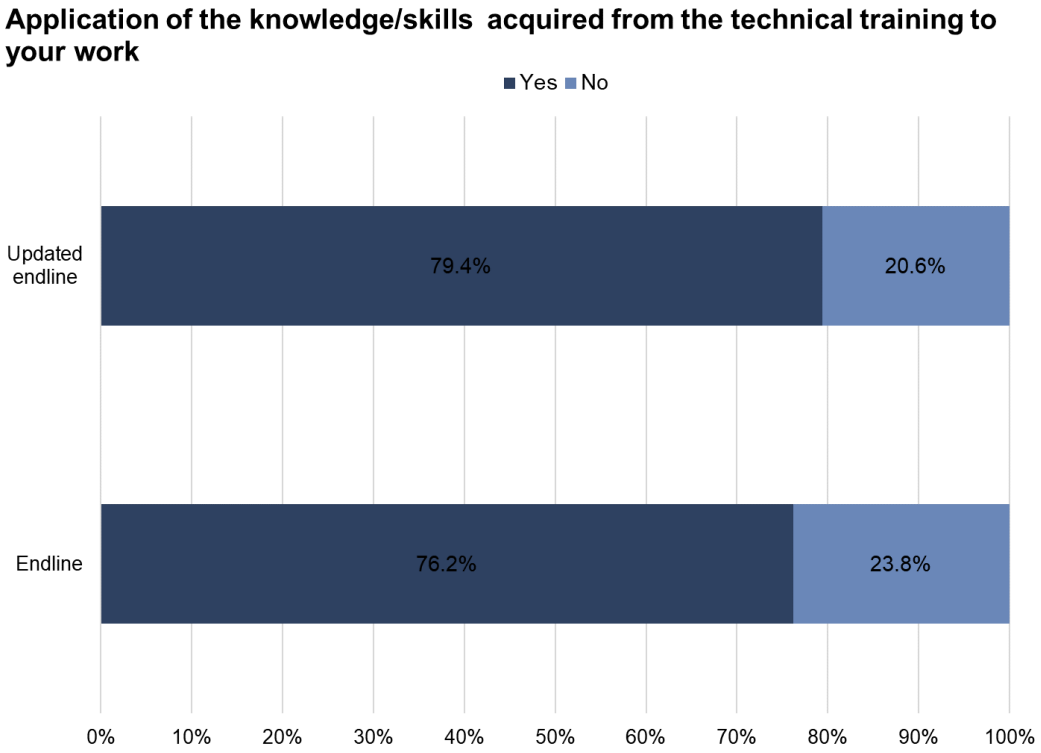
[21] See Annex 6.
[22] A number of unique government agencies in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu adopted technical solutions developed by the consortium partners.
[23] E.g., 3.6, 3.4 or 3.3.
[24] See Annex 7.

activity being the same or to some of the people participating in these activities not being part of the population sampling used for the survey because they took place out of the country (e.g., events at COP26 or at the GIS conference).

82. About 97 per cent of those who participated in the awareness-raising activities 'strongly agree or agree' that they have acquired increased awareness of using EO and GIT for DRR and CCA because of CS awareness-raising events. This represents about 3 per cent more of the respondents using EO and GIT for DRR and CCA than in 2020.

83. Based on the results of the 2021 survey, an increase in the application of the knowledge acquired in the technical trainings can also be observed. While in the 2020 survey, 76.2 per cent indicated applying the knowledge, in 2021, the percentage of staff using the skills from technical trainings was 79.4 per cent. However, this finding needs to be interpreted carefully as this slight change could also be attributable to sample distribution. In any case, the frequency of application of the knowledge has clearly increased. While in the 2020 survey, 55.3 per cent of respondents used the knowledge on a 'daily' basis or 'often', in the 2021 survey, 65 per cent reported doing so.

Figure 9: Application of knowledge and skills

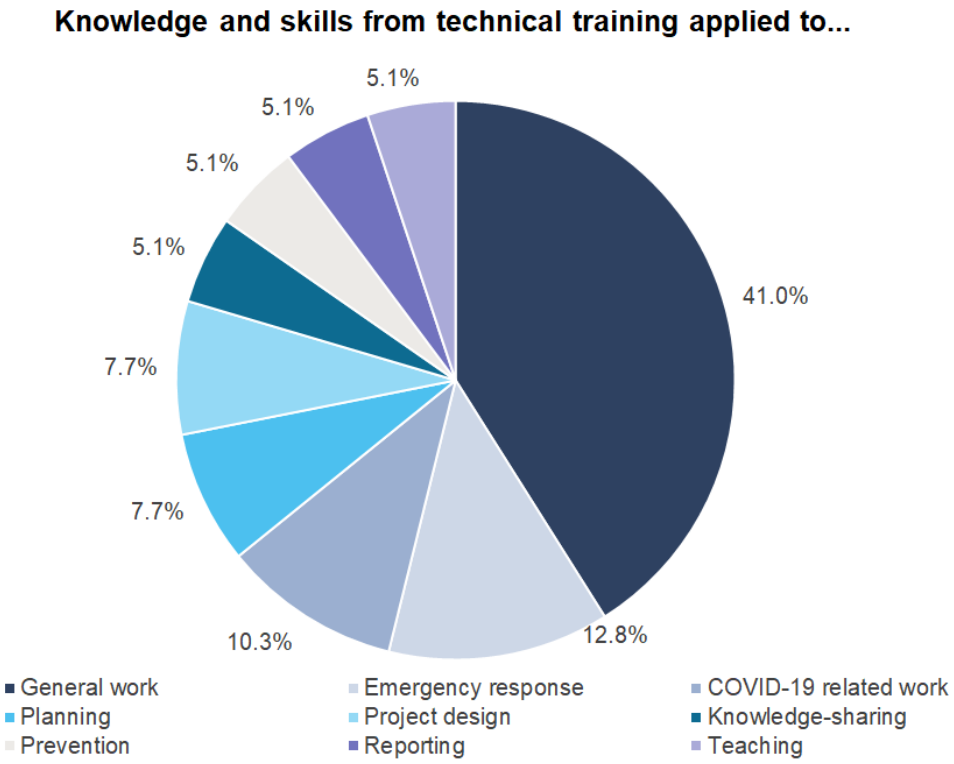


84. In terms of the context in which these new skills and knowledge were applied, 41 per cent of respondents indicated general work, almost 13 per cent for emergency response and around 10 per cent for COVID-19 response. About 14 per cent would also have used them for planning/project design, and the rest for prevention, knowledge sharing, reporting or teaching at equal percentages (5 per cent). The feedback is similar to the 2020 survey, where 47 per cent of respondents also used them in their regular job, 11 per cent indicated emergency response and 8 per cent planning. This can be explained by the pandemic situation, which required them to devote most of their working time to providing emergency response. This can be confirmed by the fact that the use of knowledge for COVID-19 in the 2021 survey represents about 10 per cent.

85. There are many factors that might have positively or negatively influenced the application of knowledge acquired, and these are similar to those found in the 2020 survey. Cross-

referencing the survey results with feedback obtained during the semi-structured interviews revealed that the enabling factors remained the importance of the knowledge to job success and the opportunity to apply it. Support from colleagues was also highlighted in the 2021 survey. Among the factors hindering the application of knowledge are (lack of) availability of funds, systems and processes, as well as the confidence to apply it.

Figure 10: Forms of application of knowledge and skills



Effectiveness of project outputs in supporting government ministries in applying for climate funding

86. The 2021 survey revealed some improvements in terms of involvement in climate finance. While in the 2020 survey, some 26 per cent of respondents reported being involved in climate finance proposals, in the 2021 survey, this percentage increased to 32 per cent. This increase can be attributed to the incorporation of climate finance advisors in each of the countries. Indeed, the number of climate funding proposals has increased across all three countries.

87. In the case of Solomon Islands, a total of six proposals were developed for the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, the Ministry of Finance in the field of energy, the Development Bank of Solomon Islands to support green entrepreneurship and for the certification of the National Transport Fund to become accredited for the Green Climate Fund (GCF). So far, one concept note had passed to the second stage, and a full proposal was being developed at the time of the present evaluation.

88. In the case of Vanuatu, three concept notes were drafted, two of them using data obtained through the Decision Support System (DSS) tool. One proposal was for climate change, one for addressing water security and the other related to environment. One of these concept notes involved working with the TAFEA provincial government to collect data.

89. In Fiji, the design of the PDU was finalised and sent to the cabinet for approval. However, its set-up has been delayed due to the upcoming elections in the country, where activities related to the elections were prioritised.

90. Still, the percentage of respondents involved in climate funding remains one third of the total beneficiaries, which is very low. The number of workshops delivered in this area has been very limited (only one per country). Thus, the percentage should not be considered in too negative a light.

91. The use of the CS platform for drafting these proposals was not possible as the platform was not completed when these concept notes were prepared. However, other CS project tools, such as DSS, were used for preparing the concept notes. Other elements undermining the preparation of concept notes include insufficient opportunities to apply for funding and the reality that people in charge of the concept notes also have other tasks to perform. In order to finalise the installation of the CS platform, an additional time extension has been considered by both project partners and UKSA.

Cross-cutting issues: Human rights approach, gender mainstreaming and environmental sustainability

Human Rights Approach

92. With respect to a human rights-based approach, the CS project continued efforts to ensure the participation of women in the project, CSOs and communities. Gender equality continued to be promoted by requiring the participation of women in the trainings, supporting the participation of women in conferences such as the Gender and GIS conferences or including a section of women in the science, technology, engineering and math (STEM).

93. The use of distance learning combined with local on-site support to deliver trainings continued to be the most used training methodology. The fact that the government provided support for carrying out the learning activities ensured that all participants would have at minimum access to the internet and a computer in order to follow-up the courses, likely avoiding risks of exclusion as a result of the necessary technology to follow the trainings.

94. In the case of full online trainings, as indicated in the initial endline evaluation, the project partners continued to 1) ensure access to computers through computer labs based at USP campuses in all three countries; 2) record expert sessions in case the internet connection suffered disruptions during the semi-presential trainings; and 3) develop additional content and tools that could be accessed offline. All these measures continued to be welcomed by the stakeholders interviewed as they allowed them to proceed at their own pace; however, they missed interaction with other participants and the advantages of collective learning. Finally, the participants also appreciated that this approach did not allow COVID-19 to limit their opportunities to develop their capacities.

95. An increased engagement of non-state actors, mainly communities and CSOs, has also been observed in the last year, which is in line with the recommendations provided by the mid-term review and endline reports. In Solomon Islands, the CS project provided backstopping activities as part of a baseline carried out jointly with Save the Children in terms of education, supported the Red Cross in emergency assessment as a result of the riots that took place in November 2021, or continued to keep the GIS users group very active.

96. Also in the Solomon Islands, the climate advisor supported the National Development Bank in accessing climate finance to support green entrepreneurship or the association of transportation to obtain accreditation for the GCF. In Fiji, the project also partnered with

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the Pacific Community (SPC) and other regional organisations. In the case of Vanuatu, the climate finance advisor delivered trainings at the provincial level, where government staff work mainly with formal and informal community-based organisations.

97. However, it can equally be observed that the engagement with non-state actors did not take place in the three countries on an equal basis nor at the same level and intensity. This could be attributed to the fact that the involvement with these actors depended very much on the efforts and capacity of the local officers and their networking rather than to the project mandate. In fact, this natural engagement confirms the importance of engaging CSOs and community-level organisations in climate-related projects, as already highlighted in the mid-term, endline and in the present report.

98. These activities not only increased the visibility of the CS project across the three countries but also showed the added value of the project in its potential to help to tackle issues beyond climate-related ones that are closely linked to the respect and exercise of human rights, such as education, livelihood, and protection, peace and security. Unfortunately, the CS project has been seen as highly technical by both partners and stakeholders, and the links between the project results and human rights have not been sufficiently explored, while it seems that the introduction of new technologies of the type delivered by the CS might contribute to enhancing human rights.

Gender

99. In terms of gender equality, the project continued to invest in ensuring the participation of women in all project activities delivered over the last year. In general terms, the participation of women in capacity development activities continued to be high, achieving gender parity in trainings in Fiji and Solomon Islands. Quotas ensuring the participation of women in these activities continued to be applied. In the distance learning trainings, despite high drop-out rates, appointed female candidates comprised 50 to 60 per cent of the candidates. One of the important aspects of ToT was gender inclusiveness. Setting quotas resulted in 54 per cent female representation (18 participants) and 46 per cent male representation (13 participants).

100. The evaluation observed much improvement in terms of women's participation in project activities in Solomon Islands, with the highest registration in the number of females participating in a training and finalising all the trainings in different sectors (health, academia, etc). Also in Solomon Islands, women have been actively supported in their participation in the GIS users group. Unfortunately, the delivery of climate change workshops did not continue with this gendered approach, and the participation of women was much lower, with the exception of Vanuatu.

101. While in 2020, women tended to receive lower percentages in the self-assessments compared to their male colleagues attending the same trainings, in 2021, women achieved higher percentages in the self-assessment than men in the climate finance workshops, in the GIT4DRR e-learning activities (87 per cent women, 80 per cent men) and in ToT activities. This trend was also observed in the objective assessment of the GIT4DRR e-learning activities, where women achieved 97 per cent in the objective assessment and men slightly less at 95 per cent, as well as in the climate finance workshops (women 87 per cent, men 70 per cent).

102. This change could be attributed to the fact that women selected to participate in these trainings had more experience and knowledge than men about the topics introduced. Proof of this is that 72 per cent of the women participating in GIT4DRR e-learning 'strongly agree or agree that the information was new' versus 86 per cent of male participants. A similar trend is observable with the climate finance workshops, where only 50 per cent of women 'strongly agree or agree that the information was new' versus 78 per cent of men who agreed with this statement. All women agreed with the statement that they are likely

to use the information, while only 94 per cent of men confirmed that they would do so. According to the survey carried out in 2021, the number of women indicating they would apply the knowledge acquired during the trainings also seems to have increased. Further, while in 2020, 66.7 per cent of women indicated they would apply the skills acquired, in the 2021 survey, 76.5 per cent of female respondents indicated the intention to use the new skills. Therefore, it can be concluded that the CS project might have been able to better target female participants by reaching out to more women specialised in the sector or in the right positions in 2021.

103. Regarding backstopping activities, a gendered analysis of the requests was considered beyond the scope of ensuring gender mainstreaming into the project. No major changes were observed in the use of the CS project from a gender point of view. Women continued to use the CS platform less than men. Of the 25 per cent of people who appear to have used the platform in 2021, only 14 per cent were women. Again, access to the use of the platform could be undermined by the limited presence of women in the institutions targeted by the project and the need to access it in their job positions.

Environment

104. The project did not change its policy of ensuring an environmentally friendly implementation of the project. The green policy adopted by the partners continued to be implemented. The use of distance learning modalities to deliver the training sessions in the last two years has contributed to reducing the number of printouts usually used in face-to-face training. Furthermore, the cancellation of all field missions and travel of participants among the three target countries also reduced CO2 emissions and, in turn, favoured an environmentally friendly implementation of the project. The COVID-19 situation clearly contributed to reducing the negative environmental externalities resulting from of the implementation of the CS project.

Impact

Effectiveness at the Outcome Level

105. A performance assessment based on the log frame remained rather a complex task. Firstly, the challenges reported on the project's results chain in the midline evaluation and the initial endline evaluation persisted throughout the end of the project's implementation. The ToC and project intervention logic relied on many assumptions and inferences, which remained unproven throughout the implementation of the project. This is for example the case of assuming that increasing access to evidence on the impact of change the knowledge would be applied to prepare project funding requests, and that those projects would be approved because they are evidence based (while, in most of the cases, the approval results from a competition or availability of funding) or influence policy making.

106. Secondly, most of the impact indicators are at very high level as any achievement in those areas cannot be directly attributed to the impact of the CS project as its achievement also depends on the number of natural disasters affecting partner countries, especially those related to increased population resilience and cost savings during natural disasters, for example, indicator 10.4 Amount of economic damages (in GBP) from multi-hazards in three partner countries. Therefore, outcome results are likely to be affected by attribution issues. Consequently, these challenges introduced many attribution problems when assessing the project's impact.

107. Within this context, the assessment of the project's outcome performance is based on a contribution analysis i.e., validating if the project contributed to the achievement of the expected outcomes as stated in the project's log frame.

108. Nonetheless, the achievement of the expected results at the outcome level remained somewhat linked to the attainment of the results at the output level. The uncompletion of activities or underachievement at the output level affected project performance overall at intermediate outcome level. By the end of the project, this, however, only affected the achievement of those outcomes that were linked to the use of the CS platform, and concretely to three outcomes.

109. The main progress made at outcome level in the last year is in the area of climate finance, where the target related to fundraising proposals was achieved, with the exception of those proposals that involved the use of the CS platform. The achievement of these outcomes has also been uneven, in the sense that while targets were attained for Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, it was not achieved for Fiji.

110. Following the delivery of a number of trainings and awareness raising, all outcomes related to capacity development and awareness raising were completely achieved. In fact, the results obtained exceeded the targets expected.

111. Finally, there are a number of outcomes in a 'grey area'. As indicated in the previous reports, these outcomes experience issues of measurement in terms of lack of data. Others rely on data coming from macro indicators measured by international organisations and updated in years not targeted by the project. Therefore, it was not possible to assess the contribution of the project to these outcomes.

112. The no-cost extension was key in order to increase the achievement of some of these outcomes, overall of those related to climate finance. Indeed, the deployment of the technical advisors in the field led to an important increase of number of climate finance proposals across different line ministries as well as with other stakeholders.

113. Despite the uncertainty created during few months, the project partners were able to keep the interest of the government and the added value that the project was still bringing into the public institutions such as the on-demand backstopping support and the availability of climate funding technical assistance. In fact, unexpected emergency situation opened up new opportunities to show the added value of the CS. Many of these activities supported the public administration to response to the pandemic, including roll out of vaccination through the provision of maps and visualize them, allowing the delivery of operations much faster than other donors working in the same area. Also, backstopping activities were used during the political turmoil and the subsequent necessary damage assessment and emergency aid delivery.

114. Other factors were already mentioned in the previous endline evaluation and related to the fast adaptation of most of the activities like presential trainings into distance e-learning trainings, combining self-paced with join sessions supported by the local officers.

115. Still, COVID-19 remained the main challenge to complete the project. The travel restrictions continued to undermine the possibility to set the CS platform and ensure its operationality as well as use. Other unexpected technological problems appear during its installation that were being solved at the time of the present evaluation.

116. Additionally, political instability in Solomon Islands that led to riots and the declaration of a new state of emergency affected the implementation of the project. Seemly in Fiji, where the approaching elections is holding back the approval of the PDU.

Sustainability

117. Within this additional year, project partners have not only been focused on completing the project but also on ensuring the sustainability of the project. On the one hand, the project partners found a way to sustain the CS platform and address its associated liabilities. This involved using and upgrading the USP information and technology system

to host the CS platform to deliver services to the three countries. This solution was accepted by all governments involved in the project as a mid-term solution.

118. However, using USP technological infrastructures proved to be challenging, and many technological problems surfaced during the process of setting up the platform and transferring all the data to USP in Fiji. In fact, at the time of the present update, problems persisted which were among the main reasons for not using the CS platform for drafting climate finance proposals, decision-making or emergency response.

119. Partners procured local services to address these technological challenges, which should help with completing the installation of the platform by the end of March 2022. In principle, upgrading the USP system and the procurement of services to address technological problems did not incur additional costs. Nevertheless, setting the solution at the USP was an ongoing process and, therefore, the sustainability of the CS platform could not be confirmed at the time of the present assessment of the project.

120. Project partner UNOSAT also sought ways to maintain the delivery of capacity development activities, backstopping activities and the climate finance advisors' technical assistance for some additional years. The sustainability of these activities was ensured by proposing a scale-up of the project in other regions of the world, specifically in Africa and Asia. This new project, called Strengthening capacities in the use of geospatial information for improved resilience in Asia-Pacific and Africa will also include the Pacific region, including Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and likely Tonga. The new project, financed by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), and some of the proposed activities include exchange of knowledge and practices between the two regions. This project will provide technical solutions to the partner countries in Asian and African regions, without the CS platform. However, it will continue to support the Pacific countries with the use of CS solution especially for improved access to climate finance.

121. These solutions might ensure effective sustainability in the short to medium term, but they might not be sufficient to ensure sustainability in the long run. Roadmaps to ensure the sustainability of the deliverables were drafted; however, it was not clear whether who and how they would be implemented. Additionally, they propose very technical solutions. Economic issues seem to have been somewhat overlooked.

122. Economic and organisational sustainability might not have been sufficiently ensured in the medium and long term. Over the last year, the climate finance advisors were focused on drafting the concept notes necessary to achieve the targets set in the log frame. However, evidence of work with ministries in order to include the costs of the project deliverables within the national budget of the corresponding line ministries was not found. This undermines not only the project's economic sustainability in the long term but also the embeddedness of the project within the public administration system.

123. Regarding visibility activities, communication was found to be very weak during the last year. This was partly due to a lack of budget for communication activities. Only by the end of 2021 was additional budget for communication activities approved by the donor. The budget was being used to develop a visual story that was not finalised at the time of the present assessment.

124. Positive perception of the CS project was noticed during the semi-structured interviews and survey to some extent, including its added value compared to other capacity development projects in climate change and DRR. The stakeholders' engagement seemed to have increased in many of the activities, including participation in trainings and backstopping activities. Indeed, collaboration with some NGOs (e.g., Save the Children, the Red Cross, and national banks) and the private sector were identified in Solomon Islands, as well as in Fiji, with other international organisations and development partners (e.g., GIZ, UNDRR-GRAF or WFP). Coordination with other development agencies and sectors continued to be limited in the context of looking for opportunities to secure project sustainability.

125. COVID-19 restrictions continued to hamper the organization of celebratory meetings, conferences and other relevant visibility and networking activities during most of the year. Still, the project was represented at the COP26 and GIS conferences, which are considered the most important events at which to introduce the CS project.

126. Environmental sustainability was not targeted by the project objectives. Nonetheless, an important number of backstopping activities related to environmental sustainability issues, such as forestation, energy and water resources, were performed.

Conclusions

127. Based on the present assessment, it can be concluded the no-cost extension was necessary to complete some key project activities necessary to increase its performance and, in turn, the achievement of expected results.

128. During the last year, the climate finance support proved to be successful as the targets expected could be achieved, overall in terms of climate finance. The year also helped to enhance the sustainability of the project by increasing its embeddedness within the government through the climate finance advisors as well as through ensuring additional funding from other development partners to scale up the project in the region and in other regions of the world.

129. The project continued delivering good results in terms of capacity development and promoting gender equality, despite the challenges posed by lack of a proper gender mainstreaming into the project. However, the last 12 months have not been sufficient to complete the setting of the CS platform and use it to apply for climate change proposals or decision making.

130. In terms of backstopping activities, this continued to be the most successful support delivered by the project. The service was not only used for climate related issues but also to address the COVID-19 pandemic and humanitarian issues in a political turmoil. Thus, the CS project showed great added value beyond the climate related uses.

131. Improvements in terms of gender equality through its implementation can be considered quite good and successful. In some of the training activities, gender equality was achieved, and, in some trainings, women showed better performance than some men. It was seen key to have women among the local staff to both as entry point for women's engagement at implementation level as well as to achieve gender equality in some of the activities.

132. The project partners implemented most of the recommendations provided in the previous endline evaluation such as continued delivery of trainings and backstopping activities. This has somehow helped no to lose traction to the project and keep visible among the different stakeholders. The log frame was also reviewed in order to delete some indicators that were not useful and replace some of them for more measurable ones.

133. Unfortunately, some key recommendations were not implemented, such as:

- Follow up on policy and budget processes so that governments allocate the necessary human and financial resources to sustain project results in the medium/long term as well as ensure the protection of data.
- Provide support to enhance data collection in terms of climate funding. The three countries seem to experience challenges in collecting and tracking climate finance information as indicated by project performance results; thus, it is recommended that

the climate finance advisors support partner institutions in enhancing data collection in climate funding at least for the purpose of measuring CS project impacts as per log frame indicators.

Proof of it is the fact that information about the climate funds made available in the last years remained untracked.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Given the complexity of the project and the need for high level stakeholder and beneficiary engagement, it is recommended to include partner(s) at the country/regional level when developing future projects targeting countries in the Pacific. While SPC and USP were initially targeted as beneficiaries, USP became a key stakeholder for both project implementation and sustainability. This would also strongly support local ownership of the project and better embeddedness in the local institutions.

Recommendation 2: Despite IT risks having been identified and recorded, a multitude of these risks (and issues) overlapped and occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. Travel bans made it difficult to manage. When including data processing and management systems like the DSS and the CS platform, it is recommended to take into consideration IT issues as part of the risks that might undermine project implementation. CS platform is one of the key elements to prove the validity of the project's ToC. However, it was not assumed that IT issues would be encountered when setting the system which has undermined impact of the project until the end of the project. It is recommended to include in the risk analysis of similar projects the possibility to encounter IT issues when setting similar systems and foresee in the contingency budget to afford the unexpected technical issues that these might imply.

Recommendation 3: It is recommended to upgrade the role and tasks of the Commonwealth National Climate Finance Advisors, as they should not only focus on attracting climate finance but also on tracking climate finance in country or support governments to improve their capacities to track climate finance.

Recommendation 4: It is recommended to improve the assessment of learning outcomes. The project's system to monitor and self-assess was considered to be of good quality and provided relevant data that supported the independent evaluation and, in turn, the integration of new measures to increase project impact. Nevertheless, the assessment of capacity development activities remained at output level and mainly focused on the quantity and quality of the training events, but not on the learning impact. Thus, it is recommended that all training activities include a system that can measure immediate impact in terms of learning process or knowledge acquired over participants immediately after the trainings. This will allow to show impact in the short term and support any type of cost-effective (or value for money) analysis of learning activities. Improving the monitoring and evaluation of awareness raising activities is equally encouraged.

Recommendation 5: As reported in the mid-line and provisional endline evaluations, it is recommended that project partners enhance their engagement with CSOs and humanitarian NGOs when implementing this type of project. This recommendation is especially important when working in the Pacific Islands where national institutions often rely on CSOs to organize and provide emergency response after any natural disaster. Often, these nongovernmental actors are better connected with the outer islands and communities than national or local authorities and have more capacity as they too are often recipients of aid.

Recommendation 6: It is recommended to include a gender and social inclusion analysis at the level of project design. Gender mainstreaming starts with a gender analysis in order to understand gender relations within the sector and targeted institutions and also to identify

potential gender biases caused by the implementation of the project. Based on this gender analysis, it is then necessary to develop project activities through gender sensitive lenses. This might include activities where gender criteria are included (e.g., quotas) or activities only targeting women in order address existing unbalances (e.g., knowledge gap).

Recommendation 7: As the project had not been completed at the time of the present evaluation, it is recommended that a legacy evaluation be undertaken to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the project more fully, including the CS platform. This would provide an opportunity to update the CEA report. It is recommended that the following actions be undertaken by project management ahead of a legacy evaluation:

- Update the log frame with the targets achieved to be used as baseline for the follow-up project financed by NORAD.
- Update the case study.

Lessons Learned

L1: The risk assessment of projects that include technological and digital solutions similar to those integrated in the CS project should take into account the risks involved in installing, using and accessing to these type of solutions and the costs that might involve addressing unexpected issues (e.g. security certificates, technological limitations, etc.).

L2: Coherence and alignment between the log frame and the ToC change is key to achieve expected outcome and impact as it ensures a consistent project result chain.

L3: Challenges in introducing new technologies, designed in western societies, might raise when trying to introduce them in other settings. The logic in the purpose and the way of use new technologies is different within different societies. Digitalization means access to information and, information involves power which might lead to shifting traditional powers. Therefore, co-creation and participatory approaches in designing technological solutions should be prioritized.

Annexes

Annex 1. Terms of reference

Update of the Endline Evaluation of the CommonSensing Project

Background

1. The **United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)** is a principal training arm of the United Nations, with the aim to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving its major objectives through training and research. UNITAR's mission is to develop the individual, institutional and organizational capacity of countries and other United Nations stakeholders through high-quality learning solutions and related knowledge products and services to enhance decision-making and to support country-level action for overcoming global challenges.

2. The **UNITAR Operational Satellite Applications Programme Unit (UNOSAT), now called the United Nations Satellite Centre,** is a technology-intensive programme that delivers imagery analysis and satellite solutions to relief and development organizations within and outside the United Nations, with the aim to contribute to decision-making in areas such as humanitarian relief, human security and strategic territorial and development planning.

3. Funded under the **International Partnership Programme (IPP)** of the UK Space Agency, CommonSensing project aims to improve resilience towards climate change, including disaster risk reduction, and contribute to sustainable development in three Commonwealth Pacific Island countries: Fiji, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. These and other small island developing States (SIDS) are exposed to the damaging effects of climate change. Such changes in the climate system have direct effects on the economy as well as overall development and the very existence of many SIDS. Urgent action towards development for climate resilience is therefore required.

4. The **CommonSensing project** supports the IPP's priorities to deliver a sustainable social and economic benefit to emerging and developing economies, in alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. CommonSensing aims to contribute to helping the beneficiary countries achieve Goal 9 (Innovation and Infrastructure) and Goal 13 (Climate Action) of the 2030 Agenda. The project focusses on developing national capacities for longer-term sustainability and business continuity by providing beneficiary countries the knowledge and skills sets for strengthened evidence-based decision making and dossiers to access climate funding. An independent baseline evaluation was performed in early 2019 to establish the project's entry-level conditions on (a) climate information, (b) food security, (c) disaster risk reduction and (d) climate change. The baseline, midline and provisional evaluations can be found here.

5. The endline evaluation was initially performed in quarter 3 of 2020 and quarter 1 of 2021 while the project was still being implemented, with some key activities remaining to be delivered, including the completion of the data cube setting and its use (e.g., delivery of user trainings) as well as the provision of climate finance technical assistance. Both activities were considered cornerstones of the project and are thus necessary to ensure that the result chain is realistic and valid. By the time the provisional endline evaluation report was issued, 83 per cent of the project budget had been spent. At this time, the project lead partners had requested and were granted a no-cost extension until 31 May 2021, which was subsequently extended until 31 March 2022.

Purpose of the evaluation

6. The purpose of this updated endline evaluation is to assess any changes to the effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the initiative; to identify any problems or challenges that the initiative has encountered; to issue recommendations, and to identify lessons to be learned on design, implementation and management. The evaluation's purpose is thus to provide findings and conclusions to meet accountability requirements, and recommendations and lessons learned to contribute to the initiative's improvement and broader organization learning. The evaluation should not only assess how well the initiative has performed, but also seek to answer the 'why 'question by identifying factors contributing to (or inhibiting) successful delivery of the results. In addition to assessing the final outcomes achieved, the evaluation focuses on assessing the impacts of the project, as well as its delivery. The evaluation should compare with baseline conditions and assess change. The evaluation should also include recommendations and identified key learnings for future projects. The focus of this update lies on the impact and sustainability criterion. The evaluation shall also review the implementation of recommendations issued in the provisional endline evaluation report.

Scope of the evaluation

7. The updated endline evaluation will cover the entire project duration until the evaluation's start and take into consideration ongoing activities. Although the scope of the evaluation does not include the inception phase of the project (February 2018-January 2019), the evaluator should consider that phase as contextual background in framing the evaluation's findings and conclusions.

8. The evaluation will look at the target countries Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu as well as Samoa as a comparison country.

9. The updated endline evaluation shall complement the provisional endline evaluation, in particular with regards to progress on climate finance, including the deployment of all three climate finance advisors and climate finance training organized in the three target countries.

Evaluation criterio

10. The evaluation will assess project performance against effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability criteria.

- ***Effectiveness:*** *How effective has the project been in delivering results and in strengthening evidence-based decision making for improved Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation?*
- ***Efficiency:*** *To what extent has the project delivered its results in a cost-effective manner?*
- ***Impact:*** *What are the cumulative and/or long-term effects expected from the project, including contribution towards the intended impact, positive or negative impacts, or intended or unintended changes?*
- ***Sustainability:*** *To what extent are the project's results likely to be sustained in the long term?*

Principal evaluation questions

11. The following questions are *suggested* to guide the design of the evaluation:

A. <u>Process Evaluation:</u>

Effectiveness: How effective was project delivery?

a. How effective has online training and other online project delivery been with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in supporting individual and institutional capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation?
b. To what extent have recent project adaptations supported a human rights-based approach and gender mainstreaming in the CommonSensing project?

c. Were accepted recommendations from the mid-term evaluation implemented?

Efficiency: Were KPIs, deliverables and milestones delivered on time and on budget? Why/why not?

d. To what extent were the outputs being produced in a cost-effective manner?
e. Were the CommonSensing project's outputs and objectives achieved on time?
f. To what extent have partnership modalities (including project and implementing partners if any) been conductive to the efficient delivery of the CommonSensing project and achievement of results?
g. To what extent has the initiative adjusted to the COVID-19 related context?
h. How environment-friendly (natural resources) has the initiative been?

B. Impact Evaluation

Effectiveness: Extent to which project met its objectives as stated in the log frame? Why/why not?

a. To what extent have project deliverables supported government ministries in applying for climate funding?
b. Is there evidence that the CS platform is effective in strengthening evidence-based decision making for improved Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation?
c. To what extent did the CommonSensing project meet the planned results at the output and outcome levels, and did the project reach its intended users and respond to their needs?
d. What factors have influenced the achievement (or non-achievement) of the CommonSensing project's objectives?

Assessment of Gender equality and empowerment of women: Extent has the project been relevant for advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and meeting the needs of other groups made vulnerable

- ✓ Overall, to what extent did the project develop knowledge, skills and other capacities of women stakeholders, and if so, what were the enabling or preventing factors?
- ✓ To what extent are Working Packages such as "User-Centred Design, Build Analysis and Data Products and Solution, Design, Build and Integration, Sustainability, Communications and Stakeholder Engagement" gender-sensitive in their approach and final products? To what extent have women stakeholders been using the CS Platform including the Climate Information app, the Risk Information app, the Map Explorer app, and Spatial Decision Support System (SDSS)?
- ✓ To what extent has the project increased awareness of women stakeholders?
- ✓ To what extent has the project contributed to SDG 5 "Gender Equality"?

The updated endline evaluation will place emphasis on the impact and sustainability criteria:

Early indication of impact: What are the early indications of impact of the project? What are the early indications of impact compared to the counterfactual country?

e. What observable end-results or organizational changes (positive or negative, intended or unintended) within key stakeholder/partner institutions have occurred from the project?
f. To what extent has the initiative contributed to enhanced DRR and climate change resilience in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu?
g. To what extent has the project generated early signs of impact, globally and in intervention countries (Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) in comparison to non-intervention countries (Samoa)?
h. What real difference does the initiative make in enhancing evidence-based decision making in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu?
i. What early indications are there that the initiative make in increasing resource capacities to address DRR and Climate Change resilience in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu?
j. To what extent are the results from the project contributing to global efforts to implement SDG 13 (Climate action) and SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure)?

Early indication of sustainability: Are the project results sustainable? Will project impacts continue after IPP funding ceases?

k. To what extent are the project's results (e,g. individual, institutional capacities, CS platform) likely to endure beyond the implementation of the activities in the mid- to long-term and beyond the beneficiary countries and what factors are likely to contribute to this?
l. To what extent are there early signs that the project has supported environmental sustainability?
m. What indications are observable that show that there are resources in place in each country to continue use of the project's results in the short/medium term?

These criteria and in particular the criteria on effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability will be assessed more thoroughly in a legacy evaluation, which will be undertaken during the first quarter of 2023 (pending donor funding).

Evaluation Approach and Methods

12. The evaluation is to be undertaken in accordance with the UNITAR Monitoring and Evaluation Policy Framework and the United Nations norms and standards for evaluation, the UNEG Ethical Guidelines. The evaluation will be undertaken by a supplier or an international consultant/s (the "evaluator") under the supervision of the UNITAR Planning, Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (PPME).

13. In order to maximize utilization of the evaluation, the evaluation shall follow a participatory approach and engage a range of project stakeholders in the process, including the project partners, the UN Country Teams, the participants, the donor and other stakeholders. Data collection should be triangulated to the extent possible to ensure validity and reliability of findings and draw on the following methods: comprehensive desk review, including a stakeholder analysis; surveys; review of the log frame (reconstructed) baseline data and reconstruction of the theory of change; key informant interviews; focus groups; and field visits. These data collection tools are discussed below.

14. The evaluator should engage in quantitative and qualitative analysis in responding to the principal evaluation questions and present the findings qualitatively or quantitatively as most appropriate. The baseline evaluation collected data for Samoa as a comparison country with similar geographical and socio-economic characteristics as the treatment groups to assess the counterfactual. Endline data for the comparison group shall be collected as well.

15. The evaluator should engage in quantitative and qualitative analysis in responding to the principal evaluation questions and present the findings qualitatively or quantitatively as most appropriate.

Data collection methods:

Comprehensive desk review

The evaluator will compile, review and analyse background documents and secondary data/information related to the project, including a results framework indicator tracking review. A list of background documentation for the desk review is included in Annex C.

If baseline data available allows for it, the evaluator should consider using Difference in Difference (DD) and Propensity Score Matching (PSM) methodologies for the impact assessment related evaluation questions.

The evaluator should also consider whether Outcome mapping / Outcome harvesting are suitable tools for answering the evaluation questions.

Stakeholder analysis

The evaluator will identify the different stakeholders involved in the project. Key stakeholders at the global and national level include, but are not limited, to:

Treatment Countries:
Fiji
Ministry of Lands & Mineral Resources
Ministry of Economy
Fiji National Development Bank
World Bank, UNDP, ADB, FAO

The Solomon Islands
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology
World Bank, ADB, GEF
Ministry of Finance

Vanuatu
Ministry of climate change adaptation, meteorology, geo-hazards, environment & energy and NDMO
National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
Department of Strategic Policy Planning and Aid Coordination
SPREP, World Bank, GIZ

Comparison Country
Samoa

Partners:
1. Satellite Applications Catapult
2. UK Meteorological Office
3. Sensonomic
4. Devex
5. University of Portsmouth
6. Airbus UK (data provider, not project partner)

International:
7. Commonwealth Secretariat (London) with Governments of Fiji, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu

Survey(s)

With a view to maximizing feedback from the widest possible range of project stakeholders, the consultant will develop and deploy a survey(s) following the comprehensive desk study to provide an initial set of findings and allow the evaluator to easily probe during the key informant interviews.

Key informant interviews

Based on stakeholder identification, the evaluator will identify and interview key informants. The list of contacts is available in Annex A. In preparation for the interviews with key informants, the consultant will define interview protocols to determine the questions and modalities with flexibility to adapt to the particularities of the different informants, either at the global, at the national or local level.

Focus groups

Focus groups should be organized with selected project stakeholders at the local levels to complement/triangulate findings from other collection tools.

Field visit

Due to COVID-19 the data collection does not include a field visit that requires international travel. Local travel to Fiji, Solomon Island and Vanuatu (treatment countries) and Samoa (non-treatment) for interviews and focus groups is desirable depending on the residence of the evaluator and assistant evaluators. Observation may also prove useful if activities are being

implemented simultaneously to the local field visit. The evaluator shall also organise a one-day workshop on outcome evidencing with project stakeholders remotely if it can add value to the evaluation's data collection.

The evaluator should be able to undertake data collection entirely remotely should travel restrictions be imposed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Gender and human rights

16. The evaluator should incorporate human rights, gender and equity perspectives in the evaluation process and findings, particularly by involving women and other disadvantaged groups subject to discrimination. All key data collected shall be disaggregated by sex and age grouping and be included in the draft and evaluation report. Though this is a general requirement for all evaluations, this evaluation should particularly put emphasis on gender equality.
17. The guiding principles for the evaluation should respect transparency, engage stakeholders and beneficiaries; ensure confidentiality of data and anonymity of responses; and follow **ethical** and professional standards (UNEG Ethical Guidelines).

Timeframe, work plan, deliverables and review

18. The proposed timeframe for the evaluation spans from November 2021 (initial desk review and data collection) to February 2022 (submission of final evaluation report). An indicative work plan is provided in the table below.

19. The consultant shall submit a brief evaluation design/question matrix following the comprehensive desk study, stakeholder analysis and initial key informant interviews. The evaluation design/question matrix should include a discussion on the evaluation objectives, methods and, if required, revisions to the suggested evaluation questions or data collection methods. The Evaluation design/question matrix should indicate any foreseen difficulties or challenges/limitations in collecting data and confirm the final timeframe for the completion of the evaluation exercise.

20. Following data collection and analysis, the consultant shall submit a zero draft of the evaluation to the evaluation manager and revise the draft based on comments made by the evaluation manager.

21. The draft evaluation should follow the structures presented under Annex C. The report should state the purpose of the evaluation and the methods used and include a discussion on the limitations to the evaluation. The report should present evidence-based and balanced findings, including strengths and weaknesses, consequent conclusions and recommendations, and lessons to be learned. The length of evaluation report should be approximately 20-30 pages, excluding annexes.

22. Following the submission of the zero draft, a draft report will then be submitted to the CommonSensing project management team to review and comment on the draft reports and provide any additional information using the form provided under Annex D by 31 January 2022. Within one week of receiving feedback, the evaluator shall submit the final evaluation report. The target date for this submission is 7 February 2022.

Indicative timeframe: November 2021 – February 2022

Activity	November	December	January	February
Evaluator selected and recruited				
Initial data collection, including desk review, stakeholder analysis				
Evaluation design/question matrix				
Data collection and analysis, including survey(s), interviews and focus groups and field visit				
Zero draft report submitted to UNITAR				
Draft evaluation report consulted with UNITAR evaluation manager and submitted to Project Management and Presentation of emerging findings				
Project Management reviews draft evaluation report and shares comments and recommendations				
Evaluation report finalized and management response by Project Management				
Presentation of the evaluation findings and lessons learned				

Measurable outputs/Deliverables/Schedule of Deliverables*:

Deliverable	From	To	Deadline
Evaluation design/question matrix	Evaluator	Evaluation manager	15 November 2021
Comments on evaluation design/question matrix	Evaluation manager	Evaluator	22 November 2021
Interview protocol and interview questions	Evaluator	Evaluation manager	15 November 2021
Interview protocol and interview questions	Evaluator	In-country expert	22 November 2021
Zero draft report	Evaluator	Evaluation manager	3 January 2022
Comments on zero draft	Evaluation manager	Evaluator	10 January 2022

Draft report	Evaluator	Evaluation manager/ CommonSensing project manager	17 January 2022
Presentation of the emerging evaluation findings	Evaluator/evaluation manager	CommonSensing team	17 January 2022
Comments on draft report	CommonSensing project manager	Evaluation manager	31 January 2022
Final report	Evaluator	Evaluation manager/ CommonSensing project manager	7 February 2022
Presentation of the evaluation findings, recommendations and lessons learned	Evaluator/evaluation manager	CommonSensing team	7 February 2022

*Subject to review and adjustment on agreement between the consultant and the Evaluation Manager.

Communication/dissemination of results

23. The evaluation report shall be written in English. The final report will be shared with all partners and be posted on an online repository of evaluation reports open to the public.

Professional requirements

24. The lead evaluator should have the following qualifications and experience:

- MA degree or equivalent in evaluation, development or a related discipline. Knowledge and experience of executive type training, including in areas related to climate change and DRR.
- At least 7 years of professional experience conducting evaluation in the field of capacity building. Knowledge of United Nations Norms and Standards for Evaluation.
- Technical knowledge of the focal area including the evaluation of climate change/DRR related topics.
- Field work experience in developing countries.
- Excellent research and analytical skills, including experience in a variety of evaluation methods and approaches. Experience in evaluation using Kirkpatrick method is an advantage.
- Excellent writing skills.
- Strong communication and presentation skills.
- Cross-cultural awareness and flexibility.
- Availability to travel.
- Fluency in oral and written English.

25. Supporting consultant(s), if any, should have the following qualifications and experience:
- MA degree or equivalent in evaluation, social science, development or a related discipline. Knowledge and experience of executive type training, including in areas related to climate change and DRR.
- At least 3 years of experience in research, data collection and analysis.
- In country experience, Regional knowledge and networks are desirable.

Task/deliverable	Estimated number of work days	Comments
Desk study and submission of evaluation design/question matrix	3	
Data collection, including field visits (including field visit preparation)	20	

Data collection and analysis for the comparison country Samoa	15	
Data analysis and preparation of zero drafts	10	
Preparation of draft reports	3	
Final reports	2	
Total estimated	53	

Contractual arrangements

26. The evaluator will be contracted by UNITAR and will report directly to the Director of the Strategic Planning and Performance Division and Manager of Planning, Performance Monitoring, and Evaluation Unit (PPME) ('evaluation manager'). The evaluator will work in close collaboration with supporting in-country consultants to support the data collection.

27. The evaluation manager reports directly to the Executive Director of UNITAR and is independent from all programming related management functions at UNITAR. According to UNITAR's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, in due consultation with the Executive Director/programme management, PPME issues and discloses final evaluation reports without prior clearance from other UNITAR Management or functions. This builds the foundations of UNITAR's evaluation function's independence and ability to better support learning and accountability.

28. The evaluator should consult with the evaluation manager on any procedural or methodological matter requiring attention. The evaluator is responsible for planning any meetings, organizing online surveys and undertaking administrative arrangements for any travel that may be required (e.g. accommodation, visas, etc.). The travel arrangements, if any, will be in accordance with the UN rules and regulations for consultants.

Evaluator Ethics

29. The evaluator selected should not have participated in the project's design or implementation or have a conflict of interest with project activities. The selected consultant shall sign and return a copy of the code of conduct under Annex F prior to initiating the assignment and comply with UNEG Ethical Guidelines.

Annexes:

- **A. List of contact points**
- **B. Event data available on the UNITAR Event Management System**
- **C. List of documents and data to be reviewed**
- **D. Structure of evaluation report**
- **E. Audit trail**
- **F. Evaluator code of conduct**

Annex 2. Survey/Questionnaires deployed

CommonSensing Training of trainers (ToT) survey

Welcome

Dear Sir or Madam,

You have been identified as a former participants to the training of trainers organised as part of the CommonSensing project. For the past two years, the CommonSensing project has been implemented by UNITAR and Catapult (and other partners) with the support of the governments of Fiji, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands, with the aim to contribute toward sustainable development and disaster risk reduction for our three island country partners.

As part of our monitoring and evaluation of the project, the CommonSensing team has created the following survey to learn more about your experience participating in the training of trainers and to identify early signs of impact that the project is having. Please note that all information provided by you will always be presented in aggregate form so that answers will not be attributable to individuals.

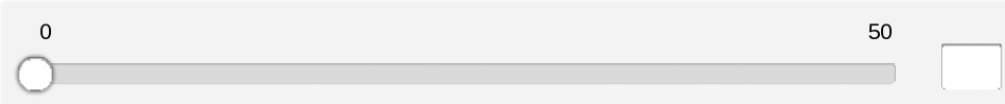
We know how precious your time is, so that's why we made sure this survey should only take around 10 minutes to complete. If you have any questions, please email the Monitoring Expert for the CommonSensing project, Anudari Achitsaikhan, at anudari.achitsaikhan@unitar.org

When you are ready to begin, just click on the "Next" button below. Thank you, and we look forward to receiving your feedback!

CommonSensing Training of trainers (ToT) survey

About you

1. Please indicate the number of years of experience you have working in the field of GIS/GIT.



1

2. Please indicate your date of birth.

Date of birth:

Date

DD/MM/YYYY

* 3. How confident are you to use the knowledge and skills from the Training of Trainers (ToT) without relying on additional support?

- Fully confident
- Very confident
- Neutral
- Somewhat confident
- Not confident

* 4. Does your job description include a mandate to train?

- No
- Yes, please explain

* 5. Have you worked as trainer / training resource person / moderator / facilitator after the UNITAR ToT event?

- Yes
- No

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CommonSensing Training of trainers (ToT) survey

After the training

* 6. How many times have you been working as a trainer / training resource person /moderator / facilitator since you participated to the ToT?

0 20

* 7. How many people have participated to the training that you have delivered?

0 100

* 8. What type of training did you deliver? (Tick all that apply)

- [ ] On the job
- [ ] Job shadowing
- [ ] To colleagues
- [ ] Outside of my organization
- [ ] Mentoring
- [ ] Other (please specify)

* 9. What format did your training follow? Tick all that apply.

- [ ] Face-to-face
- [ ] Online
- [ ] Blended
- [ ] Other (please specify)

10. What was the training about? Please describe.

* 11. How have you used the elements of the UNITAR ToT event? (Multiple responses possible)?

- [ ] In the identification of learning needs
- [ ] In the design of learning objectives
- [ ] By using the training event material
- [ ] By developing new training material
- [ ] In the delivery of training events/by making presentations
- [ ] In the evaluation/assessment of training events
- [ ] Other (please specify)

12. Could you describe briefly the results of the training that you delivered or that you participated in delivering? What concretely changed for the people that you trained?

* 13. On a scale of 0 to 100, how much of the application of the knowledge/skills from the ToT can you attribute directly to the training that you delivered (e.g. in terms of how you prepared to deliver the training, the content/methods of your training, etc)?

0 100

* 14. What has enabled you to apply knowledge and skills that you acquired in the ToT event? Tick all that apply.

- [ ] I received encouragement during the course
- [ ] We needed trainers and my sending organization encouraged me to train (necessity)
- [ ] I motivated myself.
- [ ] I had the opportunity to train.
- [ ] My serving as trainer was part of a successful job performance
- [ ] Other (please specify)

* 15. How likely is it that you will train others in the future?

- Extremely likely
- Very likely
- Little likely
- Not at all likely

If little likely or not at all likely, please explain why

* 16. If you were unable to use the training skills you have acquired during the ToT event after your return, then what are the main reasons? (Multiple responses possible)

- [ ] Lack of funding and / or support for training
- [ ] I am too busy to train
- [ ] I have been given new responsibilities in my sending organization
- [ ] I have been posted abroad or left
- [ ] I do not feel sufficiently confident to teach
- [ ] None of the above (I was able to use the training skills)
- [ ] Other (please specify)

* 17. Did you keep in touch with others after the end of the ToT event? If yes, with whom? (Multiple responses possible)

- [ ] Yes with trainers
- [ ] Yes with participants
- [ ] No
- [ ] Other (please specify)

* 18. In case there may be follow-up questions from our end, would you agree to be contacted after submitting this questionnaire to discuss at more length your experience? If yes, kindly provide an email address below.

- No
- Yes, kindly indicate your email address here

CommonSensing updated endline evaluation survey

Dear Sir or Madam,

You have been identified as a **key stakeholder** by the **CommonSensing project** management team. For the past three years, the CommonSensing project has been implemented by UNITAR and Catapult (and other partners) with the support of the governments of **Fiji, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands**, with the aim to contribute toward sustainable development and disaster risk reduction for our three island country partners.

As part of our **monitoring and evaluation** of the project, the CommonSensing team has created the following survey as a follow-up to the previous endline survey in January 2021 to learn more about your experience participating in project activities and to identify early signs of impact that the project is having. Please note that all information provided by you will always be presented in aggregate form so that answers will not be attributable to individuals.

The survey is structured in five sections: technical training, awareness-raising, backstopping services, the CS platform and climate finance advisor support.

We know how precious your time is, so that's why we made sure this survey should only take around **10 minutes** to complete. If you have any questions, please email the Monitoring Expert for the CommonSensing project, Anudari Achitsaikhan, at anudari.achitsaikhan@unitar.org

When you are ready to begin, just click on the "Next" button below. Thank you, and we look forward to receiving your feedback!

CommonSensing updated endline evaluation survey

A few questions on technical training....

* 1. Have you participated in any of the CommonSensing project's **technical training** activities (e.g. "Introductory and/or Advanced Training on Earth Observation (EO) and Geospatial Information Technology (GIT) Applications for Climate Resilience")?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

CommonSensing updated endline evaluation survey

technical training (continued)

* 2. Have you applied any of the knowledge/skills acquired from the **technical training** to your work?

- Yes
- No

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CommonSensing updated endline evaluation survey

Technical training (continued)

* 3. Please provide an example of the knowledge/skills area(s) which you have transferred or applied to your work. Please try to be as specific as possible, indicating what you may have done differently as a result of transferring or applying the knowledge/skills.

* 4. How often have you applied knowledge/skills from the technical trainings to your work?

- Daily
- Often
- Sometimes
- Rarely

* 5. Which of the following factors enabled or prevented application of knowledge/skills from the training? (Select all that apply.)

	Enabled	Prevented	Not applicable
Opportunity to apply/lack of opportunity	○	○	○
Importance/unimportance of knowledge/skill to your job success	○	○	○
Support/lack of support or feedback from your supervisor	○	○	○
Support/lack of support or feedback from colleagues or peers	○	○	○
Confidence/lack of confidence or autonomy to apply knowledge/skills	○	○	○
Action planning during training /Absence of action planning	○	○	○
Systems and processes supported the use of knowledge/skills/Absence of systems and processes	○	○	○
Funds available/ lack of funds	○	○	○

Other (please specify)

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CommonSensing updated endline evaluation survey

A few questions on awareness-raising events....

* 6. Have you participated in any of the CommonSensing project's **awareness-raising events** (e.g. "Workshop: Adapting to Agricultural Vulnerabilities"; Mapathon; or "GIS Day" etc.)?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

CommonSensing updated endline evaluation survey

Awareness-raising events (continued)

* 7. To what extent to do you agree that awareness about the importance of using Earth Observation and GIT data for DRR and CCA has increased as a result of the CommonSensing awareness-raising events?

- strongly agree
- agree
- neutral
- disagree
- strongly disagree

CommonSensing updated endline evaluation survey

A few questions on technical backstopping support....

* 8. Have you requested any **technical backstopping support** (e.g. maps and other products) from the CommonSensing project?

- Yes, but only once
- Yes, more than once
- No

CommonSensing updated endline evaluation survey

Technical backstopping support (continued)

* 9. Why did you request the CommonSensing project team (UNITAR/Catapult and other partners) for backstopping support? Select all that apply.

- [ ] Matter of urgency
- [ ] Matter of convenience
- [ ] Interest in increasing use of geospatial information
- [ ] Lack of internal technical skills capacity
- [ ] Lack of software or hardware capacity
- [ ] Lack of funds
- [ ] Other (please specify)

* 10. What needs did this request support? If multiple requests, please select all that apply.

- [ ] Policy-related planning
- [ ] Planning for activities or projects
- [ ] Coordinating with other agencies and ministries
- [ ] Decision-making
- [ ] Prepare emergency response plans/interventions
- [ ] Other (please specify)

* 11. How important was the technical backstopping support to addressing the need?

- ◯ Essential
- ◯ Very important
- ◯ Neutral
- ◯ Somewhat important
- ◯ Not at all important
- ◯ Not applicable

* 12. Please describe **how you used** the CommonSensing backstopping support (e.g. maps) **for your work**. Please try to be as concrete as possible, indicating what tangible results or benefits were produced that can be clearly attributed to the support (i.e. if the backstopping support was not provided, then the results or benefits would not have been produced).

13. Please estimate the **monetary value (US dollar)** of the benefits identified in the previous question, above. For example, if the benefits were staff cost savings for improved coordination or more efficient decision making, what is the estimated US dollar value of those savings? Or if the benefits were material developed for training, what is the estimated US dollar value if the material had to be developed elsewhere? Please provide the aggregate monetary value for all benefits identified.

Monetary value in US dollar

Please explain if needed

* 14. Did UNITAR answer the request for technical backstopping support?

- Yes, and needs were fully addressed
- Yes, but needs were only partially addressed
- No, the request was not addressed

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CommonSensing updated endline evaluation survey

Technical backstopping support (continued)

* 15. If needs were not (fully) addressed, how did you address the needs in the request for support?

- I addressed the needs with support from another organization
- The needs were left unaddressed
- Other (please specify)

* 16. How confident are you to use the knowledge and skills from the CommonSensing project without relying on additional backstopping services?

- I am fully confident using geospatial applications without additional backstopping support.
- I am somewhat confident to use geospatial applications, but I would prefer additional backstopping support.
- I am not confident to use geospatial applications without additional training or backstopping support.

Please please explain your answer

* 17. In the absence of technical backstopping support, how would you obtain products or services to address information needs for DRR/CCA?

CommonSensing updated endline evaluation survey

A few questions on the CS platform....

* 18. Have you used or tested the **CS Platform**?

- ◯ Yes, regularly
- ◯ Yes, but only once or a few times
- ◯ No

CommonSensing updated endline evaluation survey

CS platform (continued)

19. Please mark which of the following components (select all that apply) you used/tested and how user-friendly you found them to be.

	Very easy to use	Easy to use	Neutral	Difficult to use	Very difficult to use
Climate Information app	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Risk Information app	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Map Explorer app	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Spatial Decision Support System	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
All the above	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

If the answer was difficult or very difficult, please indicate the reason why.

* 20. How have you used the CS platform for DRR interventions and/or influence emergency responses and plans (i.e. during cyclone Harold, Yashi) etc? Tick all that apply.

- [ ] Policy-related planning
- [ ] Planning for activities or projects
- [ ] Coordinating with other agencies and ministries
- [ ] Decision-making
- [ ] Prepare emergency response plans/interventions
- [ ] Other (please specify)

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CommonSensing updated endline evaluation survey

A few questions on applying for climate funding....

* 21. Does your organization or entity use geospatial or remote-sensing data for the following purposes?

	Yes, regularly	Yes, sometimes	No	I do not know.
Strategic planning	○	○	○	○
Decision-making	○	○	○	○
Preparing applications for climate funding	○	○	○	○
Policy/action plans	○	○	○	○

Other (please specify)

* 22. If you are involved in preparing applications for mobilizing **climate funding**, did you use knowledge/skills from the CommonSensing project (technical trainings, awareness raising, backstopping, CS platform) for this purpose?

- ○ Yes
- ○ I am not involved in climate funding applications
- ○ No (please specify why)

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CommonSensing updated endline evaluation survey

Climate funding applications (continued)

* 23. If you answered yes to the previous question, did you use knowledge/skills from the training, awareness-raising, backstopping activities or CS platform?

- [ ] Technical training
- [ ] Awareness-raising activities
- [ ] Backstopping activities
- [ ] If none, please indicate why not
- [ ] CS platform
- [ ] I did not prepare any climate funding applications in the last two years

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CommonSensing updated endline evaluation survey

* 24. If you have used the CommonSensing Platform, how many data inputs from the CommonSensing Platform did you use as supporting evidence?

0 10+

* 25. More specifically, have you applied any knowledge or skills from the CommonSensing project in order to:

- ( ) Help prepare applications to donors for accessing climate funding
- ( ) To support decision-making in disaster risk reduction or climate change adaptation
- ( ) Both of the above
- ( ) None of the above
- ( ) Other (please specify)

CommonSensing updated endline evaluation survey

Climate funding applications

* 26. Have the applications to donors:

- ◯ Been finalized and submitted to donors
- ◯ Are likely to be finalized and submitted to donors in the next several months
- ◯ It's too early to tell
- ◯ Other (please specify)

* 27. Please provide an example of the knowledge/skills area(s) acquired through the CommonSensing project **which you have used in applying for climate funding**. Please try to be as specific as possible, indicating what you may have done differently as a result of transferring or applying the knowledge/skills.

* 28. Have you received support from the Climate Finance Advisors through the CommonSensing project?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

CommonSensing updated endline evaluation survey

* 29. If yes, what type of support did you receive?

- [ ] Support in the access and mobilisation of climate finance
- [ ] Support in applying CommonSensing solutions in climate finance applications
- [ ] Support in strengthening institutional mechanisms or processes
- [ ] Other (please specify)

* 30. In case there may be follow-up questions from our end, would you agree to be contacted after submitting this questionnaire to discuss at more length your experience? If yes, kindly provide an email address below.

- ◯ No
- ◯ If yes, kindly indicate your email address here

Thank you very much!

Annex 3. List of stakeholders interviewed

Name	Institution	E-mail
Project Partners		
Anudari Achitsaikhan	UNOSAT	anudari.achitsaikhan@unitar.org
Khaled Mashfiq	UNOSAT	Khaled.MASHFIQ@unitar.org
Aline Roldan	UNOSAT	Aline.ROLDAN@unitar.org
Ines Rodriguez	Devex	Ines.odriguez@devex.com
Oran No	UNOSAT	Oran.NO@unitar.org
Simon Kartar	Catapult	Simon.Kartar@sa.catapult.org.uk
Katherine Cooke	Common Wealth Secretariat	katherine.cooke@opml.co.uk
Leba Gaunavinaka	UNOSAT	leba.gaunavinaka@unitar.org
Micahel Ha'appio	Common Wealth Secretariat	m.haapio@commonwealthconnect.org
Diana Hinge	Common Wealth Secretariat	d.hinge@commonwealthconnect.org
Joy Pappao	UNOSAT	joy.papao@unitar.org
Fiji		
Fiu Penjueli	Statistics Officer (GIS) at Fiji Bureau of Statistics	fiu.penjueli@gmail.com
Aklesh Kumar	Technical Officer (GIS) at Mineral Resources Department	shaneel.prakash@govnet.gov.fj; aklesh.kumar@govnet.gov.fj
Makereta Veitata	GIS Tutor at Geospatial Science Unit, SAGEONS, USP	makeretaveitata@gmail.com
Anare Motokula	Programme Officer for Vulnerability, Analysis and Mapping (VAM) at World Food Programme (WFP)	makeretaveitata@gmail.com
Rebecca Eldon	Monitoring and Evaluation Advisor at Regional Pacific NDC Hub	rebecca.eldon@giz.de
Nina Sikiti	Senior Project Officer for the Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change (HMCCC) in the Pacific project at GIZ	nina.sikiti@giz.de

Carrol Chan	Currently full-time PhD student. Formerly GIS and Remote Sensing Officer at SPC's GEM Division providing GIS capacity building and data management training to Pacific island countries	carrol.mchan@gmail.com
Setaita Tamanikaiyaroi	Manager Climate & Eco Finance at the Fiji Development Bank	setaita.tamanikaiyaroi@fdb.com.fj
Nacanieli Bolo	Project Manager for the Pacific Response to Disaster Displacement (PRDD) project at the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	nacanieli.bolo@idmc.ch
Name	Institution	E-mail
Solomon Islands		
Steve Sae	Chief Safeguard Officer -Ministry of Infrastructure Development	SSae@mid.gov.sb
Name	Institution	E-mail
Vanuatu		
Fidel Zebeta	GIS Officer responsible for GIS/RS data management	fzebeta@vanuatu.gov.vu
Nelson Kalo	Adaptation & Mitigation Officer	nekalo@vanuatu.gov.vu
Johnie Nimau Tarry	Department of Climate Change	johnie@vanuatu.gov.vu
Stephanie Sali	Department of Forests	ssali@vanuatu.gov.vu
Maolcom Dalesa	National Disaster Recovery Framework Coordinator, National Disaster Recovery Framework Coordinator Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination	mdalesa@vanuatu.gov.vu
Alice Iarem	Senior DRR & CCM Officer at NDMO	asanga@vanuatu.gov.vu
Sharon Boe	Senior GIS & RS Officer - Department of Lands, Survey & Registry, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	srboe@vanuatu.gov.vu
Dean Launder	GIS Officer at Department of Environmental Protection & Conservation (DEPC), Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology, Geo-Hazards, Environment, Energy and Disaster Management	dlaunder@vanuatu.gov.vu

Annex 4. List of documents reviewed

Name of the document	Type
CCICD CF Writeshop Invite and Group List 25Aug_Fiji	.xlsx
COP26 Side Event_UNITAR-FJHC_Concept Note_FINAL_2021_11_04	.pdf
CS_Future Climate Report	.pdf
explaining videos	.docx
Fiji Climate Finance Landscape Report_Assessment of Vulnerable Sectors and EO Data Potential in Fiji	.pdf
Fiji training	.docx
Final _List of Participants_Writeshop SLB	.docx
Participant Feedback Questionnaire_Final	.docx
Pre-Post Self-Assessment Questionnaire_Fiji CF Writeshop Training	.docx
OnePager_FIJI_v7 (1)	.pdf
OnePager_SI_v7 (1)	.pdf
OnePager_Vanuatu_v7 (1)	.pdf
Responses from Writeshop Solomon Islands	.pptx
SI training	
S.I Climate Finance Landscape Report_Assessment of Vulnerable Sectors and EO Data Potential in S	.doc
SLB_ Climate Finance Landscape Report_Assessment of Vulnerable Sectors and EO Data Potential in Solomon Islands	.pdf
Slides_COP26_SideEvent_2021_11_09_v2	.pptx
Vanuatu Climate Finance Landscape Report_Assessment of Vulnerable Sectors and EO Data Potential in Vanuatu	.pdf
WP500_Technical Training & Awareness Raising Evaluation Report_Final	.pdf
WP530_Quarterly Technical Backstopping Report _Q2 2021	.pdf
WP530_Quarterly Technical Backstopping Report _Q3 2021	.pdf
WP530_Technical Backstopping Report_Final	.pdf
WP550_Commonwealth Climate Finance Quarterly Report _Q1,2021	.pdf
WP550_Quarterly Climate Finance Advisor Report_Q2 2021	.pdf
WP550_Quarterly Climate Finance Advisor Report_Q3 2021	.pdf
WP550_Quarterly Climate Finance Advisor Report_Q3 2021	.pdf
WP1000_ Platform User Feedback Report	.pdf
WP730_Climate_Finance_draft CommSec sept20	.docx
WP740 Sustainability Roadmap V.07 Ek_September2021	.docx
WP740 update_Sept 2021	.pptx

Annex 5. Evaluation question matrix

EVALUATION MATRIX								
OECD-DAC Criteria	**Relevant Evaluation Question (EQ)**	**Key Questions (KQ)**	**Indicators (I)**	**End line (provisional)**	**Change expected (or not) after provisional end line evaluation**	**Data Collection methods/Tools**	**Source of Information**	**Risks/Challenges**
Process Evaluation								

EFFECTIVENESS	**EQ1: How effective was project delivery?**	**KQ1.1** How effective has online training and other online project delivery activities been with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in supporting individual and institutional capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation?	I.1.1. 1 The majority of participants of CommonSensing training activities continue to show satisfaction with the content and format of online training activities, similar levels of trainings delivered face-to-face I.1.1.2 Evidence that participants of CommonSensing training activities have improved objectively and subjectively their knowledge/skills as if these activities were delivered in face-to-face format I.1.1.3 Evidence that participants of CS activities are able to apply the knowledge and/or skills acquired in different areas I.1.1.4 The number of participants of online trainings remains the same as if the trainings were delivered face-to-face	1.1.1 EO for DRR and CCA - 68 per cent of the participant respondents considered that information was new, 87 per cent of participants considered the content relevant to their jobs and 97 per cent rated the sessions to be useful, stating that they would most likely use the content. only 64 per cent found that the learning objectives were relevant 89 per cent of participant respondents assessed meeting the learning objectives fully or mostly and have acquired high or moderate competency in utilising EO for DRR and CCA. Minor differences were observed across countries concerning self-assessments in the introductory training sessions. Advanced GIT training: 86 per cent that the content was relevant and more than 90 per cent that the event was useful and likely to be	new training events on climate finance workshops have taken place in Fiji and Solomon Islands in August and October respectively. Vanuatu planned for early December. To what extent have ToT trainers trained others since ToT training (include questions in interviews on effectiveness of training)?	Semi-structured Interviews Survey Desk review of documents, including training reports observation	Project documents, log frame, beneficiaries, government staff, development partners, local NGOs, coordination mechanism training material, training data, stats and reports	Objective assessment was only applied in the last year of the project. It will not be possible to compare it with any type of baseline. No certificates of completion being awarded. The fact that most of trainings in the last year of the project have been delivered online might affect the perception of participants in terms of quality and learning outcomes.

				used, with important changes in the level of the use of knowledge. About 82 per cent of participant respondents also felt that they fully or mostly met the learning objectives, and 91 per cent of respondents found the learning objectives to be relevant to their job. However, only 74 per cent acknowledged having achieved high or moderate competency in utilising EO, DRR and CCA, which may suggest that in contrast to the introductory training, the advanced GIT training was found to be difficult. Nevertheless, more than 83 per cent of stakeholders in Vanuatu, 96 per cent of participants in Solomon Islands and 87 per cent of them in Fiji subjective assessments done immediately after the training sessions have improved by 10 to 20 per cent in all areas compared to the rates obtained in the midline evaluation Awareness: 26				

				technical awareness-raising activities were delivered, with 747 total attendees in the three targeted countries: 61 per cent male and 39 per cent female. More than 95 per cent strongly agreed or agreed that awareness of the importance of EO and GIT data had increased after these sessions				

		KQ 1.2 To what extent have recent project adaptations supported a human rights-based approach and gender mainstreaming in the CommonSensing project?	I.1.2.1 Evidence that project has adopted measures to enhance its rights-based approach	Nevertheless, engaging the demand side of accountability (civil society, private sector, communities etc.) has been very limited. Engagement with other actors has remained at a high level, mainly with political actors in the region (e.g., bilateral development agencies) and at the policy level (e.g. regional coordination groups). Key actors, such as civil society organizations and communities, remained out of the project's scope. 109. Although increased positive perception of the CS project was noticed during semi-structured interviews and survey to some extent, weak stakeholder engagement continued through the end of the project's life cycle. Key actors, such as civil society organizations and communities, remained out of the project's scope. Like development partners, while development	The question remains relevant to see if any change has happened.	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, progress reports, project managers, partner organisations, project plan and log frame, matrix, budget reports, project management staff and governments' staff, landscape analysis report	The project is very technical and very limited activities have engaged with communities and civil society organisations. Therefore, the end-line evaluation will look at improvements in terms of RBA will be assessed compared to the mid-line evaluation. It might also include an analysis of stakeholders, highlighting and increase or not of civil society organisations, for example.

				partner staff were invited to participate in training sessions, engagement and coordination with other development agencies and sectors continued to be limited in the context of looking for opportunities to secure project sustainability. A lack of project visibility and COVID-19 restrictions hampering the organization of celebratory meetings, conferences and other relevant visibility and networking activities were found to compromise the sustainability of the project.				

		KQ 1.3 Were accepted recommendations from the mid-term evaluation and end line evaluation (when pertinent) implemented?	I.1.3 Evidence that the recommendations from the mid-term and end line evaluation (when pertinent) have been implemented	113. Based on the midline evaluation recommendations, the project partners made clear efforts to address the main issues, in terms of improving coordination, complementarity and coherence of activities; information sharing; and the project's gender approach. These challenges were addressed through improving the focus and timing of the partners' meetings, introducing new gender measures and sharing more information at the delivery level (e.g., the sustainability plan drafting process). 112. Nevertheless, some challenges remained, partly as the result of the project to address some aspects of the midline evaluation, while other challenges arose as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and other natural disasters affecting Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Issues	Explore remained issues due to Covid as well as due to coordination in the end of the project. How different actors managed different deadlines and how activities have been coordinated in a no cost extension with new funding.	Semi-structured Interviews Desk review of project documents (M&E reports)	Log frame, ToC, timeline, progress reports, beneficiaries, other government staff. Management response follow-up	COVID-19 might undermine the possibility to implement some of the recommendations. If this is the case, it will be clearly stated in the updated end-line evaluation. Time since the provisional endline evaluation has been limited (a few months).

				remained in terms of stakeholders' engagement, visibility and transparency in addition to issues related to climate finance and the results chain. modifications to the log frame were made only in January 2021 in the last three months of the project, which implied some challenges in terms of measuring project performance. These modifications did not address the recommendations provided in the midline evaluation.				

EFFICIENCY	**EQ2: Were KPIs, deliverables and milestones delivered on time and on budget? Why/why not?**	**KQ 2.1** Were the CommonSensing project's outputs and objectives achieved on time?	I.2.1 Evidence that activities have been delivered as planned in the project plan/timeline before and during the period affected by COVID-19	Discrepancies exist among project partners about the deadline for the completion of project activities, which resulted in two approaches: those project partners that assumed a no-cost extension was not yet approved and, hence, project activities should be completed by the end of March 2021 and those partners that worked on the basis that a request for a no-cost extension would be approved and, thus, there was no need to complete the activities by 31 March 2021. Led to two approaches to the timeline planning of the project implementation and, accordingly, two levels of project activity completion. About four partners stated that they could complete all work package activities by the end of March, while two will finalise project activities during the no-cost time extension. Nonetheless, all	delay on CS platform and IT infrastructure. Activities still under implementation. Check whether it is also an issue of readiness of the country that could have been solved with better identification stage. Delivery of outputs and liking of those outputs (CS platform and sustainability activities/experts) Despite a 1-year	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, steering committee minutes and minutes from other management meetings, progress reports, governments' staff, project management staff and project partners' staff.	COVID-19 might have affected the implementation of the project as initially planned. The assessment will be focused on assessing the project implementation plan designed to face COVID-19 situation. However, the fact that CS platform is not completed and functional might have negatively impacted the achievement of other planned outputs and results, e.g., training people on using the platform.

				partners have also planned additional activities to be delivered during the no-cost extension in a way that does not involve additional costs. it cannot be concluded that the expected output results were achieved on time or in a coordinated manner. In fact, differences in planning resulted in different levels of project completion, which might have further deepened the lack of overall complementarity and coherence of activities and outputs at the delivery level already identified in the midline evaluation	extension, project deliverables related to the CS platform seem to be delayed.			

		KQ 2.2 To what extent have partnership modalities (including project and implementing partners if any) been conductive to the efficient delivery of the CommonSensing project and achievement of results?	I.2.2 Evidence that partnership modality contributes to the efficient delivery of the project (e.g. provision of expertise on time)	All the members of the consortium agreed that overall partnership management and coordination has substantially improved. Organising partner consortium meetings in the morning (European time) so local focal points based in Suva, Honiara and Port Vila could also attend and actively participate. This not only increased inclusivity and a more horizontal style of project management but also provided access to more recent updates and views from the field provided in real time, which helped to seize opportunities and make decisions faster and more accurately 52. Consultation about the training tools and services provided by the different partners also improved, and now content products produced are shared for comments, for example, for the preparation of the sustainability plan or training tools. A	Find out whether these challenges have been overcome Assess whether the partnership modality has changed due to no cost-extension. If so, why? Different levels of involvement during the extension - have all partners still participated actively or most Common Wealth Secretariat, Catapult and UNOSAT-UNITAR?	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups Desk review	Project documents, steering committee minutes and minutes from other management meetings, progress reports, governments' staff, project management staff and project partners' staff.	No major risks/challenges identified to assess this KQ

				collegiate approach was also taken for decision making. E-mails, notes and reports were drafted jointly by the two co-leaders, UNITAR-UNOSAT and Catapult, before being shared with the rest of the partners, project funders and/or stakeholders, which substantially reduced the confusion and overlapping issues identified in the midline evaluation 53. Case studies were introduced to close the gap left by the impossibility of using the CS Platform to apply the knowledge acquired at the time of delivering the training because its installation had not been completed most project partners recognised that these measures, which in principle were adopted to address the weaknesses identified in the midline evaluation, were useful and supportive to face the implementation				

				challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, overall regarding the delivery of capacity development and project coordination **CHALLENGES:** 1. challenges remained concerning the implementation approach and management. The top-down implementation modality did not have any modifications; rather, it was needed to keep the implementation of the project within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, which did not contribute to enhancing stakeholders' engagement and generate buy-in from the field, key for the sustainability of project results. Finally, it is also important to highlight the discrepancies raised from interpreting the ending time of the project differently, as discussed above, which clearly affected the efficiency of project execution. These			

				adjustments could be addressed if a no-cost extension were approved.				

		KQ 2.3 To what extent has the initiative adjusted to the COVID-19 related context?	I.2.3.1 Evidence of measures that allowed adapting project activities I.2.3.2 Most of the activities planned in the project have been implemented despite COVID-19 related restrictions	59. Most project partners sought alternative ways to deliver the remaining activities with the aim to complete the project by March 2021, such as converting planned in-person training sessions to online and blended learning and developing the CS Platform for Solomon Islands and Vanuatu in an environment based in Europe with a system that allowed access from the two countries. Rearranging the project activities implied other costs and time investments. Converting in-person to online delivery of training, for example, required additional design and delivery costs, and also involved more lecture hours than with in-person delivery. In the case of data collection-related activities to feed the data cube and other data-related activities such as those carried out by Catapult and Sensonomics, additional staff or staff	Further changes due to Covid or not. Any improvements in the situation have led to better delivery? Focus on sustainability/climate finance, stakeholders engagement and visibility.	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, M&E documents, project reports, project management staff, governments' staff.	No major risks/challenges identified to assess this KQ

				time had to be devoted to completing these activities, as field missions were not possible. 60. To afford the additional costs of adapting the project to the new context, some partners used the budget allocations from planned travel. Others, like UNITAR-UNOSAT, benefited from the use of existing e-learning tools and platforms, which resulted in savings and did not involve additional costs. Remaining financial resources were used to develop additional training sessions or to improve existing ones, and project costs remained within budget. 61. At the time of evaluation's data collection, activities related to the project's sustainability, stakeholder engagement and recruitment of the climate finance advisors continued to experience delay and alternatives to deliver outputs in light of				

				COVID-19 were only partially considered				

		KQ 2.4 To what extent were the outputs being produced in a cost-effective manner? Taking into account the covid-adaptation and online which in principle might be more cost-effectiveness.	I.2.4 Evidence that the outputs have been produced in a cost-effectiveness manner	These changes concerning expenditures would be in line with the approach taken by most of the partners based on using the travel budget to increase the workforce as response to Covid situation, While other costs slightly increased, data-related costs remained the same.	Budget analysis with comparative analysis	Semi-structured Interviews Desk review	Project documents, M&E documents, project reports, project management staff, governments' staff.	Includes the assessment of whether the adaptation of the project activities to response to Covid situation has made the project more or less cost-effective.
		KQ.2.5 To what extent were the outputs being produced in a cost-effective manner?	I.2.4 Cost savings for online adaptation of training	63. Regarding budget allocation, some modifications in expenditure patterns were observed compared to the trends tracked in the midline evaluation and were very likely attributable to COVID-19. Up until December 2020, more than 69 per cent of the funds were devoted to human resource-related costs. If the costs of the sub-contracts are added to the costs of project staff, the allocation to human resources increases to more than 74 per cent	Budget analysis with comparative analysis	Semi-structured Interviews Desk review	Project documents, M&E documents, project reports, project management staff, governments' staff, Project budget	Includes the assessment of whether the adaptation of the project activities to response to Covid situation has made the project more or less cost-effective. Need to assess whether adaptation to online training has saved funds or if additional activities have been implemented

				of project costs. Travel costs, on the other hand, decreased from 12 per cent at the beginning of 2020 to 7 per cent at the beginning of 2021.				

Impact Evaluation

EFFECTIVENESS (SURVEY)	**EQ 3: Extent to which project met its objectives as stated in the log frame? Why/why not?**	**KQ 3.1** To what extent have project deliverables supported government ministries in applying for climate funding?	I.3.1 Evidence that information available to be included in climate finance related proposals has increased I.3.2 Evidence that capacity to prepare future applications using GIS information has increased I.3.3 Number of climate fund applications prepared with GIS derived on basis of knowledge/skills that can be traced to project supported GIS training	94 per cent of respondents 'strongly agreed' or 'agreed' that awareness about the importance of using EO and GIT data for DRR and CCA has increased because of CS awareness-raising events sessions might have been used for preparing a funding proposal to use GIS/RS to detect illegal gravel extraction activities and to monitor changes in extraction rates in Fiji . As per survey results, only one respondent acknowledged having applied knowledge or skills from the CS project to prepare applications to donors for accessing climate funding, which was 'likely to be finalised and submitted to donors in the next several months. The Ministry of Health from Solomon Islands was preparing this climate funding proposal . Outcome harvesting revealed that CS data was also being used for parametric insurance	additional time for climate funding applications since provisional endline, climate finance advisors now in country for SI and Vanuatu (Fiji working from distance) Review the number of climate finance proposals have been drafted and submitted. Follow-up with respondents from earlier survey in January 2021 who reported on early	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries, M&E reports, partners' governments documents,	It is too early to assess this KQ as the updated end line evaluation is again being carried out while the project is still being implemented. Therefore, the end line evaluation will focus on measuring the added value of the project in providing evidence-based information and use of GIS information for climate applications as well as for other areas (e.g. policy, emergency response that might lead to access to funding etc.)

				scheme scoping by Fiji's Ministry of Economy	stages of climate funding application. Probe on enablers and barriers. Survey results on awarenes s			

		KQ 3.2 Is there evidence that the CS platform is effective in strengthening evidence-based decision making for improved Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation?	I.3.2 Evidence that the CS platform has contributed to draft or initiate the draft of policies; DRR interventions and/or influence emergency responses and plans (i.e. during cyclone Harold, Yashi)	About 23 per cent of stakeholders who replied to the question indicated that 'regularly' used geospatial or remote-sensing data for strategic planning and an additional 41 per cent 'sometimes'. A 62 per cent indicated that they 'regularly' or 'sometimes' for policy/action plans and 73 per cent 'usually' or 'sometimes' for decision making. In the case of Vanuatu, the CS Platform could be considered fully aligned with the national priorities and cornerstone for the implementation of the recently adopted National Geospatial Data Policy. More than 30 per cent indicated 'regularly' using geospatial information for activities such as academic purposes and research, training and private business only stakeholders from Fiji could provide feedback related to the use of the CS Platform and its contribution to make decisions based	Question linked to KQ 2.1. CS platform delayed Tracked any other policies or gov. actions that used the CS platform or other activities	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments ' staff and other beneficiaries , M&E reports, partners' governments documents, log frame, baseline	It is too early to assess this KQ as the updated end line evaluation is being carried out while the project is still being implemented. The end line evaluation will focus on mapping documents/applications/studies that used CS platform to be drafted in a case study on Fiji. However, the fact that CS platform is not completed and functional leads to delays.

				on evidence. Out of the 25 people who indicated that they have used the CS Platform, most have used it for decision making, to prepare emergency responses and equally for planning activities and coordinating with other agencies within DRR interventions, both preparedness and emergency response 79. Other project deliverables that clearly contributed to making evidence-based decisions were training and backstopping activities. Concerning training, more than 75 per cent of surveyed stakeholders attended technical training, and 76 per cent of survey respondents confirmed having applied the knowledge acquired, a per centage similar to the one obtained in the midline evaluation , most of them on 'often' and 'sometimes' bases the skills acquired from technical trainings have been applied to jobs, and a handful of participants used the				

				knowledge for policy making and preparedness. For example, the skills obtained in the GIT training sessions were then useful for the National Geospatial Data Policy endorsed by the Government of Vanuatu in December 2020. In the case of Solomon Islands, semi-structured interviews revealed that training sessions were useful for implementing other DRR and climate-related projects, the risk assessment of climate change impacts, especially of infrastructure design phases, and support to related national policies				

		KQ 3.3 To what extent did the CommonSensing project meet the planned results at the output and outcome levels, and did the project reach its intended users and respond to their needs?	I.3.3.1 Evidence that the CS project achieved output targets as per the log frame I.3.3.2 Evidence that the CS project achieved outcome targets as per the log frame	At the time of the endline evaluation, about 68 per cent of output targets were considered to be 'achieved' and 29 per cent of output targets were 'on track'. Thus far, only one output, representing 3 per cent of the total outputs, was 'off track' sessions might have been used for preparing a funding proposal to use GIS/RS to detect illegal gravel extraction activities and to monitor changes in extraction rates in Fiji . As per survey results, only one respondent acknowledged having applied knowledge or skills from the CS project to prepare applications to donors for accessing climate funding, which was 'likely to be finalised and submitted to donors in the next several months. The Ministry of Health from Solomon Islands was preparing this climate funding proposal . Outcome harvesting revealed that CS data	still ongoing Little or no progress is expected	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments ' staff and other beneficiaries , M&E reports, partners' governments documents, log frame, survey results	At this stage, it is difficult to assess the achievement of higher-level outcomes. Thus, the end line evaluation will focus on outputs and lower-level outcomes achieved, linking them to any potential contribution to specific outcomes.

				was also being used for parametric insurance scheme scoping by Fiji's Ministry of Economy				

		KQ 3.4 What factors have influenced the achievement (or non-achievement) of the CommonSensing project's objectives?	I.3.4 Evidence of enabling factors and preventing factors contributing to the achievement of project results	The application of information and knowledge learnt was possible because the skills acquired were important for job success and interviewees had the opportunity to apply these skills, which increased their confidence in doing so. Factors cited by survey respondents that inhibited application of skills and information included lack of funding, an absence of action planning during training and a lack of support from colleagues and peers prevented them from further applying skills and information Low level of use of the project outputs in supporting government ministries in applying for climate funding could be attributed to two main issues. On the one hand, the project had not been completed at the time of the present endline evaluation. Furthermore, activities directly increasing the	update enabling/disabling factors at this stage It is possible there is a problem of design/adequacy of the infrastructure proposed (CS Platform) for the IT infrastructure available in country.	Semi-structured Interviews Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments ' staff and other beneficiaries	No major risks/challenges identified to assess this KQ

				number of climate funding applications, mainly the CS Platform and climate finance advisors, were the activities accumulating more delays and at risk of not being completed by the end-of-project implementation time. Only 19 per cent of respondents in the survey stated that they were involved in climate funding applications				

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	**EQ5.1: Extent has the project been relevant for advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and meeting the needs of other groups made vulnerable & Extent has been implemented in an environmentally friendly manner**	**KQ 4.1** Overall, to what extent did the project develop knowledge, skills and other capacities of women stakeholders, and if so, what were the enabling or preventing factors?	I.4.1.1 Evidence that women participating in project activities have developed their knowledge/skills I.4.1.2 Evidence of enabling and preventing factors contributing to women's development skills and knowledge acquisition	the evaluation found gendered differences in assessing self-performance. In the introductory training men rated themselves higher (90 per cent) than women (84 per cent) in achieving competency in utilizing EO for DRR and CCA (who achieve "high" or "moderate") while in the advanced training women rated themselves higher (81 per cent) than men (72 per cent). Despite some differences in perceiving the achievement of learning outcomes, the objective assessment revealed that women scored similarly or slightly higher than men overall in the case of Vanuatu where the average score of women was 6 per cent higher than me. Publications similar to the article by Devex may have helped increase the visibility of women in the sector and raise awareness of the importance of involving women in	add climate finance workshops participants and also look deeper at ToT female participants.	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries, M&E reports, partners' governments documents, log frame, survey results	No major risks/challenges identified to assess this KQ

				DRR work. The main factor likely explaining the difficulties in engaging women in training was the limited presence of women in the targeted sectors by the project because of a strong patriarchal society where science and technology are male-dominated fields. In the three target countries, GIS is perceived to be a 'technical' skill commonly undertaken by men, and men are those engaged in fieldwork. Within this context, women often do not feel sufficiently confident to join training in male-dominated domains. Correspondingly, most of the staff working in the sector are men, and women have very little chance to take up leadership roles in DRR-related departments				

		KQ 4.2 To what extent are Working Packages such as "User-Centred Design, Build Analysis and Data Products and Solution, Design, Build and Integration, Sustainability, Communications and Stakeholder Engagement" gender-sensitive in their approach and final products? To what extent have women stakeholders been using the CS Platform including the Climate Information app, the Risk Information app, the Map Explorer app, and Spatial Decision Support System (SDSS)?	I.4.2.1 WP include measures that try to address any gender inequality generated by the project or specific to the sector I.4.2.2 Number of women compared to men that are using CS Platform including the Climate Information app, the Risk Information app, the Map Explorer app, and Spatial Decision Support System (SDSS)	Concerning women's participation in training, gender parity was achieved in overall training for Fiji (and nearly achieved for the advanced training with the breakdown being 48 per cent female, 52 per cent male, and gender parity achieved for USP special training). Yet, the overall involvement of women in the main project activities, such as technical training (38 per cent), technical awareness raising (40 per cent) and outreach events (46 per cent) remained low. although the project tried to proactively maintain a gender balance in recruiting participants for the training, there was no special gender considerations given to the design and delivery of the training. Indeed, the project lacked a proper gender analysis of the context and sector where it was implemented, usually carried out at the beginning of the	only used the SDSS in climate finance workshops trainings in Fiji and SI	Semi-structured Interviews Survey using (statistical stratification for the survey) Site Observation Desk review, including testing of CS platform (or watching video recording)	Project documents, grey documents, governments ' staff and other beneficiaries , M&E reports, partners' governments documents, log frame, survey results, online resources (e.g., videos)	Given the type of positions occupied by women in the sector, it might be difficult to involve women in the evaluation or the women involved do not need to use the CS platform, but they are trained to filling the 'quota'. Consequently, the CS might result irrelevant for them. This type of issues should be highlighted in the evaluation.

				project. Any of the measures taken could be considered on ad hoc bases as the project was being implemented, without a specific strategy. The COVID-19 situation and the resulting need to deliver distance learning required the completion of tasks after work or during the weekends. In this sense, women tend to suffer an extra burden compared to men, as they are expected to perform family duties after work and/or during the weekends, while many times men do not have to fulfil those obligations. Hence, they are more able to stay at work after hours to complete additional training/work or may be more able to work from home at night or during the weekends				

		KQ 4.3 To what extent has the project increased awareness of women stakeholders? Alternative: KQ 5.3 To what extent the project has promoted equal awareness and use of the CS Platform?	I.4.3 Evidence that both men and women have been engaged in trainings, awareness sessions and other activities related to the use of CS Platform	the present study were able to identify enabling factors that supported their participation in project activities. GIS units in partner institutions tend to have small teams, usually one or two people. They also identified a shift among male management staff's attitude towards the work of the GIS team, as well as in being very supportive of (female) staff to join training and capacity building. In both countries, Fiji and Vanuatu, employees enjoy a specific amount of time allocated to external/project training and capacity development. In the case of the government of Fiji and the University of South Pacific, there are gender policies in place to ensure equal opportunities for both men and women, including capacity and professional development. Last but not least, it seems that government departments are paying	Only look at SDSS in the absence of CS platform	Semi-structured Interviews Survey using (statistical stratification for the survey) Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments ' staff and other beneficiaries , M&E reports, partners' governments documents,	This question lacks clarity. An alternative question has been proposed. However, the fact that CS platform is not completed and use of the CS platform by any gender.

				greater attention to hiring people based on their skills set and experience regardless of gender, but still thinking to engage women for office-based work and men for field-based work.				
		KQ 4.4 To what extent has the project contributed to SDG 5 “Gender Equality”?	I.4.4 Evidence the project is addressing Gender Equality issues related to SDG 5	women also acknowledged the added value of participating in the CS project for their professional careers. Many indicated that the project helped them to expand their network, enhance their personal capacity in GIS/RS applications, transition into a new role in their department, enrich their CV, increase their advantages over their colleagues and increase their confidence and professional acknowledgement .	Update the data	Semi-structured Interviews Survey using (statistical stratification for the survey) Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments ' staff and other beneficiaries , M&E reports, partners' governments documents,	None of the project activities/outcomes can be linked to the achievement of any of the SDG 5 indicators.

				While highly encouraging, these testimonials do not provide sufficient evidence to the project's contribution to the achievement of SDG 5 targets on gender equality				

		KQ 4.5 How environment-friendly (natural resources) has the initiative been?	I.4.5 Evidence that the project included activities/measures to mitigate any negative environmental externality of the project (e.g. carbon footprint offset, avoiding pointing etc.)	UNITAR and Catapult adopted a green policy for travel that included compensation to offset the carbon footprint. Most of the publications related to the communication and capitalisation of the project were done by Devex using their online platform . The use of distance learning modalities to deliver the training sessions in the last year would have contributed to reducing the number of printouts usually used in face-to-face training. Furthermore, the cancellation of all field missions and travels of participants among the three target countries also reduced the CO2 emissions and, in turn, favoured an environmentally friendly implementation of the project objectives.	Update the data	Semi-structured Interviews Desk review	Project documents, M&E documents, project reports, project management staff, governments' staff, Project budget	Budget does not specify carbon offsetting etc. No major risks/challenges identified to assess this KQ

IMPACT	**EQ 6: Early indication of impact: What are the early indications of impact of the project? What are the early indications of impact compared to the counterfactual country?**	**KQ 5.1** What observable end-results or organizational changes (positive or negative, intended or unintended) within key stakeholder/partner institutions have occurred from the project?	I.5.1 Evidence of end-results or organizational changes within the key stakeholder/partner institutions	, the most observed change among the stakeholders interviewed and surveyed was the access to information and knowledge that the CS provided. The fact that the project also made the information and training content accessible online after the training was also highly appreciated. In fact, in the absence of the CS project, some of the people interviewed and surveyed recognised that they would have been obliged to outsource the services, affording aid from other development partners and, in limited cases, by the government itself. On only one occasion was relying on other regional organizations mentioned. 104. They also pointed out that these services were exorbitant for the government to cover, mainly because international expertise would be needed in the	Tack new organisational changes maybe as result of climate finance advisors or the CS platform installation	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments ' staff and other beneficiaries , M&E reports, partners' governments documents,	The project is still ongoing. No major risks/challenges identified to assess this KQ

				absence of local companies able to do it. Furthermore, outsourcing these services would have taken more time than getting them from the CS project, as they would need to follow a procurement process from the government or development partners. Sometimes, these services could not be outsourced for many reasons, such as the security of specialisation. Due to the diverse types of activities (e.g., trainings, backstopping activities, etc.), the estimated value by 23 participants in the survey varied from US$ 30 to US$ 2 million. Thus, it can be concluded that the CS project have closed an important information and knowledge gap in a cost-effective manner, leading to large economic savings for the governments in the three target countries, at least for the period covered by the project implementation.				

		KQ 5.2 To what extent has the initiative contributed to enhanced DRR and climate change resilience in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu?	I.5.2 Evidence that the initiative contributed to enhance partners' capacities in DRR and climate change resilience in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu	101. The main impact made by the project in the short term concerned DRR in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, both in preparedness and governments' emergency response services. The three countries experienced highly intensive exposure to emergencies derived from tropical cyclones and the COVID-19 pandemic during the project's life cycle . Within this context, the project provided information in an immediate manner, which helped NDMOs reduce the time required to assess damage caused by TC Harold in Fiji and Vanuatu. The availability of information on such short notice without the need to deploy a great deal of staff and resources also increased effective collaboration among stakeholders as well as coordination among line ministries in the three	Update the uses of it in DRR	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments ' staff and other beneficiaries , M&E reports, partners' governments documents,	The project is still ongoing. No major risks/challenges identified to assess this KQ

				countries in charge of providing emergency response. This decreased time spent organising the emergency response resulted in an increase in government efficiency services in deploying aid to the affected areas. 102. Population resettlement in the three countries using GIS mapping was another area where the project helped to improve government services. In the case of Vanuatu, GIS mapping was used to identify the zones in the island affected by the ashfall from the Yasur Volcano and shared with the communities so people could know where they could be relocated. In the case of Solomon Islands, GIS mapping was used to identify quarantine buildings and zones to organise the emergency response to the COVID-19 threat. In Fiji, GIS products helped to determine populations that would				

				be affected by rising sea levels in the medium term because of climate change. All these were acknowledged enhancements of governments' capacities to deliver DRR-related services				

		KQ 5.3 To what extent has the project generated early signs of impact in intervention countries (Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) in comparison to non-intervention countries (Samoa/Tonga)?	I.5.3 Evidence that the project is generating early signs of impact or early signs of impact can be observed in comparison to non-intervention countries (Samoa and or Tonga) based on the following indicators : 1) Number of climate fund applications with GIS data submitted to donors (for treatment countries --> on basis of knowledge that can be traced to project supported GIS training), and cumulative amount in USD/GBP; 2) Monetized actions undertaken by staff in key departments who respond to GIT needs (for treatment countries --> that can be traced to project's former GIT backstopping services) (Note: This would be equivalent to the exercise of monetizing in-kind contributions. If an action was damage	93. Given this context, it could be considered that five target results were achieved , three could not be completely measured due to lack of information and seven could not be assessed as achieved due to lack of data and/or performance . The achieved targets were intermediate institutional outcomes related to increased institutional capacity, for example, using CS solutions to inform policy and decision-making and/or strategic planning at the individual level of government staff. It can also be assumed that this capacity is already being used to prepare climate finance proposals as at least two ministries (one in Fiji and one in Solomon Islands) had prepared funding applications using the knowledge acquired from the project. Therefore, the CS project had an impact on institutional and individual capacity development in the	Update or addition signals of impact, collect baseline data for Tonga	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments ' staff and other beneficiaries , M&E reports, partners' governments documents,	Baseline for the three countries are not available. Moreover, it is too early to assess impact and compared with the non-intervention country. It is suggested to select two or three indicators related to impact to be assessed and compared. Change of comparison country now.

			assessment, how much would that action (in this case damage assessment) cost to have it undertaken by a qualified person not exposed to the training.)	three target countries as indicated by the increased use of evidence-based information to draft climate funding–related proposals, evidence supporting this assertion is limited. 94. Still, there is a long way to go to confirm the contribution of the project to increased climate finance. While underperformance could be addressed with the completion of the remaining activities, impact indicators related to climate funding and the use of the CS Platform as well as issues of data collection methodology and/or source of verification can only be solved by reviewing these indicators to ensure optimal and adequate performance assessment in the legacy evaluation.				

		KQ. 5.4 What real difference does the initiative make in enhancing evidence-based decision making in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu?	I.5.4 Evidence of achievement or close achievement outcome indicators (or proxy indicators based on the outcome indicators of the log frame) or unintended outcomes/achievements	the achievement of the expected results at the outcome level remained somewhat linked to the attainment of the results at the output level. The incompletion of activities or underachievement at the output level affected project performance at the outcome and impact levels. Climate finance intermediate and final outcomes were the most affected results by this effect, as the CS Platform and technical assistance on climate finance were at risk of not being delivered 88. A total of 48 intermediate outcomes were identified during the outcome harvesting exercise, which contribute to the achievement of the overall impact results. Concretely, 8 project outcomes were identified in the environment, 9 in emergency response, 13 in preparedness, 11 in the GIS area and only 7 in climate finance	Update from the log frame, mainly in terms of training, sustainability and CS platform	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments ' staff and other beneficiaries , M&E reports, partners' governments documents,	It might be too early to assess this KQ

		KQ 5.5 What early indications are there that the initiative make in increasing resource capacities to address DRR and Climate Change resilience in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu?	I.5.5 Evidence of increasing physical, information, and financial resources capacities to address DRR and Climate Change resilience.	97. The project's implementation was not only affected by COVID-19 but also an unusual number of tropical depressions evolving into tropical cyclones and/or flooding, which heavily damaged the three target countries. These led to great efforts in preparedness and emergency response, including the cancellation of activities, travelling limitations and staff availability. Nonetheless, the major impact was COVID-19, which undermined more effective training (face-to-face), data collection through field visits, and/or the deployment of climate finance advisors to support applications for climate finance or setting the data cubes in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. 98. Emergencies combined with accumulated delays in delivering key activities such as the deployment of the finance advisors	Update evidence	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments ' staff and other beneficiaries , M&E reports, partners' governments documents, Log frame, Baseline	No major risks/challenges identified to assess this KQ

				and the CS Platform were the main factors undermining the achievement of the project's results and impact, and the delays persisted and were exacerbated by the above-mentioned emergencies. These resulted in unexecuted activities expected to contribute to climate finance-related targets and impacts by the end of the project's timeline.				

		KQ 5.6 To what extent are the results from the project contributing to global efforts to implement SDG 13 (Climate action) and SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure)?	I.5.6.1 SDG 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population I.5.6.2 9.a.1: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to climate resilient infrastructure	95. Among the indicators are those aimed at measuring the contribution of the project to SDG 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts) and SDG 9 (Build infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation). Given the challenges encountered in measuring the impact indicators, it was very difficult to determine whether the project contributed to these Goals; therefore, addressing measurement issues with these indicators is essential	Update evidence Number remained the same as no major natural disasters were observed. So, these data might remain the same	Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments ' staff and other beneficiaries , M&E reports, partners' governments documents, SDG measurement, Log frame,	It might be to early to assess this KQ and the achievement of these targets.

SUSTAINABILITY	**EQ 7: Are the project results sustainable? Will project impacts continue after IPP funding ceases?**	**KQ 6.1** To what extent are the project's results (e.g. individual, institutional capacities, CS platform) likely to endure beyond the implementation of the activities in the mid- to long-term and beyond the beneficiary countries and what factors are likely to contribute to this?	I.6.1.1 Stakeholders are able to identify/mention potential resources or exit strategies to ensure the sustainability of project results I.6.1.2 Evidence that training of trainers, climate finance advisory services/TA and other measures contribute to ensure sustainability of the project	106. Project sustainability remains the main challenge of the project: climate finance advisors were only engaged between the last two to nine months of the project, and activities delivered at the time of the present evaluation were rather limited. While the climate finance advisors for Vanuatu and Solomon Islands were engaged locally, in the case of Fiji, the expert was an international consultant waiting to be deployed. Nevertheless, climate finance support in Fiji is slowly progressing. With UNDP and the World Resource Institute, experts are mainly supporting the Ministry of Economy to set a Project Development Unit (PDU) aimed at centralising all funding proposals to be submitted for obtaining climate finance. Concretely, the PDU will initially work across government agencies	Update this information. Whether there has been improvement or consolidation of the collaboration with USP and UNDP The impact of ToT trainings in terms of sustainability (e.g. whether they are embedded within a larger programme of capacity development, opportunities to deliver trainings etc.	Semi-structured Interviews Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries, M&E reports, partners' governments documents, Log frame,	Some progress is expected in terms of sustainability. However, the fact that CS platform is not completed and functional might have undermined sustainability of the project.

				to map, access, and help to facilitate sector-specific project data to prepare robust, evidence-based project proposals the CS Platform in Fiji was set up. Negotiations with the University of the South Pacific (USP) were ongoing at the time of the evaluation to ensure that the university was responsible for maintaining the data cube platform. It appears unclear who would afford the liabilities created by the project products, such as licenses for the data products and data apps, by the end of the project 108. Measures to ensure capacity-related activities were also adopted. These included the training of trainers during the last month of the project's implementation, ensuring access to training materials via establishing knowledge repository (CS Knowledge Hub) and				

				creating a community of practice, as was accomplished in the GIT area. In the last three months of the project, a TOT training took place. Out of 33 participants, 23 completed with satisfactory grades and minimum attendance. Finally, efforts were made to integrate these training sessions as part of governments' staff career development and in university curricula. However, these measures might not be sufficient				

		KQ 6.2 To what extent are there early signs that the project has supported environmental sustainability?	I.6.2 Evidence that the project has supported environmentally friendly interventions or interventions aimed at protecting the environment	110. The project did not target environmental sustainability as part of project objectives. Nonetheless, an important number of backstopping activities related to environmental sustainability issues such as forestation, mapping water resources or carrying out environmental risk assessments were performed. As per outcome harvesting, about five outcomes identified could be linked to environmental sustainability 88. A total of 48 intermediate outcomes were identified during the outcome harvesting exercise, which contribute to the achievement of the overall impact results. Concretely, 8 project outcomes were identified in the environment	Update this information where possible (backstopping activities e.g.)	Semi-structured Interviews Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments ' staff and other beneficiaries , M&E reports, partners' governments documents,	It might be too early to assess this KQ and the achievement of these targets. Nevertheless, backstopping activities might have contributed to environmentally sustainable initiatives/policies/projects

		KQ 6.3 What indications are observable that show that there are resources in place in each country to continue use of the project's results in the short/medium term?	I.6.3 Evidence that partner governments have mobilised resources to cover the costs resulting from the project in order its impacts continues (e.g. economic allocation in annual budget, funding from other development partners etc.)	No evidence found	As result of the presence of climate finance experts (TA), it is expected to find some measures that support an increased ownership of beneficiaries over the project. Also take into account donor funding from Norway for the next three years that includes the three target countries.	Semi-structured Interviews Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments ' staff and other beneficiaries , M&E reports, partners' governments documents,	The fact the project will be completed in the middle of countries' budget cycles, it will not be possible to assess forecasted budgets to affirm that partner countries have allocated public financial resources to continue with project activities after project completion. Therefore, the assessment will only be based on statements made during the interviews. Given that the Norway-funded project has already started, there is a risk of "contamination" of the results as it might be difficult for stakeholders to differentiate the two projects given that project personnel is the same.

Annex 6. Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form and Ethical Pledge

Annex: Evaluation Consultant Code of Conduct and Agreement Form

The evaluator:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Is responsible for his/her performance and his/her product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study limitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form[1]

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System

Name of Consultant: Gemma Pinol Puig

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): _____

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation and I declare that any past experience, of myself, my immediate family or close friends or associates, does not give rise to a potential conflict of interest.

Signed at *place* on *date*

Signature: Barcelona, 25th November 2019

[1] www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct

ANNEX 1: PLEDGE OF ETHICAL CONDUCT IN EVALUATION

By signing this pledge, I hereby commit to discussing and applying the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation and to adopting the associated ethical behaviours.

INTEGRITY

I will actively adhere to the moral values and professional standards of evaluation practice, as outlined in the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation and as per the values of the United Nations. Specifically, I will be:

- ✓ **Honest and truthful in my communication and actions.**
- ✓ **Professional, engaging in credible and trustworthy behaviour, alongside competence, commitment and on-going reflective practice.**
- ✓ **Independent, impartial and incorruptible.**

ACCOUNTABILITY

I will be answerable for all decisions made and actions taken, responsible for honoring commitments, without qualification or exception, and will report potential or actual harms observed. Specifically, I will be:

- ✓ **Transparent regarding evaluation purpose and actions taken, establishing trust and increasing answerability on performance to the public, particularly those populations affected by the evaluation.**
- ✓ **Responsive as questions or events arise, adapting plans as required and referring to appropriate channels where corruption, fraud, sexual exploitation or abuse or other misconduct or waste of resources is identified.**
- ✓ **Responsible for meeting the evaluation purpose and for actions taken, and for ensuring redress and recognition as needed.**

RESPECT

I will engage with all stakeholders of an evaluation in a way that honours their dignity, well-being, personal agency and characteristics. Specifically, I will ensure:

- ✓ **Access to the evaluation process and products by all relevant stakeholders- be they powerless or powerful, with due attention to factors that may impede access such as sex, gender, race, language, country of origin, LGBTQ status, age, background, religion, ethnicity and ability.**
- ✓ **Meaningful participation and equitable treatment of all relevant stakeholders in the evaluation processes- from design to dissemination. This includes engaging different stakeholders, particularly affected people, so they can actively inform the evaluation approach and products rather than being solely a subject of data collection.**
- ✓ **Fair representation of different voices and perspectives in evaluation products (reports, webinars etc.)**

BENEFICENCE

I will strive to do good for people and planet while minimizing harm arising from evaluation as an intervention. Specifically, I will ensure:

- ✓ **Explicit and on-going consideration of risks and benefits from evaluation processes.**
- ✓ **Maximum benefits at systemic (including environmental), organizational and programmatic levels.**
- ✓ **No harm. I will not proceed where harms cannot be mitigated.**
- ✓ **Evaluation makes an overall positive contribution to human and natural systems and the mission of the United Nations.**

I commit to playing my part in ensuring that evaluations are conducted according to the Charter of the United Nations and the ethical requirements laid down above and contained within the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation. Where this is not possible, I will report the situation to my supervisor, designated focal points or channels, and will actively seek an appropriate response.

(Signature and Date) [redacted]

Annex 7. Output Table

Result Levels	Achievements	Ref. no	Indicators	2018 Baseline	Target Year 1 (2019)	Achieved Year 1 (2019)	Target Year 2 (2020)	Achieved Year 2 (December 2020)	Target Year 3	Achieved Year 3	Progress
	5. By 2022, strengthened knowledge and skills on accessing climate finance in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu		5.1.1: No of capacity building / training actions initiated or led by CNCFAs	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.1.1: two trainings	3	Achieved
			5.1.2: No of officials in key ministries /NDA trained to support the development of pipeline climate finance projects	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.1.2: 10 (5 M: 5 F)	FI : 51 (28 M : 23 F) SI : 13 (7M : 6F) VN : 7 (4 M : 3 F)	Achieved
			5.1.3: Out of the officials trained in initiatives led by the CNCFA, percentage who report an increase in knowledge	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.1.3: FI: 40% SI: 40% VN: 40%	FI: 66% (62%M ; 83% F)) SI : 90% (88%M : 92% F) Total : 74% (70%M ; 87% F)	Achieved
Outputs	4. By 2021, case studies on using CommonSensing solution produced for Fiji, Solomon Islands, and/or Vanuatu by	4.1	Number of students from local academic institutions attending CommonSensing's technical trainings	0	0	FI:60 SI:1 VN:21	FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4	FI: 6 SI: 7 VN: 15	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	FI: 6 SI: 7 VN: 15	Achieved
		4.2	Number of local actors attending CommonSensing's technical trainings to participate or collaborate	0	0	0	Cumulative FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	Fi:3 (gov., IIOO, private sector) SI: 1 (gov.) 3 (SOEs)	Cumulative FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	Cumulative FI: 20 SI: 16 VN: 17	Achieved

	the project consortium							VN: 3 (gov; IIOO and local NGOs)			
		4.3	Number of external trainings or activities consortium partners have contributed to in the Pacific region	0	0	0	1	FI: 2[25] SI: 2 VN: 1	Cumulative 3	FI: 2 SI: 2 VN: 1	Achieved
		4.5	Number of synergy proposals on how CommonSensing can support existing programmes in the Pacific region	0	0	0	TBD	Backstopping activities: 12	TBD	5	Not achieved
		4.4	4.5.1 Number of Training of Trainers (ToT) events (co)organized by consortium partners; 4.5.2 Number of attendees at training of trainers (ToT) events (co)organised by the project consortium on CommonSensing solutions in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu	0	0	0	4.5.1: 1 per country (regional and online) 4.5.2: 4 per country (2 M; 2 F)	0	4.5.1: FI: 1 SI: 1 VN: 1 4.5.2: FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4 (50% M; 50% F)	4.5.1: FI: 1 SI: 1 VN: 1 4.5.2: FI: 13 (7 F: 6 M) SI: 10 (5 F; 5 M) VN: 10 (6 F: 4 M)	Achieved
		4.5	Number of endorsement letters issued by the project's stakeholders on CommonSensing's sustainability plan **(KPI 4)**	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	Achieved

[25] SPC Women in Leadership Workshop (04/12/19); WFP/NDMO 72 Hours Assessment Workshop (25/02/20); ToT Disaster Waste (University of Newcastle - 21/11/19) Provincial Emergency Response Team On the Job Training (UNDP – 23/12/20); Vanuatu Electoral Environment Project Presentation to Department of Local Authorities and Electoral Office (UNDP – 23/09/20)

		4.6	Gender responsive approaches have been taken to ensure equity of the project's activities	n/a	n/a	Action Taken	Action Taken	Actions Taken but not sufficient	Action Taken	Action taken enhanced gender equality in participation in trainings and access to knowledge	Achieved
	3. By 2021, capacity development training delivered to technical officials and awareness-raising event delivered to project stakeholders on CommonSensing solutions	3.1	Number of technical trainings organised by the project consortium in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	0	4	4	12	6	Cumulative 16	Cumulative:19 FI: 1 SI: 1 VN: 1	Achieved
		3.2	Number of participants in technical trainings organised by the project consortium in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu **(KPI 2)**	0	10 per country (5 M; 5 F)	101 from the 3 countries, (73M; 28F)	30 per country (15 M; 15 F)	131 from all three countries	30 per country (15 M; 15 F)	FI: 122 (62M;60F) SI: 66 (47M;19F) VAN:86 (49M;37F) Total: 274 from all three countries	Achieved
		3.3	Number of unique government ministries of the three partner countries represented at technical trainings (co)organised by the project consortium	0	FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	0	Cumulative FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4	0	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Cumulative FI: 16 SI: 12 VN: 15	
		3.4	Number of technical backstopping activities completed by in-country experts in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	0	15	13	9	212	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	FI:36 SI:83 VN:19 Cumulative: 344	Achieved
		3.5	Number of unique government ministries taking part in technical backstopping activities completed by in-country experts	0	FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	FI:4 SI: 3 VN: 2	FI:4 SI:4 VN:4	Fi: 14 SI: 8 VN:4	FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Cumulative-unique FI:27 SI:9 VN:15	Achieved

			in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu								
		3.6	Number of technical awareness-raising events on CommonSensing solutions (co)organised by the project consortium in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	0	1 per country	23 FI:14 SI:4 VN:5	2 per country	26 FI:15 SI:5 VN:6	Cumulative 3 per country	88 FI:53 SI:16 VN:10 Online: 9	Achieved
		3.7	Number of attendees of technical awareness-raising events (co)organised by the project consortium on CommonSensing solutions in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu	0	6 per country (3 M; 3 F)	360 FI:101 M & 74 F SI:46 M& 20 F VN: 68 M&51F	10 per country (5 M; 5 F)	715	Cumulative 30 per country (5 M; 5 F)	1919	Achieved
		3.8	Number of unique government ministries of the three partner countries represented at the technical awareness-raising events on CommonSensing solutions (co)organised by the project consortium	0	FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	FI:6 SI:10 VN:3	FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Not available	FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	FI:39 SI:14 VN:12	Achieved
	2. CommonSensing technical solution for data access and analysis designed and implemented, and Minimum Viable Product	2.1	Number of CommonSensing products developed for the MVP in Fiji **(KPI 3.1)**	0	0	0	3	14	Cumulative 3	18 in Fiji	Achieved
		2.2	Number of products developed for the technical solution in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu **(KPI 3.2)**	0	0	0	2	14	Cumulative 2	18 for SI VN	Achieved
		2.3	Number of visitors on all product platforms in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu	0	0	0	20	0	Cumulative 20	Cumulative 106	Achieved

	(MVP) tested and deployed for use by 2021 in Fiji. Alternative technical solution developed, tested and deployed for use in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu by 2021.	2.4	Number of unique government agencies in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu adopted technical solutions developed by the consortium partners	0	0	0	FI: 3 SI: 2 VN: 2	0	Cumulative FI: 4 SI: 3 VN: 3	0	Not Achieved
		2.5	Number of technical roadmaps developed for the three partner countries	0	0	0	3	0	Cumulative 3	3 One Technical Sustainability Document for all 3 countries	Achieved
	1. Communication strategy and sustainability plan are developed and implemented by 2021 in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	1.1	Number of visitors to website on CommonSensing project managed by the communications project partners (WP 800)	0	1000	52	1000	1680	Cumulative 2000	Cumulative 6950	Achieved
		1.2	1.2.1: Number of articles published on the CommonSensing website and Devex[26]. 1.2.2: Number of content views[27] on the CommonSensing project website	0	1.2.1: 5 1.2.2: 500	1.2.2 :722	1.2.1: 10 1.2.2: 500	1.2.1: 35 1.2.2: 3407	1.2.1: 15 1.2.2: 1000	Cumulative 1.2.1: 52 1.2.2: 13,316	Achieved
		1.3	1.3.1: High-level stakeholders have been engaged and updated by consortium partners on the CommonSensing project;	0	0	Stakeholders updated at 5 Tech AR events	Stakeholders are informed	Stakeholders updated at 16 events	Stakeholders are informed	Stakeholders updated at 44 events	Achieved
		1.4	Number of conferences, seminars, and/or workshops where CommonSensing has been presented by a member of the	0	10	22	10	16	Cumulative 20	Cumulative 73	Achieved

[26] Articles published on Devex.
[27] Definition of "content": Videos embedded on the CommonSensing website, page and articles on the CS website, and relevant articles on Devex.

			consortium or steering board **(IPP Alignment)**								
		1.5	Number of attendees of conferences, seminars, and/or workshops where CommonSensing has been presented by a member of the consortium or steering board	0	0	3356	500	6463	Cumulative 1000	Cumulative 7615	Achieved
		1.6	Number of users who engage with CommonSensing on social network services	0	100	1454	250	1267	Cumulative 500	Cumulative 3660	Achieved
		1.7	Number of CommonSensing project newsletter subscribers	0	50	51	125	70	Cumulative 150	Cumulative 242	Achieved
		1.8	Number of case studies published by the project consortium on the application of CommonSensing solutions for CCA and DRR (cumulative for all three countries) **(IPP Alignment)**	0	1	0	2	0	3	3	Achieved

Annex 8. Log Frame

Result	Achieve-ments	Ref. no.	Indicators	Baseline 2018	Target Year 1 12/2019	Achievement	Target Y2 12/2020	Achievement	Target Y3 12/2021	Achievement	Target Y3 Extension 12/2022 Endline	Achieve-ment
Impact	10. By 2030, enhanced DRR and climate change resilience in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu in support of SDG 13 (Climate action) and SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure)	10.1	Overarching indicator: Contribution to SDGs targets 13 and 9 in partner countries – as measured with SDG indicators 13.1.1, 13.b.1, and 9.a.1 by 2030 (IPP Alignment)									
			SDG 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	FI: 2.86 deaths 36,683 affected 8,456 displaced 3 missing	0%	FI: At least 77756 affected Death 2 not reported displaced not reported	15% decrease	FI: (at least) Cyclone Yasha: 4 fatalities, one person missing, Affected 93000 (estimated) At the time of the	20%	Not available	20%	Not available

							evaluation, assessment were still being done. Cyclone Harold: 1 death; 180.000 people Affected, missing 0; displaced:10. 000					
				SI: 4.54 deaths 71,050 affected 1,247 displaced 5 missing	0%	SI: (At least) 23,708 people, 3 deaths,6 people missing	15% decrease	SI: TC Harold: 27 reported missing; 59000 Affected (estimated	20%	Not available	20%	Not available
				VN: 5.67 deaths 7,251 affected 2,363 displaced No. missing unknown	0%	VN: Not available	15% decrease	VN: affected 176 161 people; 2 deaths, missing 0; displaced: at least 1000	20%	Not available	20%	Not available

				SAMOA 7.4028 deaths 6,800 affected persons 4,760 displaced No. of missing unknown	0%		20%		20%	Not available	20%	Not available

			9.a.1: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to climate resilient infrastructure	FI: £11.6 million SI: £121.5 million VN: £58.7 million SAMOA : 6225.7886 USD Thousand	0%	0%	20%	Not available	20%	Not available	30%	Not available
		10.2	10.2 Number of DRR / CCA initiatives (proposed/implemented) supported by development partners with the goal of enhancing resilience in partner countries (KPI 1)	FI: 36 SI: 16 VN:13 Cumulative: 65 SAMOA: 35	Cumulative: 70	Not available	Cumulative: 78	Not available	Cumulative: 74	Not available	Cumulative: 76	Not available

		10.3	10.3.1: Amount of climate finance available from all sources	FI: £43.7 million available (uncertain about amount actually dispersed) SI: £142.7 million available (uncertain about amount actually dispersed) VN: £100.1 million (uncertain about amount actually dispersed) SAMOA:127.769 million USD (uncertain about amount actually dispersed) 67,823,951.11 USD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.3.1: Two funding proposals initiated in each country through concept notes,	FJ;0 SI:6 VN:3

			10.3.2: Number of projects identified, prioritised to progress for funding, and funding proposals initiated, that were significantly contributed to by CNCFAs								10.3.2: at least one supported by the CommonSensing Platform	0 because the platform was not operative yet
			10.3.3: At least one concept note developed with support from CommonSensing Platform									

			10.3.3: At least one concept note developed with support from CommonSensing Platform										
			10.3.4: Amount of climate finance from pipeline approved and mobilized with support from CNCFAs										

		10.4	Amount of economic damages (in GBP) from multi-hazards in three partner countries	FI: £683.6 million SI: £80.2 million VN: £334.5 million SAMOA : USD203.9 million (GBP158.02 million) comprising USD102.3 million (GBP79.28 million) damages and USD100.6 million (GBP77.97 million) losses (Cyclone Evan)	0% decrease	FI: SI: VN: average annual damage and losses equivalent to 6.6% of GDP	15% decrease	FI: 46.3 Millions in UDS/(331820525 GBP) SI: VN: TC Harold and Covid-19 - 452,369,486.45 GBP(i.e. the VT 68 billion)	20% decrease	Not available	20% **decrease**	Not available

		10.5	Average value of food production in three partner countries ($/person)	FI: £162.3 SI: £150.3 VN: £207.6	0% increase	Data is only available up to 2016 - 3 years average has not been calculated yet	0% increase	Data is only available up to 2016 - 3 years average has not been calculated yet	15% increase	Data is only available up to 2016 - 3 years average has not been calculated yet	20%	Data is only available up to 2016 - 3 years average has not been calculated yet
		10.6	Prevalence of undernourishment in three partner countries (% of population	FI: 4.4 SI: 12.3 VN: 7.0	0% increase	FI: SI: VN: 9.8	0% increase	Data is not available	15% increase	Data is not available	20%	Data is not available
		10.7	Evidence of integrated plans, strategies, and policies demonstrating the ability to respond to impacts of climate change and disaster risk	See baseline evaluation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Evidence of climate resilient strategies	National Geospatial Data Policy endorsed by the Government of Vanuatu in December 2020	Evidence of climate resilient strategies	0

		10.8	Number of key policy documents, plans and strategies that identify the potential areas and sectors for instituting climate action produced/support provided/contributed by the CNCFAs	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2 key policy documents, plans and strategies that identify the potential areas and sectors for instituting climate action produced/support provided/contributed by the CNCFAs	0
	9. By 2022, improved lives in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu through the use of space expertise	9.1	Number of lives impacted by grantee projects, measured as direct beneficiaries (IPP Alignment)	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0		FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0		N/A	N/A

		9.1.1: Lives impacted by climate displacement and relocation	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0		FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: Female: 166,000 Male: 166,000 SI: Female: 217,000 Male: 217,000 VN: Female: 10,000 Male: 10,001	
		9.1.2: Lives impacted by technical backstopping after disaster events (outer islands)	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 1	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 1	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: Female: 50,000 Male: 50,000 SI: Female: 75,000 Male: 75,000 VN: Female: 5,000 Male: 5,000	

8. By 2022, enhanced institutional capacities to access climate funds	8.1	Evidence that the use of CommonSensing's solutions enhance the evidence base of climate finance application (at least 3 data inputs from the CS platform utilised to support evidence base of at least one concept note)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Anecdotal evidence of enhanced capacities and processes	0	Anecdotal evidence of enhanced capacities and processes	The platform was not ready to use. To be measured in the legacy

		8.2	8.2.1: Contribution of CNCFAs in strengthening institutional mechanisms or processes for accessing and coordinating climate finance	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.2.1: 2 institutional mechanisms or processes supported by CNCFAs 8.2.2: CNCFAs collaborate and coordinate with at least 1 actors and institutions outside host ministry to support access and mobilisation of climate finance and avoid duplication of efforts	FJ: PDU setting drafted SI:0 VAN:0	Cumulative 8.2.1: 3 institutional mechanisms or processes supported by CNCFAs 8.2.2: CNCFAs collaborate and coordinate with at least 2 actors and institutions outside host ministry to support access and mobilization of climate finance and avoid duplication of efforts	FJ PDU pending to be approved SI:0 VAN:0

			8.2.2: Stakeholder engagement and collaboration by CNCFAs with wider actors and institutions outside host ministries to coordinate access to climate finance	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.2.1: 2 institutional mechanisms or processes supported by CNCFAs 8.2.2: CNCFAs collaborate and coordinate with at least 1 actors and institutions outside host ministry to support access and mobilisation of climate finance and avoid duplication of efforts	n/a	Cumulative 8.2.1: 3 institutional mechanisms or processes supported by CNCFAs 8.2.2: CNCFAs collaborate and coordinate with at least 2 actors and institutions outside host ministry to support access and mobilization of climate finance and avoid duplication of efforts	FJ: At least 2 SI: At least 3 VN:At least 3

7. By 2022, enhanced evidence-based decicion making in Fiji, Solomon Isalnds and Vanuatu by using CommmonSensing solutions for DRR and CCA	7.1	Number of government ministries using CommonSensing solutions to inform policy and decision making	0	FI: 1 SI: 1 VN: 1	n/a	Cumulative FI: 2 SI: 2 VN: 2	Cumulative FI: 2 (Min. of Economy, Climate Change Adaptation Unit; National Disaster Management Office) SI: 4 (Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology (MECDM), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey; Minsitry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) VN: 3 (Dept of water resources ; Department of Lands &	Cumulative FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4	Not available	Cumulative FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4	Not available

							Natural Resources (DoLNR); Department of Forest				
	7.2	Percentage of national stakeholders who feel that geospatial and remote sensing data regularly contributes to climate change-related strategic planning in their organisations	FI: Male: 29% Female: 0% SI: Male: 19% Female : 20% VN: Male: 22% Female: 0% Cumulative : Male: 17% Female: 2% No. blank: 5	FI: 30% SI: 30% VN: 30% (50% M; 50% F)	Not available	Cumulative FI: 40% SI: 40% VN: 40% (50% M; 50% F)	FI: 78% Male: 45.5 % Female: 44.5% SI: 73% Male: 87.5% Female : 12.5%	Cumulative FI: 50% SI: 50% VN: 50% (50% M; 50% F)	In the three countries: 23.0%	Cumulative FI: 50% SI: 50% VN: 50% (50% M; 50% F)	In the three countries: 26.8%

	7.3	Percentage of national stakeholders who feel that geospatial and remote sensing data are used regularly for decision-making in their organisations	FI: Male: 29% Female: 0% SI: Male: 19% Female: 20% VN: Male: 11% Female: 0% Cumulative: Male: 14% Female: 2% No. blank: 4	FI: 30% SI: 30% VN: 30% (50% M; 50% F)	Idem 7.2	FI: 40% SI: 40% VN: 40% (50% M; 50% F)	Idem 7.2	Cumulative FI: 50% SI: 50% VN: 50% (50% M; 50% F)	idem 7.2	Cumulative FI: 50% SI: 50% VN: 50% (50% M; 50% F)	Idem 7.2

	6. By 2022, strengthened knowledge, skills and awareness on CommonSensing solutions in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu on earth observation applications for DRR and CCA	6.1	6.1.1 Percentage of technical staff from government ministries who assessed themselves (“strongly agree” or “agree") as having met the learning objectives of the CommonSensing technical trainings.	0	6.1.1: 70%	Not available	6.1.1: 70%	Not available	6.1.1: 70%	68% for intro 93% for Advanced	6.1.1: 70%	84%

			6.1.2 Percentage of technical staff from government ministries who, following an objective assessment, achieved “high” or “moderate” levels of competency on utilizing Earth Observation applications for DRR and CCA through the CommonSensing technical trainings.	0	6.1.2: N/A	Not available	6.1.2: 70%	6.1.1: 90%	6.1.1: 70%	6.1.1: 89%	6.1.2: 70%	96%

		6.2	Percentage of national stakeholders from government agencies who “strongly agree” or “agree” that awareness about the importance of using Earth Observation and GIT data for DRR and CCA has increased through CommonSensing awareness-raising events.	0	70%		70%	6.1.2: Not available	70%	6.1.2: 87% (only for advanced trainings/introductory trainings were not objectively assessed)	70%	78.90%

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Planning, Performance Monitoring, and Evaluation Unit

United Nations Institute for Training and Research UNITAR Headquarters

7 bis, Avenue de la Paix

CH-1202 Geneva 2

Switzerland

T: +41 (0)22 917 8400

F: +41 (0)22 917 8047

email: evaluation@unitar.org