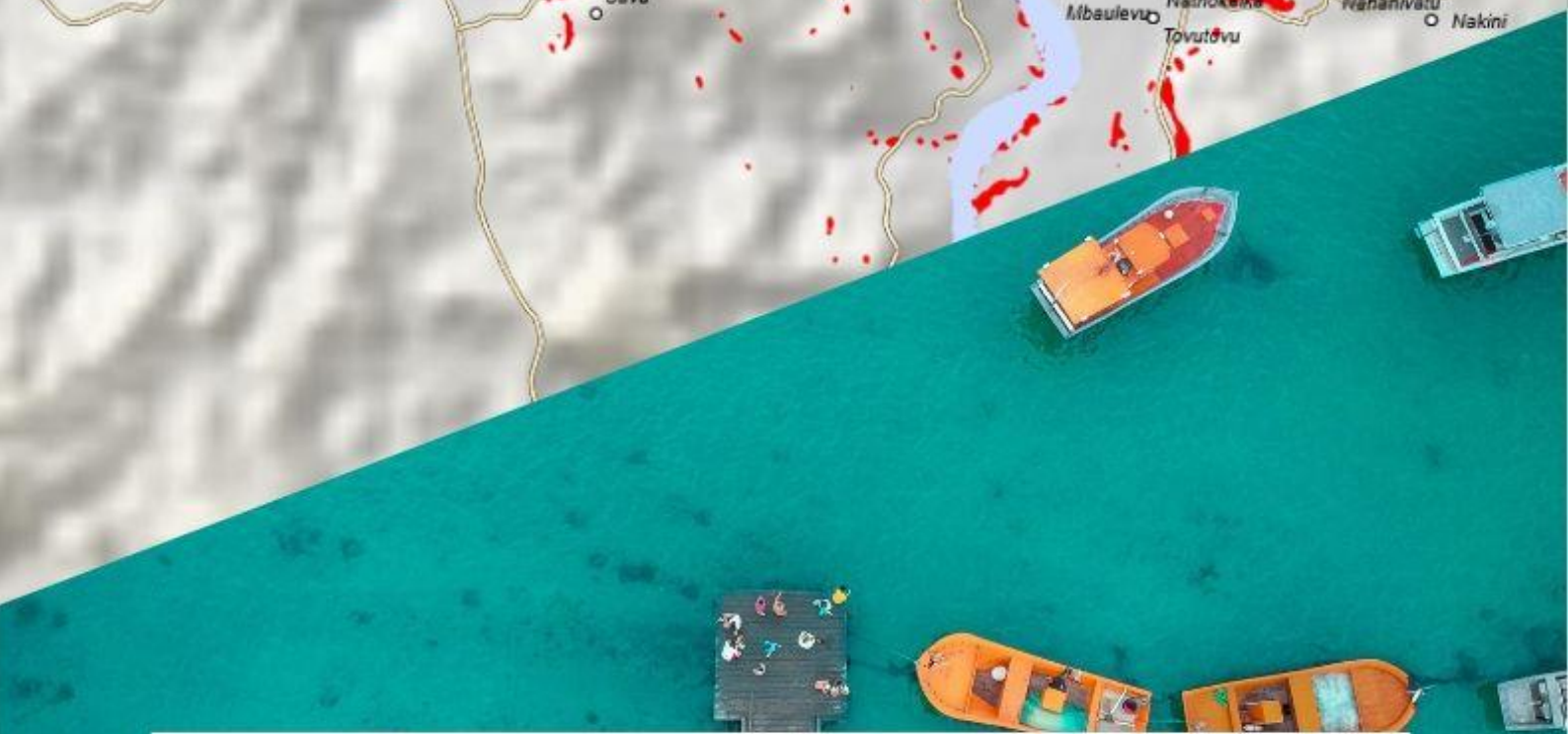
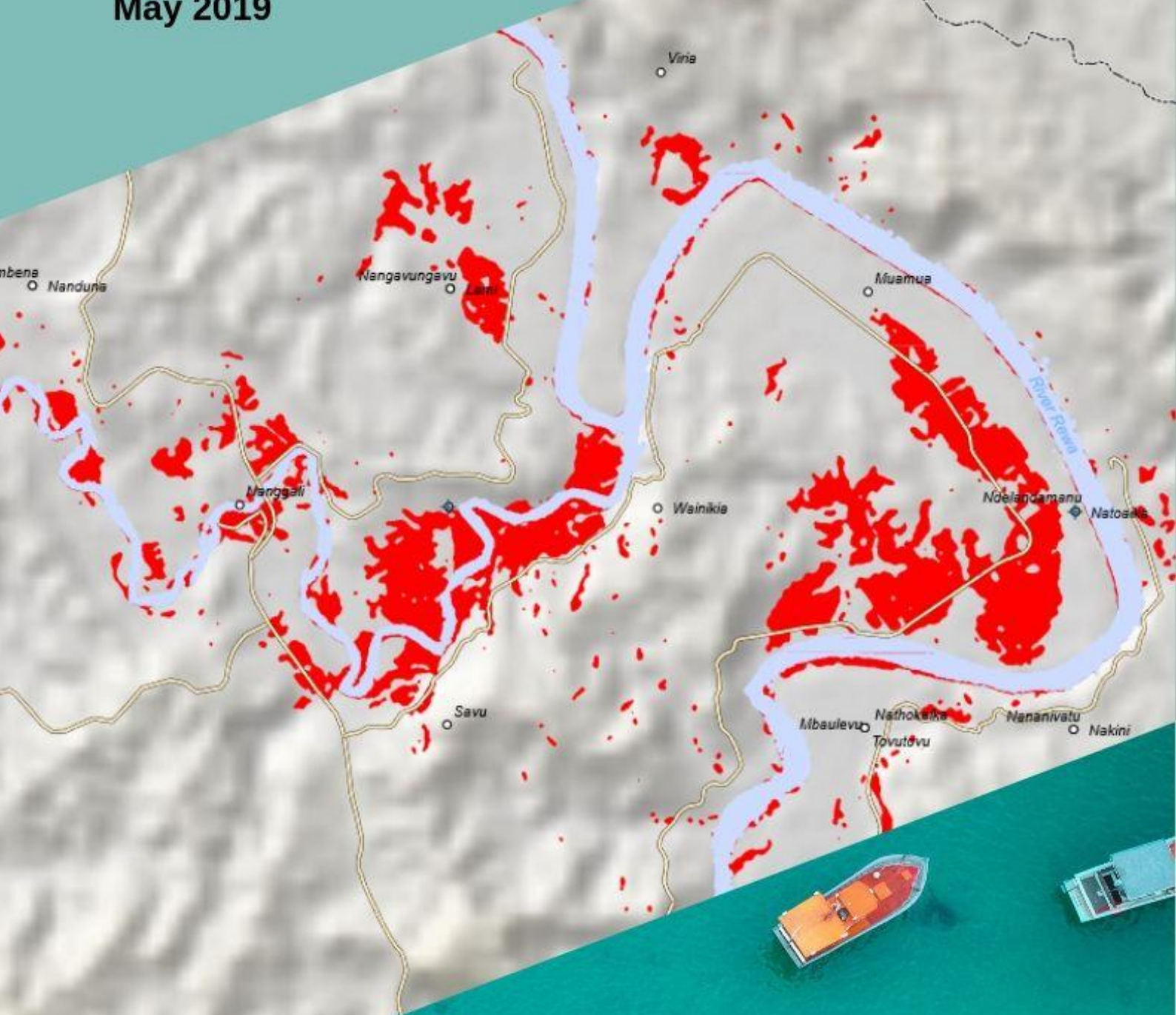


Independent Baseline Evaluation of the CommonSensing Project



May 2019





This report is a product of the Planning, Performance Monitoring, and Evaluation Unit of UNITAR, and the findings, conclusions and recommendations expressed therein do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the partners of the CommonSensing project. The evaluation was conducted by Ganesh P. Rauniyar. The report is issued without formal copy editing.

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PREFACE

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. Commencing in 2018, the project is implemented by a consortium of partners specialising in satellite applications, geospatial and remote sensing, and is funded by the United Kingdom Space Agency through its International Partnership Programme.

This baseline evaluation establishes the entry-level conditions at the commencement of the project against which progress can be measured and assessed at the mid- and end-points. The evaluation examined in particular the entry-level conditions on climate information, food security and agricultural production, disaster risk reduction and climate finance. The evaluation also validated the theory of change, reviewed the project log frame and identified challenges facing project implementation.

This report issues a set of eight recommendations which are designed to strengthen the project as it moves forward in implementation.

The evaluation was managed by the UNITAR Planning, Performance Monitoring, and Evaluation Unit (PPME) and was undertaken by Mr. Ganesh P. Rauniyar, consultant and independent evaluator. The Unit provided guidance, oversight and quality assurance, as well as logistical support for fieldwork. The evaluation was managed in close coordination with project and under the guidance of Caribou Space.

The PPME Unit is grateful to Ganesh Rauniyar, UNOSAT and the project's other partners, Caribou Space, UK Space and the other evaluation stakeholders for providing important input into this baseline evaluation.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
CCA	-	climate change action
DRR	-	disaster risk reduction
GIS	-	geographical information system
GIZ	-	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Development Agency)
iLTB	-	iTaukei Land Trust Board
MCCA	-	Ministry of Climate Change and Adaptation
M&E	-	monitoring and evaluation
MECDM	-	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
NSO	-	National Statistical Office
ODA	-	overseas development assistance
PDNA	-	post-disaster needs assessment
SDG	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	-	small island developing States
SPC	-	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
TOC	-	theory of change
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNITAR	-	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOSAT	-	UNITAR Operational Satellite Applications Programme
VNR	-	voluntary national review



Contents

PREFACE	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	viii
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Project Objective.....	1
B. Evaluation Purpose and Scope.....	1
C. Principal Evaluation Questions	1
D. Approach and Method.....	2
E. In-Country Stakeholders	2
II. METHODOLOGY	2
A. Validation of the Theory of Change	3
B. Data Collection.....	3
C. Comparison Case Country.....	4
D. Limitations/Challenges.....	4
III. BASELINE EVALUATION FINDINGS	6
A. Climate Information	6
B. Food Security	9
C. Disaster Risk Reduction.....	10
D. Climate Finance.....	11
IV. VALIDATION OF PROJECT DESIGN.....	13
A. Review of the Theory of Change and Log Frame	13
B. Country Focal Points and the Stakeholder Groups.....	28
V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	29
A. Conclusions	29
B. Recommendations	30



List of Tables

Table 1: Selected Food Security Indicators of Project Countries and Comparison.....	9
Table 2: Agriculture Indices in the CommonSensing Project Countries and Samoa (2016),	10
Table 3: Level of Concern about the Impact of Multi-Hazards like Cyclone	11
Table 4: Timeline Values on Selected Impact Indicators of the CommonSensing Project	17
Table 5: List of Stakeholders for the CommonSensing Project Identified by the Evaluation	29



List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Terms of Reference.....	32
Appendix 2: Theory of Change.....	41
Appendix 3: List of Documents Reviewed	42
Appendix 4: Key CommonSensing Project Stakeholders in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.....	43
Appendix 5: List of People Interviewed	44
Appendix 6: List of Guiding Questions for Key Informant Interviews	46
Appendix 7: Baseline Evaluation Mission Schedule.....	47
Appendix 8: CCA and DRR Related Projects Supported by Development Partners in Fiji	48
Appendix 9: CCA and DRR Related Projects Supported by Development Partners in the Solomon Islands	52
Appendix 10: List of CCA and DRR Projects Supported by Development Partners in Vanuatu.....	54
Appendix 11: CCA and DRR Related Projects Supported by Development Partners in Samoa.....	55
Appendix 12: External Financing of Climate Change Action and Disaster Risk Reduction in Samoa ..	59
Appendix 13: Baseline Evaluation Revision of the Logical Framework for the CommonSensing Project.....	60



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Project

The CommonSensing project, funded under the International Partnership Program (IPP) of the United Kingdom Space Agency, aims to support Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu in reaching important sustainable development objectives with specific priorities in the achievements of climate action (Sustainable Development Goal 13) and industry, innovation and infrastructure (Sustainable Development Goal 9). The project is implemented by a consortium comprising the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), through its Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT); Satellite Applications Catapult; United Kingdom Meteorological Office; Sensonomic; Devex; the University of Portsmouth; the Commonwealth Secretariat; and the governments of Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. Airbus UK is a data provider for the project.

Evaluation Objectives and Approach

The independent baseline evaluation was commissioned to establish entry-level conditions of (i) climate information, (ii) food security and agricultural production, (iii) disaster risk reduction and (iv) climate finance at the commencement of the project against which progress can be measured and evaluated at its mid and end points. The evaluation also assessed the validity of the project's theory of change and adequacy of the logical framework and the project's implementation strategy. The evaluation adopted a mixed method approach and involved an in-depth analysis of project documents and outputs produced in the first phase, review of relevant literature and data sources, key interviews with 40 knowledgeable persons in the three countries and project partner agencies, and 42 responses to an electronic survey from the three countries, conducted for the evaluation. Where relevant, data for Samoa has been presented as a non-project or control country that is not a recipient of the project benefits but largely mimics the environmental conditions surrounding the three project countries.

Evaluation Findings

The evaluation findings suggest that the institutional capacity in all three project countries is limited, as is the use of geospatial and remote sensing applications for planning and decision-making. Limited data available tends to be fragmented due to the lack of an effective coordination mechanism. While there are several initiatives in all three countries to address the impact of climate change and natural disasters, these initiatives are project-based reliant on external funding and of limited duration. The geospatial and remote sensing equipment are reportedly outdated and of limited use. The limited number of geographical information specialists are scattered in different line agencies, and they tend to have a relatively short tenure due to lack of adequate incentive. Most of the meteorological data are maintained in hand-written hard copies and are not digitized, and there is no common platform for sharing climate information.

All three project countries are highly vulnerable to natural disasters characterized by floods and cyclones, and drought and food security in these countries continue to remain a major challenge. More than 80% of the stakeholders who responded to the online survey expressed that food production is a major concern and is significantly affected by natural disasters leading to lower dietary energy intake and undernourishment and anaemia among women of reproductive age. There is a common belief that better climate information will reduce uncertainties in agricultural production.



Disaster risk reduction remains a major challenge for all three countries, and 88% of the survey respondents were very concerned about the exposure to human and economic loss/damage due to multi-hazards. All three countries have adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and have integrated the framework in their national development and disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans. However, the lack of adequate domestic funding and trained human resources in required numbers continue to pose a major challenge to integrate and implement the framework fully. In most cases, budgetary allocations are along with the sector-specific activities which lack adequate coordination at the national level.

There are multiple sources to tap into climate finance. All three project countries have been successful in raising funds to address climate change and disaster risk reduction. However, the efforts are mostly at the sector level and are not coordinated. As a result, it is difficult to ascertain the actual amount of climate finance available and utilized. These are not systematically monitored. Some funds tend to be multi-year and are challenging to apportion on an annual basis. While the definition of climate finance is broad, the understanding among different agencies tends to vary because of ambiguities on fund utilization. Data on the use of geospatial and remote sensing information in accessing climate fund is not available but based on key informant interviews the evaluation asserts that it is negligible due to limited practice of using this information in planning and informed decision-making. Countries have heavily relied on external funding for climate action due to limited internal funding constraints. Furthermore, due to weak implementation capacity, the available climate funds tend not to be used, although actual fund utilization data is not available.

The evaluation finds that the theory of change for the project is well developed, but it would benefit from clarity in spelling out the horizontal linkages across all activities, outputs and outcomes. Also, it would be helpful to demonstrate linkages among all work packages under the project. Furthermore, the theory of change needs to take into account common operational realities in the three project countries which would have an impact on project activities, outputs and outcome. The project's log frame in the updated M&E Plan is extensive. The review of the indicators in the specific country context is essential and requires clarity in defining the indicators for common understanding. The evaluation has offered suggestions where relevant.

The evaluation has identified key challenges facing project implementation. The most formidable challenge is the limited time available for project implementation and accomplishment of intended outcomes. The institutional capacity in the Pacific region is characterized by high staff turnover, a limited number of qualified available technical experts within the country and relatively slow absorptive capacity to internalize new ideas and approaches which are different from business as usual. Furthermore, the preparation of the application for climate finance from external sources is a time-consuming process, and it is not clear at this stage the extent to which the resident climate finance advisors will be able to help the countries to access and utilize additional climate financing. There are several climate change action and disaster reduction management initiatives in place in the three project countries but are mostly project based and lack synergies in implementation.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The CommonSensing project aims to empower the national institutions in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu by enhancing their capacities through the provision of training, equipment and high-resolution satellite imagery for improved climate information. Besides, with the support of a resident climate finance advisor in each of the three countries, relevant agencies are expected to prepare



evidence-based sound project proposals from climate funds, including the Commonwealth Climate Access Hub and other bilateral and multilateral sources. The project is well received in all three countries, and the national focal points in all three countries are appropriately selected, having a passion and commitment to supporting the implementation of the project.

The evaluation established the entry-level conditions for the project in each of the three countries working within the challenges and limitations. The evaluation exercise encountered difficulties in accessing required data and had to resort to multiple primary and secondary sources. The limited information is a result of relatively weak institutional capacity in all three countries. This is further exacerbated by lack of adequate collaboration among various agencies in all three countries. The expertise in geospatial and remote sensing data collection and analysis is limited to a fewer number of individuals and scattered across several agencies which restrict the access to a critical mass of experts. Furthermore, according to the stakeholders, the equipment they have been using is outdated and of limited capacity.

The use of geospatial and remote sensing data for project planning and decision-making remains low, partly due to inadequate buy-in from the high-level policy and decision-makers leading to limited annual budget allocations from the Ministry of Finance/Economy in the project countries. The available data for SDG 13 and SDG 9 reporting is very much limited. Nevertheless, all three countries have adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The access to climate finance in all three countries has been mostly at the project level and are not adequately coordinated to ascertain actual ODA in-flows for climate change action (CCA) and DRR activities. There is adequate space for the project to strengthen institutional capacity in the three countries and support the national institutions in accessing climate finance for CCA and DRR initiatives.

The evaluation offers a set of eight recommendations for the project going forward. These are:

Recommendation 1: Establish inter-agency technical working group

Establish an inter-agency technical working group of experts from the list of key stakeholders in each of the three countries comprising representatives of relevant government agencies including those responsible for GIS/remote sensing, NDMO, users of satellite imagery for decision-making (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, minerals, clean energy etc), planning, and finance. The group should be chaired by a high ranking official preferably from the Prime Minister's Office who can bring all stakeholders together for knowledge sharing and joint-work programming and budget exercise geared towards CCA and DRR. The group will ensure that inter-agency communication is transparent, and the representatives are willing and able to exchange information and data for CCA and DRR. The group will also oversee applications for climate finance prepared by relevant agencies. The project management will support the application process (with input from the climate finance advisor) based on needs and potential opportunities.

Recommendation 2: Incorporate activities for countries to create master database on ODA funding

Incorporate activities in the project design to strengthen the Aid Coordination Division within the Ministry of Finance/Economy in all three countries to create a master database of ODA funding coming to the respective country and regularly update information for the monitoring and decision-making. The Prime Minister's Office needs to ensure that all government agencies report ODA funds for CCA and DRR (i) available, (ii) in the pipeline, and (iii) year-end expenditure. It will help in determining fund availability, absorptive capacity assessment, and fund use for the intended purposes.



Recommendation 3: Support national agencies in accessing relevant data for mapping

Support the national agencies responsible for mapping (land and water) in accessing relevant geospatial and remote sensing data for mapping resources and land use pattern, particularly following each natural disaster or geo-hazard events. This will help the countries to determine the extent of damage quickly and more accurately so that support interventions can be directed efficiently.

Recommendation 3: Support countries to maintain gender-disaggregated records

Support NDMO in each country to maintain a gender-disaggregated records of (i) lives lost, (ii) households and number of people affected/displaced (permanent and temporary), (iii) houses damaged and destroyed, (iv) number of missing persons, (v) value of economic loss and damage disaggregated by asset type, and (v) public building damaged and destroyed. The national planning agency and relevant government agencies should be able to access this information in preparing their programmatic response.

Recommendation 4: Support social network group of GIS/remote sensing specialists

Support a social network group of GIS/remote sensing specialists in the country who can interact regularly and support each other's technical assignment as and when needed. The aim should be to foresee private sector capabilities in GIS/remote sensing that the government can tap when needed. To some extent, this will address difficulties created by a high turnover of technical experts in relevant agencies.

Recommendation 5: Continue to conduct awareness-raising for key planners/decision-makers

Continue to conduct awareness-raising and sensitization workshops for key planners and decision-makers who can understand the merits of evidence-based planning and programming better as well as accessing climate funds. The evidence needs to come from the technical work of geospatial and remote sensing data collection and analysis. Informed understanding (based on hard evidence) is likely to influence resource allocation for CCA and DRR initiatives from the government's internal resources and catalyze the agencies to proactively seek climate finance from external sources including regional and international climate funds.

Recommendation 6: Update theory of change

Update the theory of change for the project by giving due considerations to institutional implementation capacity constraints and reflecting the internal and external environment. There is also a need to link the envisaged project impact on investment opportunities possible through climate finance. It will require reformulation of the project impact statement to reflect the project's expected outcomes for the project countries with the support of CommonSensing Solutions. The project needs to exert influence key decision-for using the Solutions in planning and policy decisions as well as allocate reasonable funds from the governments' internal sources, in addition to successful accessing and using available funds for CCA and DRR.

Recommendation 7: Light midline evaluation

There is a provision for a mid-line evaluation in the project document. Since the current project and funding arrangement have a lifespan of than two years, the evaluation recommends a lighter midline evaluation exercise aimed at guiding project management with required corrective measures, if needed, alongside the cost-effective analysis. Also, for the same reason, it is unlikely that the project



will be able to achieve intended outcomes in the available timeframe. This calls for a proactive exercise to determine a need for a follow-on phase which would include expansion of activities in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and potentially other Pacific small island developing States (SIDS). Consideration should be given to time required for consultation process within countries, preparation of applications for funding support, and ensuring that the gains achieved under the project can be adequately institutionalized and sustained by building resilience to climate change and disaster reduction leading to a reduction in economic, environmental and economic losses.

Recommendation 8: Expand list of stakeholders

Expand the list of stakeholders by including additional agencies such as those responsible for planning and investment and national statistics.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Objective

1. The CommonSensing project, funded under the International Partnership Program (IPP) of the United Kingdom Space Agency, aims to support Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu in reaching important sustainable development objectives. The project targets two critical priorities for these Small Island Developing States (SIDS): enhanced Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Resilience (CCR) in support of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 13 (Climate action) and a part of SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure). The project partners are the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), through its Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT); Satellite Applications Catapult; United Kingdom Meteorological Office; Radiant Earth¹; Sensonomic; Devex; the University of Portsmouth; the Commonwealth Secretariat; and the governments of Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. Airbus UK is a data provider for the project.
2. The project commenced in early 2018 and is funded for three years. In the first phase (Year 1), the project partners produced six background documents based on desk work and two field missions to the three project countries. The first year's outputs are a Landscape Analysis, Gap Analysis, Service Concept, Climate Finance Landscape, User Needs, and a proposal for the second phase, covering years 2 and 3 of the project. The second phase commenced in February 2019 with the project launch in Vanuatu (12 February 2019), Solomon Islands (14 February 2019) and Fiji (21 February 2019). The project activities will be concentrated in Fiji and Solomon Islands and Vanuatu are expected to participate in selected activities.

B. Evaluation Purpose and Scope

3. The baseline evaluation was undertaken to establish entry-level conditions at the commencement of the project against which progress can be measured and evaluated at its mid and end points. The entry-level conditions in the three countries will cover (i) climate information, (ii) food security and agricultural production, (iii) disaster risk reduction, and (iv) climate finance. The terms of reference (TOR) for the evaluation are attached as Appendix 1.
4. The evaluation validated the project's theory of change (Appendix 2); the adequacy of the logical framework (log frame) including the adequacy of indicators, performance measures, means of verification and underlying assumptions; and the project's implementation strategy.

C. Principal Evaluation Questions

5. The following eight principal questions (reordered) as contained in the TOR guided the evaluation:
 1. *Climate information*
 - What is the present level of technical expertise and in the three beneficiary countries to use geospatial and remote sensing technologies?
 - To what extent is geospatial and remote sensing data used for climate-related strategic planning and decision-making?
 2. *Food security and agricultural production*

¹ Radiant Earth was a partner in the project until April 2019.

- To what extent are Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu concerned by human loss from natural disasters and economic damages including food security from multi-hazards?

3. *Disaster risk reduction*

- To what extent is the CommonSensing project, as designed, aligned with the needs and priorities of the beneficiaries, including both male and female beneficiaries?
- To what extent are other Pacific island countries concerned by human loss from natural disasters and economic damages from multi-hazards and benefitting from climate funding?

4. *Climate finance*

- How many proposals and the level of funding envelope sought by Fiji, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu while submitted the proposals for climate funding?
- What proportion of funding applications (in terms of the number of proposals and amount sought for climate finance) the three countries achieved from the climate fund applications?
- How much was climate funding (USD/GBP value) received by each of the beneficiary countries?

D. Approach and Method

6. A review of documents (Appendix 3) at the inception stage formed the basis for formulating an evaluation matrix which contained key evaluation questions associated with SDGs 9 and 13 along with identified measurable indicators, data sources, analytical method to be applied, and potential risks. The matrix responded to the principal evaluation questions in a more comprehensive manner and line with the targets and indicators of SDGs 9 and 13.
7. The evaluation attempts to document the current scenario (baseline 2018) relevant to the project's intended impact and institutional and intermediate outcomes, where possible. The baseline conditions for the project's outputs are zero since they are the expected deliverables of the project partners. The information to complete the baseline scenario was derived from multiple sources including published statistics and reports, key informant interviews and focus group discussions in each of the three project countries. The baseline values for the relevant indicators refer to the country-level based on available data and information. The aggregate figures of the country-level data represent the project's overall entry level conditions.
8. Samoa represents a non-project country facing similar climate change and disaster risk challenges and will be used as the 'control' (refer to para. 16).

E. In-Country Stakeholders

9. The project has a strong focus on the participating countries' (users) needs. The project output WP220 lists key stakeholders in the project countries (Appendix 4). The project management validated the list of stakeholders during in-country consultative meetings in June 2018. The evaluation interviewed relevant key stakeholders and collected data from multiple sources to establish the baseline for the project as of 31 December 2018 (Appendix 5). The most recent available data has been used for identified indicators.

II. METHODOLOGY

10. The evaluation adopted a theory-based mixed method approach using qualitative and quantitative techniques. The qualitative tools included key informant interviews with relevant

stakeholders in all three project countries using a set of guiding questions (Appendix 6) to ensure consistency across different groups.² The quantitative tools covered an online survey of national stakeholders who had participated in the launch of the project. Also, the evaluation sought relevant data and documents from the concerned agencies as well as an internet portal search of national and selected major international development partners of relevance in the respective countries. The analysis of available data and information is mainly descriptive. Before the field data collection, the evaluation undertook an in-depth document review.

A. Validation of the Theory of Change

11. The evaluation analyzed the theory of change (TOC) for the project and underlying assumption to assess its relevance in the project country context and identified key challenges common to the countries based on literature review and field data collection through key informant interviews. It also examined the project's log frame in the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan and assessed the relevance of the indicators in the country context and more specifically in light of data availability.

B. Data Collection

12. Data for the evaluation came from both primary and secondary sources. Secondary sources included reports and other documents published by the national stakeholders and relevant development partners. The primary data sources included interviews with the senior representatives of the stakeholder organizations (Appendix 5). Interviews were also conducted with the climate change and disaster reduction focal points in the relevant international and regional development partner agencies and with the representatives of selected project partner agencies. The evaluator undertook a field mission to the three countries from 6 to 15 February 2019 (see mission schedule in Appendix 7). He also attended the official launch of the project in Vanuatu and Solomon Islands while on mission which provided opportunities to interact with a broader group of stakeholders on the sidelines of the launch events.
13. Data collection took place at the national level due to unavailability of disaggregated data and the local and regional levels.
14. Since the list of project stakeholders was extensive in each of the three countries, it was not feasible to meet and interview every stakeholder within the evaluation timeframe. To better understand the baseline conditions and broader perceptions within the participating countries, a semi-structured questionnaire was administered to national stakeholders using the online Survey Monkey platform. The questionnaire was deployed from 22 March to 2 April 2019, with one reminder sent on 30 March 2019. The questionnaire received a response rate of 25.4%.³ The respondents' distribution comprised ten from Fiji, 21 from Solomon Islands, and 11 from Vanuatu. A follow-up email contributed to increasing the response rate from 13.9% to 25.4%, and the number of female respondents (10) accounted for 23.8% of the total respondents (42). The response rate is acceptable for the Pacific SIDS because of the relatively low internet penetration rate particularly in the three project countries.⁴

² Since the stakeholder group varied extensively, the evaluation asked agency-specific questions in the interest of time available for interviews with the stakeholders.

³ In all, the survey was sent to 183 recipients of which 18 bounced back. The net response was 42 completed surveys from a list of 165 valid survey recipients.

⁴ Internet penetration rate in June 2018 was 54.9%, 12.1%, and 29.3% in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu respectively. The three project countries collectively accounted for 2.4% of internet users in the Oceania (<https://www.internetworldstats.com/stats6.htm>).

15. Key informant interviews with 40 selected representatives of the project partners were also conducted to assess stakeholder views on the entry-conditions and challenges in implementing the project as well as documenting their expected results against which project activities are planned to be implemented.

C. Comparison Case Country

16. The evaluation did not find a directly comparable control country to the three treatment countries. However, a comparative analysis of key attributes led the evaluation to select Samoa as a close enough comparison country. Samoa is also a SIDS in the Pacific and has encountered and continues to face similar realities of the three countries, including vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters (economic and human loss). Data for Samoa was collected primarily through a document review.⁵ Samoa and the three project countries are all made up of groups of islands and located in the Oceania region of the Pacific Ocean. The climate in Samoa is similar to the three countries, that is, tropical characterized by humid warm weather and abundant rainfall. The weather becomes cooler during the months of May to October when the Southeast trade winds pick and the raining season falls in their summer months of November to April. The population in all four countries primarily depend on agriculture.

D. Limitations/Challenges

17. The evaluation encountered the following limitations/challenges to collect data and information:
- (i) The Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the three project countries were not available at the time of the evaluation. Fiji and Vanuatu are due to present their VNRs at the 2019 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) for the first time, and Solomon Island plans to submit its report for the 2020 HLPF.
 - (ii) Data across different agencies are fragmented, and there is no centralized agency actively engaged in maintaining and updating databases including those related to the SDGs. It is mainly due to the lack of coordination and limited institutional capacity across relevant agencies both in terms of human resources and funding.
 - (iii) Data on climate financing is limited due to (a) the lack of an agreed definition of climate finance among the national agencies, although the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change defines climate finance as referring to local, national, or transnational financing drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address climate change;⁶ (b) projects spread across different agencies, (c) multi-year time frame and multi-purpose of the projects without clarity on annual targets or allocations, (d) regional projects without country-level allocations, and (e) unavailability of climate finance data on actual disbursements (i.e. expenditures). There are at least 91 climate finance sources of which the Pacific countries qualify for 70 types of funds. Some are specific to certain sectors

⁵ Attempts were made to reach out to national entities and the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP), but these efforts did not yield favourable responses. It was deemed adequate to rely on the secondary data and reports to establish comparable baseline conditions for Samoa, a non-project country.

⁶ <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/the-big-picture/introduction-to-climate-finance/introduction-to-climate-finance>

while others are open to all sectors and represent bilateral, multilateral and private sources.⁷

- (iv) Key central agencies rely on the data feed from the line agencies, and reporting often tends to be inadequate or encounter a long-time lag. This is associated with high staff turnover as well as a limited institutional capacity to store, analyze and use data for intended purposes.
 - (v) It was challenging to interview some of the key informants during the launch of the project in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Some of the interviews were scheduled but could not be accomplished due to unavailability of the respective officials. The national focal points for the project proved to be key conduits in reaching out to other stakeholders, but their intensive involvement in the project launch resulted in the limited time available for the baseline evaluation interviews with relevant stakeholders.
 - (vi) The vehicle to obtain views from several stakeholders was limited to emails and telephone calls. Some key informants promised to provide data which did not materialize despite repeated follow-up messages.
 - (vii) Historical data on the damages due to natural disasters are recorded for major natural disasters, and these are not disaggregated by gender or age group. Furthermore, disaster on a relatively smaller scale tends to be overlooked and are often not documented.
 - (viii) Data on human and economic loss tend to vary from one source to another. It is associated with the timing of reporting and how these losses are counted. The data on economic loss is available only through post-disaster need assessment (PDNA) reports which are usually conducted only following major natural disasters.
 - (ix) Relevant agencies do not collect data on several indicators contained in the log frame. For example, food security related indicators tend to get overlooked and go unreported. Also, some indicators do not change on an annual basis and tend to generate values only in the event of the natural disaster.
 - (x) Geospatial and remote sensing data use, and their application in planning and decision-making, is not known. Likewise, climate-related data collected by the meteorological agencies are recorded in hard copies but are not digitized, which makes it challenging to use them for a meaningful purpose.
 - (xi) Due to the lack of data, the evaluation had to rely on the perception of the national stakeholders to establish entry-level conditions from some indicators.
18. Despite the challenges, the evaluation managed to source relevant key documents and build upon data and information obtained from the in-depth document review and field mission to Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Data on climate finance was collected from different sources and efforts have been made to come up with a meaningful entry-level condition for the project. Professional networking and referrals made it possible to source document and data for the non-project country, Samoa. It should be noted that the project activities will be heavily concentrated in Fiji (receiving full system) while Solomon Islands and Vanuatu will receive a subset of planned project interventions. However, it is important to establish baseline for all three project countries because the impact and contribution of project support can be assessed during midline and end

⁷ Details are available in the 2015 OECD database Climate Fund Inventory: Report and Database available at <http://www.oecd.org/environment/cc/database-climate-fund-inventory.htm>.

line evaluations. While the response rate of 25.4% to the electronic survey is relatively low, it is acceptable for the Pacific SIDS because of the low internet penetration rate in these countries (see footnote 4).

III. BASELINE EVALUATION FINDINGS

A. Climate Information

19. The present level of technical expertise to use geospatial and remote sensing technologies is limited and varies across the three project countries. The Fiji Meteorological Service now uses satellite images to monitor and forecast weather patterns. In the Solomon Islands, the Meteorological Service Division under the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management, and Meteorology (MECDM) provides climate information in the form of animated satellite maps and Jaxa Real-Time Rainfall watch. The list of currently used satellites includes Himawari (RGB, IR, WV, VS) ☐ NOAA/Goes (vs, WV, ir) ☐ Sataid-looping/animation ☐ Ascat Winds-Winds up to 50knots ☐ Zaxa- Rainfall.⁸ The Met Service uses the satellite imageries and other products to produce forecasts and warnings, climate forecasting/outlooks, tropical cyclone warnings/animation and conduct briefing. The Vanuatu Meteorological and Geo-Hazards Division is tasked with collecting and disseminating climate information that is based on satellite imagery data. Satellite images are uploaded onto the Vanuatu Meteorology website from the Himawari Satellite (JMA) on a 10 minutes base. The agency is also responsible for early warning, weather forecast, marine forecast, climate update, and monitoring earthquake, volcano and tsunami.
20. There are other pilot efforts to use geospatial tools and satellite images for planning. Some examples include:
 - a. Two researchers from the UNITEC Institute of Technology of New Zealand applied GIS mapping to support conservation planning, and they demonstrated that the GIS tools benefit the environmental planners in Fiji who can now identify areas where monitoring efforts can be focused on because of the high probability of occurrence for the species selected. The models provide initial guidance on the extent or boundaries of protected areas, information that is critically required for any development or management plan.⁹
 - b. In February 2019, the iTaukei Land Trust Board (ILTB) signed a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Land and Minerals of Fiji on Satellite Imagery Data Sharing. It is expected to enable agencies to overlay their data on satellite images to get a better picture of land use including the species of vegetation.¹⁰
 - c. The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) supported mapping Fiji's forest cover using satellite images in 2012.¹¹

⁸ The Solomon Islands. 2018. Solomon Islands Country Report, Honiara.

⁹ Linton Winder and Glenn Aguilar. 2013. Focus on Fiji: GIS Mapping to Support Conservation Planning, University Research Committee Final Report, Auckland. Available at: <https://unitec.researchbank.ac.nz/bitstream/handle/10652/2161/Final%20report%20URC%20Focus%20on%20Fiji.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

¹⁰ <http://www.lands.gov.fj/index.php/2-uncategorised/130-mou-signing-i-tltb-and-mlmr-on-satellite-imagery-data-sharing>

¹¹ <https://lrd.spc.int/our-work/forest-and-trees/capacity-building-and-institutional-strengthening/mapping-Fijis-forest-cover-with-the-help-of-satellite-imagery>

- d. In 2014, a SPC/GIZ regional project applied high-resolution satellite imagery for forest stratification.¹² The Geoscience Division of SPC is considered to possess the adequate capacity in demonstrating and using the satellite imagery for different purposes in SIDS.
- e. In 2012, two authors demonstrated the integration of six data layers (topography, isohyets, soil potential, household localization, vegetation types and land lease titles) to assess the constraints facing food production in Vanuatu. The authors digitized and compiled detailed thematic maps for the Atlas of Vanuatu and augmented the resulting templates by six digitalized layers of recent data from the Vanuatu National Statistics Office (VNSO) and the Department of Lands: (i) topography; (ii) rainfall; (iii) agronomic potential of soils; (iv) spatial distribution of households; (v) vegetation types; and (vi) land lease titles.¹³ The authors applied the computerized analysis using the IDRISI Taiga™ software (version 15.0, Clarks Labs, Worcester, MA, US) produced a database under ArcGIS™ software (ESRI, Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc., Redlands, CA, US), which allows the treatment of a mosaic of satellite images obtained from different vegetation types cover.
- f. From 2011 to 2014, with the support from the Government of Australia, the Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning (PACCSAP) Program assists Pacific island countries better understand and respond to climate change impacts, particularly about infrastructure, coastal zone management and cross-sectoral planning. The program includes the development of GIS tools for assessing flood height across a drift in Vanuatu.¹⁴
- g. In the Pacific including Solomon Islands, the SPC-EU Deep Sea Minerals Project is dedicated to building capacity around DSM, and GIS training is one of the streams that are supported.¹⁵
- h. In Solomon Islands, the Climate Change Department through the support of the Solomon Islands Climate Change Assessment Project from took the first step to develop a national climate change vulnerability assessment through GIS to enhance strategic planning in response to climate change challenges.¹⁶
- i. The Geospatial Science Unit at the University of South Pacific (Fiji) offers ten courses in geospatial science.¹⁷

21. Some of the **key challenges related to climate information** include the following:¹⁸

- a. The equipment is outdated and of limited use;
- b. Technical staff are scattered in multiple agencies;

¹² Object-Oriented Forest Stratification for REDD-readiness in Fiji for the Dogotuki forest region in Vanua Levu, Fiji cited in the Regional project Climate Protection through Forest Conservation in Pacific Island Countries as a part of International Climate Initiative.

¹³ Patricia Simione and Vicent Lebot. 2012. Spatial Representation of Land Use and Population Density: Integrated Layers of Data Contribute to Environmental Planning in Vanuatu, *Human Ecology*, 40(4): 541-555.

¹⁴ <https://www.pacificclimatechange.net/sites/default/files/Vanuatu-Climate-Resilient-Road-Standards-brochure.pdf>

¹⁵ <https://www.oceanfdn.org/sites/default/files/Deep+Sea+Minerals+Project.compressed.pdf>

¹⁶ Solomon Islands Government. 2013. Solomon Islands Climate Change Assistance Project (SICAP), Honiara.

¹⁷ <https://www.usp.ac.fj/index.php?id=21649>

¹⁸ The evaluation understands that project management is in discussion with the national meteorological services to assess the feasibility and scope of digitizing available climate information so that these could be used for forecasting purposes.

- c. There is no common platform for sharing climate information;
 - d. There is a relatively low level of coordination in accessing and/or using climate information;
 - e. Most of the meteorological data are maintained in hand-written hard copies making it challenging to analyze and use climate data; and
 - f. There is a shortage of trained technical staff and challenge to retain them due to lack of incentives.
22. There are other examples of project-specific support and activities in Fiji, but there is no concerted effort in building a critical mass across various agencies towards a common purpose. There is no active platform for sharing climate information. As in the case of Fiji and Solomon Islands, interagency collaboration and information sharing are limited partly due to fewer technically qualified staff available and partly because of the institutional rigidity.
23. **Level of technical expertise.** The national stakeholder survey results suggest that 60% of the respondents feel that Fiji has adequate or more than adequate technical expertise available within the country. In the context of Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, 57% and 36% of respondents felt the same way. Fiji and Solomon Islands are also able to tap expertise from Australia and New Zealand. The use of an external consultant is a common practice, as reflected in the survey of stakeholders (70% in Fiji, 48% in Solomon Islands and 55% in Vanuatu). Most of the external consultants, however, are engaged for specific purposes, and their engagements tended to be of short duration. Overall, there is a lack of endogenous expertise in the area of geospatial data collection, analysis and interpretation.
24. **Adequacy of technical equipment.** Results from the questionnaire show that availability of equipment for geospatial and remote sensing is somewhat better in Fiji, followed by Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Only half of the respondents in Fiji, 38% in Solomon Islands and 18% in Vanuatu feel that their organizations were adequately equipped with the needed computer hardware, software and other equipment for undertaking the required analysis. It would be helpful to systematically collect the list of equipment available in each meteorological service and identify the level of efforts and resources need to scale-up the quality and coverage under the project.
25. **Use of geospatial and remote sensing data for strategic planning.** The limitations associated with the technical expertise and equipment contribute to the less frequent use of geospatial data for strategic planning. About 19% of the survey respondents thought that geospatial data is regularly used for strategic planning (Fiji 20%, Solomon Islands 19% and Vanuatu 18%). On the other hand, about half of the respondents (Fiji 50%, Solomon Islands 48% and Vanuatu 55%) reported that their organizations are using geospatial data for the planning purposes, although this use is infrequent.
26. **Use of geospatial and remote sensing data for decision-making.** Overall, 17% of the respondents (Fiji 20%, Solomon Islands 19% and Vanuatu 9%) felt that geospatial and remote sensing data are used regularly for decision-making in their organizations while 60% thought that their agencies use such data only sometimes (Fiji 50%, Solomon Islands 57% and Vanuatu 72%). Nine of the respondents replied that their agencies did not use such data for decision-making and another two respondents said that they did not know. It would imply that the use of geospatial data is very selective in decisions and most likely dependent on the availability of expertise and funding when needed.

B. Food Security

27. **Food security and agricultural production.** The natural disasters and hazards in the Pacific small island countries tend to have a significant adverse impact on agricultural production, and those dependent on marginal lands and subsistence agriculture are more vulnerable to such events. In the questionnaire administered to national stakeholders, they were asked the extent to which their respective country's agricultural production was affected by natural disasters, such as cyclones. Overall, 86% of respondents rated their countries' agricultural production to be severely affected (Fiji 80%, Solomon Islands 81% and Vanuatu 100%). An adverse impact on agricultural production has a significant effect in term of food production for the households dependent on farm income and nutrition particularly for the households dependent on agricultural income.
28. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) publishes national statistics about food security on a range of parameters, of which five indicators listed in Table 1 portray the current status based on available data in the three CommonSensing project countries and Samoa. It is useful for cross-country comparisons on standardized indicators. The values presented in Table 1 represent the current state and reflect progress on some indicators, and these can describe baseline entry conditions for the project. The table also shows that average dietary energy adequacy in Solomon Island is about 9-12% lower than Fiji and Vanuatu (and Samoa). With the severe impact of climate change, the dietary energy supply will further decrease.
29. Similarly, an average value of food production during 2015-2017 has doubled in all three countries since 2004-2006 average, but the level of increase in Solomon Islands and Fiji is much smaller compared to Vanuatu and the comparison country Samoa. Likewise, per capita, food production variability is 16-19% higher for Fiji and Vanuatu, partly because of the difference in the composition of food production mix among the countries. The prevalence of undernourishment is substantially higher in Solomon Islands compared to Fiji and Vanuatu (and Samoa) which is highly correlated with the incidence of anemia among the women of productive age. These indicators represent the overall food security situation in the countries, with Solomon Islands being relatively more vulnerable than the others to natural disasters and climate change.

Table 1: Selected Food Security Indicators of Project Countries and Comparison

Item	Year	Unit	Fiji	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	Samoa
Average dietary energy supply adequacy (per cent) (3-year average)	2015-2017	%	124	113	128	129
The average value of food production (constant 2004-2006 I\$/cap) (3-year average)	2014-2016	\$ per person	218	202	279	290
Prevalence of undernourishment (per cent) (3-year average)	2015-2017	%	4.4	12.3	7.1	3.1
Per capita food production variability (constant 2004-2006 thousand in \$ per capita)	2016	1000\$	15.5	2.9	18.7	7.7
Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	2016	%	31	38.9	24	31.3

Source: FAOSTAT, Rome

Note: Item code is in FAOSTAT. For the definition of variables refer to FAOSTAT <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QL>. n.a.= not applicable.

30. Table 2 shows the production indices for agricultural commodities for 2016 published in FAOSTAT for the project countries and Samoa. The indices are reported by treating the 2004-2006 average equivalent to 100. Fiji, in particular, appears to have suffered significantly in the index values for

crops, food and agriculture partly due to Cyclone Winston in 2015. Solomon's indices remained lower than the base value in all categories, implying that Solomon Islands has been highly vulnerable to disruptive weather patterns over the last 12 years. Index values lower than 100 for all types of agricultural production in 2016 was consistently lower than Samoa (except non-food production) while significantly lower for Fiji compared to Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Samoa. It was mainly attributable to Cyclone Winston in 2015. It would be expected that with better climate information and DRR measures, the variations will reduce and the indices will surpass beyond 100.

Table 2: Agriculture Indices in the CommonSensing Project Countries and Samoa (2016), \$

Agricultural Production Index¹⁹ (2004-2006 = 100)	Item	Fiji	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	Samoa
Net per capita Production Index Number	Agriculture	76.13	88.2	96.05	108.58
Net per capita Production Index Number	Cereals, Total	32.94	73.69	93.49	n.a.
Net per capita Production Index Number	Crops	66.04	88.57	99.20	109.87
Net per capita Production Index Number	Food	76.00	88.19	96.04	108.51
Net per capita Production Index Number	Livestock	100.37	83.31	86.15	102.95
Net per capita Production Index Number	Non Food	139.33	97.75	139.35	115.92

Source; FAOSTAT

C. Disaster Risk Reduction

31. All three project countries and Samoa have adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and in principle integrated into the respective national development plan. Fiji is awaiting the approval of its National Disaster Reduction Policy after which the other countries have adopted their respective policies and integrated them into local government and community development plans. These plans are, however, not necessarily based on geospatial or remote sensing information. The capacity to adopt the technology remains weak as discussed earlier.
32. The results from the stakeholder questionnaire from the participants who attended the CommonSensing Project launch in the three project countries shows that 69% of the respondents agreed that the project is aligned with both male and female population's needs (Fiji: 70% agreeing with the need of both female and male population; Solomon Islands: 76% and 71% agreeing with the needs of female and male population's needs, respectively; and Vanuatu: 55% and 64% agreeing with the needs of female and male population, respectively). Their responses were based mainly on the expected benefits the project would bring to their countries and relevant agencies.
33. About 88% of the survey respondents were very concerned about the exposure to economic loss/damage due to multi-hazards (e.g. cyclone), and 12% were somewhat concerned. Seventy-six per cent were concerned and 24% somewhat concerned about food security. Similarly, 29% were very concerned and 67% somewhat concerned about the human loss from multi-hazards. Table 3 provides a country-wise perception of the respondent, and overall the responses are consistent across the three countries.

¹⁹ Since gross per capita and net per capita indices are very close with just a small fraction difference, only net per capita indices are used. Each index value is reported in USD for 2016.

Table 3: Level of Concern about the Impact of Multi-Hazards like Cyclone

Level of Concern	Economic Loss/Damage				Food Security				Human Loss			
	Respondents (%)				Respondents (%)				Respondents (%)			
	FIJ	SI	VAN	Overall	FIJ	SI	VAN	Overall	FIJ	SI	VAN	Overall
Somewhat Concerned	0	19	9	12	40	19	18	24	60	67	73	67
Very Concerned	100	81	91	88	60	81	82	76	40	29	18	29
Not Concerned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2
Do not know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2

Source: Baseline Evaluation Survey 2019.

D. Climate Finance

34. None of the three project countries and Samoa maintains a systematic record of how many proposals are submitted and the amount of funding sought and received for climate finance. As a result, it is difficult to determine success rates either in terms of the number of proposals or the amount received. In most cases, the regular practice is to enter into a notional agreement with the lead agencies for a specified amount of climate finance through sectoral agencies which are time bound projects. In the event of natural disasters, funds are available both in terms of cash and in kind. Several funding arrangements are on a multi-year basis and disbursements are often tied to annual progress made. As a result, the funds available cannot be split into equal amounts on an annual basis. It applies to all types of funding including grants, loans and technical assistance. There are also some funding arrangements that go directly to the local non-governmental or community-based organizations that do not enter into the national system. Funds flow through the government system are captured in the national statistics. Furthermore, not all committed funds in a year are spent/disbursed due to prevailing procurement and other operational challenges. Hence, actual expenditure amounts are difficult to establish.

35. Data on climate finance collected for the baseline evaluation in the three project countries and Samoa are presented in Appendices 8 to 12. Some key highlights include:

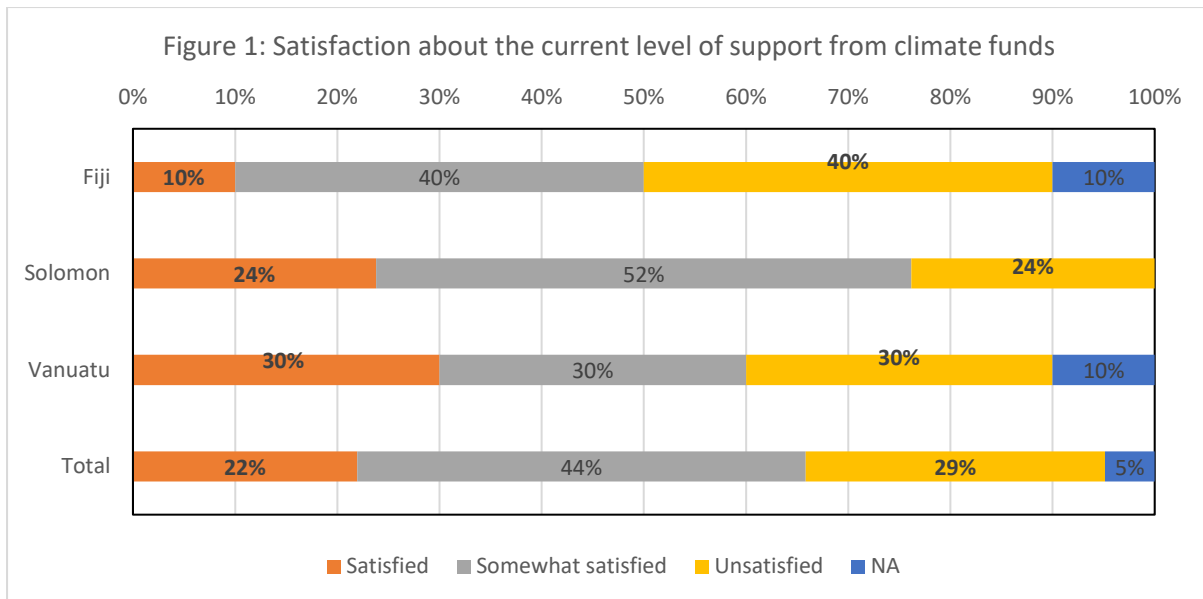
- i. During 2018-2019, Fiji received FJD169.5 million (approximately USD78.84 million or GBP61.10 million)²⁰ for CCA and DRR of which 11.6% in cash and remaining in kind from 11 external development partners. Three infrastructure related government entities were allocated 5.8% of the total ODA during 2018-2019 to the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Environment, and Water Authority of Fiji.
- ii. In Solomon Islands, the budget for MEDCM for payroll, other charges and development expenditure stands at SBD35.5 million (USD4.44 million or GBP3.441 million, 2017 actual), SBD31.7 million (USD3.96 million or GBP3.07 million, 2018 revised), and is the government had allocated SBD39.8 million (USD4.98 million or GBP3.86 million) for 2019. There is no clear basis to ascertain the amount of sectoral funding available for CCA and DRR, however. The development budget of MEDCM for 2019 is SBD7.96 million (USD1.00 million or GBP0.78 million), and it includes early warning systems, climate adaptation, infrastructure

²⁰ Based on the exchange rate of FJD2.15 per USD, SBD8.0 per USD, and VUV112.0 per USD. USD-GBP exchange rate based on 1USD= 0.775GBP, 01 May 2019 in all exchanges presented here following. Source:

<https://treasury.un.org/operationalrates/OperationalRates.php> Since several conversions can cause inaccuracies, it is preferable to read the report with its original currencies, when possible. USD being the most commonly used currency by the UN, other currencies have always been converted to USD and also to GBP in the main body of the text. However, the tables are in USD only.

- strengthening, low carbon emission development program, and environmental conservation. Ministries are not responsible for funds managed jointly by development partners that are included in the estimates as non-appropriated.
- iii. The government allocated 198.5 million Vatu (USD1.77 million or GBP1.37 million) for the 2017 Ambae volcano operation, and the 2018 Operation have exceeded more than 200 million Vatu. Additionally, all external funding has a gender engagement and sensitivity component. Capital investment in terms of the national budget for infrastructure is 3 billion Vatu in 2018. Available data shows that Vanuatu will have access to about USD134.6 million (or GBP104.32 million). The amount includes a project funded from earlier years and operational in 2018 as well as new commitments/approvals. Of the USD134.6 million (GBP104,32 million) USD68.9 million (GBP53.39 million) had been apportioned in 2018. An amount of 124.7 million Vatu (USD1.11 million or GBP0.86 million) is allocated to improving resilience to natural disasters and natural resource management in the 2019 budget. The 2019 budget includes three ODA support for CCA/DRR 1.271 billion Vatu (USD11.35 million or GBP8.80 million), of which Vatu 1.0 billion (USD8.93 million or GBP6.92 million) is tagged for disaster management.
 - iv. As of March 2019, Samoa received a commitment to access USD196.5 million (or GBP152.29 million) which includes ongoing projects implemented through 2018 and continuing as well as new planned investments. The government's budget for the 2018-2019 fiscal year shows that ODA for CCA and DRR is estimated to be USD127.8 million (or GBP99.05 million).²¹
36. Ninety-three per cent of the baseline stakeholder survey respondents believed that the CommonSensing Project would help them in accessing more funds (Fiji 90%, Solomon Islands 95%, and Vanuatu 81%). Two-thirds of them were somewhat informed about climate finance (Fiji 70% the Solomon Islands, 71% and Vanuatu 55%). Others either did not expect or did not know about the climate finance outcome. However, respondents felt that their knowledge about accessing climate finance was less than satisfactory. Only 22% of the respondents thought that they were satisfied with their current knowledge about climate finance, while 44% were somewhat satisfied and the remaining 34% were either not satisfied or did not have an opinion (Figure 1).

²¹ It does not include one GCF regional project of USD63 million.



Source: Baseline Evaluation Survey, March 2019.

37. The low level of satisfaction is mainly due to the scattered nature of projects implemented by various agencies and no systematic process of information dissemination and knowledge sharing. If there was a centralized coordinating body with the mandate to lead a package approach to disseminate information about access to climate finance along with necessary knowledge and technology, there would be a higher possibility to get traction from stakeholders who could coordinate among themselves and collectively approach for new knowledge, technology and climate finance.

IV. VALIDATION OF PROJECT DESIGN

A. Review of the Theory of Change and Log Frame

38. The project's TOC (Appendix 2) depicts vertical linkages across inputs, activities, outputs, intermediate outcomes, institutional outcomes and impacts. At the impact level, the project is expected to enhance DRR and CCR to support climate action (SDG 13) and industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9) using tools and solutions from the project by 2030. It is to be achieved by undertaking four core activities:

- i. Development of a satellite-enabled solution, including data analysis and modelling and generation of information products, and a user-centered interface providing easy to use tools and information;
- ii. Delivery of capacity development training programs and awareness-raising workshops;
- iii. Development of a business model and sustainability plan; and
- iv. Extensive knowledge exchange and communications activities involving the international partners, the UK and broader global development and technology communities.

39. The project support includes (i) technical training, awareness raising workshops, and technical backstopping by fielding technical experts to the three countries based on the work program; and (ii) in-country climate finance advisors for technical backstopping and sustainability plan for longer-term implementation. The project expects that this will eventually allow for more informed

decision-making to address climate challenges. The baseline evaluation also notes that the project is underpinned by a user-centered approach throughout all activities, aiming to create ownership by the in-country partners and key stakeholders.

40. The project document (page. 8) states that the project partners will benefit from developing new and innovative solutions and transferring knowledge on how to integrate the use of these into the decision-making process best. Also, there is an inherent expectation that the project will build capacities that will improve implementation rates of existing projects and further equip countries with evidence-based information to apply for additional funding for which they will be able to demonstrate implementation capacity, hence contributing to a positive feedback loop (pages 11/12) and ... countries will be able to implement projects from climate funding better, therefore attracting additional projects, in which CommonSensing solution is again integrated. A review of the TOC shows that the two key sets of outputs will have only one country coverage (Fiji) instead of all three countries planned initially. It is not clear, how the overall project outcomes and impact will be affected by the reduced/narrowed focus.
41. Some additional observations from the TOC review include but are not limited to:
 - a. The TOC links the different project components, including inputs, activities, outputs, and impact for the aspects associated with awareness raising, knowledge, and capacity building. However, the TOC does not demonstrate how the planned outputs will contribute to the main thrusts of the project, that is, (i) integration of knowledge in decision-making and (ii) increasing implementation rate demonstrated by fund disbursement to approval ratio. None of the work packages in the project document addresses this shortcoming. It may not be realistic to assume that the dissemination of knowledge and improved capacity are not the only determinants in the government's decision-making process. Moreover, the timeframe for the project is too short and given the weak implementation capacity and exogenous factors in all three countries. The three institutional outcomes are not likely to be achieved by 2021.
 - b. The project document envisages two value additions of the project: (i) enhanced capacity around climate finance as a result of knowledge on the use of geospatial information and support from the Climate Finance Access Hub advisors, and (ii) using geospatial solutions to quickly identify risk and hazard areas requiring investment and taking follow-up actions. However, these outcomes rest on closer linkages with other active development partners in the project countries. The TOC does not outline modality for interacting with other development partners. Furthermore, there are several other climate finance windows created by different agencies, and hence a mechanism to interact and maintain synergies with those agencies would support the value addition more effectively. These are at present not part of any work packages outlined.
42. The TOC would benefit from clarity in horizontal linkages across all activities, outputs and outcomes. Furthermore, the TOC diagram in the M&E Plan for the project shows three activities while the narrative contains four core activities. Also, the narrative in the activity boxes differs from those in the text provided. Maintaining consistency would be useful. Also, the TOC needs to take into account common operational realities in the three project countries which would have an impact on project activities, outputs and outcome. Some of the key challenges are:
 - (i) Inadequate recognition among the decision-makers about the critical role of geospatial and remote sensing analysis in development planning and decision-making;
 - (ii) The technical expertise in geospatial and remote sensing data collection and analysis tend to be fragmented/scattered across a large number of agencies which prevents to

have a critical mass of expertise. Also, there is no culture of sharing data and information across the different agencies. Building capacity in one or two institutions may not lead to technology transfer across other agencies. There is no workable arrangement under which a functional collaborative mechanism can be developed. The lack of required collaboration also applies between an external/international agency and the government departments (e.g. SPC and the Ministry of Land and Minerals in Fiji).

- (iii) High turnover of technical staff in all three countries, thereby resulting in the loss of institutional memory;
- (iv) The limited absorptive capacity of technical contents which may not be able to keep pace with the project activities and deliverables;
- (v) Very high reliance on ODA funding for CCA and DRR activities which can be unpredictable causing disruptions in the annual funding. Moreover, most of the CCA and DRR projects are funded at the project level and hence are unable to smoothly transit from one project to another and loss of trained human resources;
- (vi) Certainly enhanced capacity through the project for CCA and DRR will help the countries. However, capacity needs to go hand-in-hand with physical investments and these investments usually require more significant capital outlays, generally not available to the implementing agencies. Moreover, CCA and DRR funding tend to be on the frontline of budget cuts when countries face economic hardships.
- (vii) Governments tend to view the release of high-resolution satellite maps as national security risks and are reluctant to put them in an easily accessible form or the public domain.

Review of Project's Logical Framework

- 43. The project's log frame in the updated M&E Plan is extensive and includes (i) an overall impact statement to be measured in terms of six SDG 13 and SDG 9 indicators (total 11 indicators), (ii) three institutional outcomes with five measurable indicators, (iii) one immediate outcome with three indicators, and (iv) four outputs with 13 indicators. The indicators in the log frame broadly fall into two categories: (i) progress indicators associated with outputs which can be measured, assessed and reported on an annual basis and (ii) outcome and impact indicators eligible for assessment at mid-line and end-line of the project. The evaluation reviewed the indicators and assessed their relevance in the country context. Appendix 13 contains a log frame with refined/updated indicators.²²
- 44. Table 4 contains baseline values for the impact level indicators based on available data from different sources at the time of the evaluation. While it is desirable to use the data for the base year 2018, data limitation permitted the inclusion of the data for the most recent year. The challenges in getting access to data have been discussed earlier in paragraph 16. A suite of indicators assessed in Table 5 could be considered for the project in addition to the ones specified in the log frame.
- 45. A review of the indicators in the log frame suggests that the project would benefit from following suggestions from the perspective of the remaining project implementation period:
 - a. Some of the indicators are longer-term indicators which may not generate results to report. For example, the institutional indicators associated with SDGs refer to

²² Appendix 13 is a revised version based on the feedback from the project management on an earlier draft.

achievement by 2030. The evaluation considers that these would be difficult to achieve within the project timeframe.

- b. While it is desirable, it is less likely that project support will be able to help the countries build adequate capacity to successful access climate funds. Usually, the application period runs between 12-18 months, depending on the level of preparation required.
- c. The log frame does not contain robust indicators to reflect food security conditions. Also, some of the indicators require rewording/refinement for clarity and ease of understanding.
- d. To assess the project performance over time, there is a need also to document qualitative achievements which often remain outside the requirements in the log frame.

Table 4: Timeline Values on Selected Impact Indicators of the CommonSensing Project

Key Evaluation Question	Indicator (Baseline 2018)	Fiji	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	Samoa
Sub-question 1 (Target 13.1): To what extent the resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters have been strengthened in the participating countries?	The number of male and female deaths and missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters (Indicator 13.1.1) ²³	<u>Per 100,000 population</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of deaths: 2.86 No. of affected persons: 36,683 No. of internally displaced persons: 8,456 Gender disaggregated data not available No. of missing persons: 3 ²⁴	<u>Per 100,000 population</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of deaths: 4.54 No. of affected persons: 71,050²⁵ No. of internally displaced persons: 1,247²⁶ Gender disaggregated data not available No. of missing persons: 5	<u>Per 100,000 population</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of deaths: 5.67 No. of affected persons: 7,251 No. of internally displaced persons: 2,363²⁷ Gender disaggregated data not available No. of missing persons: -	<u>Per 100,000 population</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of deaths: 7.40²⁸ No. of affected persons: 6,800 No. of internally displaced persons: 4,760 Gender disaggregated data not available No. of missing persons: -
	The adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies aligned with the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 (Indicator 13.1.2) ²⁹	The National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2018-2030 is expected to be endorsed by the cabinet. The Policy is aligned with Sendai Framework for DRR.	DRR is stipulated in the 4th Objective of the National Development Strategy which targets the enablers of economic development and building capacity to assess and understand risks, and respond to and recover from disasters, and address climate change. The reference is made to resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster management, response, and recovery ³⁰	National Climate Change and Disaster Reduction Policy, National Disaster Management Strategic Plan, National Sustainable Development Plan. The key CC&DRR strategic documents are aligned with both the Sendai FW and the UNFCCC. They also align with the Environment Pillar of the Vanuatu NSDP. All key docs can be sourced from the NAB portal. ³¹	The National Action Plan (NAP) reflects global and regional priorities articulated in the following agreements: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), Samoa Pathway Agreement and the United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). ^{32,33}

²³ To be standardized in terms of per 100,000 population.

²⁴ <https://www.preventionweb.net/countries/slb/data/>

²⁵ <https://www.preventionweb.net/countries/slb/data/>

²⁶ <https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/country-profile-2016-solomon-islands.pdf>

²⁷ <https://www.preventionweb.net/countries/slb/data/>

²⁸ <https://reliefweb.int/disaster/tc-2012-000201-wsm> and SAMOA Post-disaster Needs Assessment Cyclone Evan 2012, Government of Samoa, Apia.

²⁹ To be standardized in terms of per cent of local government units.

³⁰ The Government of the Solomon Islands. 2016. National Development Strategy 2016-2025, Honiara. The government's commitment to adopt and implement the Sendai

³¹ www.nab.vu

³² The government of Samoa. 2017. Samoa National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management 2017-2021, Apia.

³³ Government of Samoa. 2017. Samoa National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management 2017-2021, Apia.

³³ The government of Samoa, 2017. National Disaster Management Plan 2017 - 2020 Prepared under section 9 of the Disaster and Emergency Management Act 2007, Apia.

Key Evaluation Question	Indicator (Baseline 2018)	Fiji	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	Samoa
Sub-question 1 (Target 13.1): To what extent the resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters have been strengthened in the participating countries?	The number of local governments that have adopted and implemented local DRR strategies in line with the national DRR strategies (Indicator 13.1.3)[2]	Waiting for the approval of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy. Risk reduction is included in community development plans. There is no reported figure on the number of local governments that have integrated risk reduction in their community plans.	Honiara is one of 20 cities taking part in a UNISDR program to support municipalities to develop and implement disaster risk reduction action plans. The work in the Solomon Islands is being supported by ICLEI, the Local Governments for Sustainability network. The National Disaster Management Plan (draft) 2016 provides a more comprehensive outline of the translating of disaster management to the provincial and local levels and developing relevant sub-national plans for disaster management. ³⁴ The Local Government Act 1996 (Cap. 117), (the 'LGA') allows the Minister for Home Affairs to establish local government councils and provides for councils' powers and functions; however, at present, there are no councils established under this Act. Honiara City Council is currently the only local government body in the Solomon Islands and was established under the separate Honiara City Act 1999 (the 'HCA').	All six local governments. All local governments have their disaster plans, institutional arrangements and network of community disaster and climate change committees for disaster preparedness, response and recovery. ^{35]}	NAP 2017-2021 (footnote 2) and National Environment Sector Plan (2017-2021) ³⁶ are key documents. The NESP (footnote 6) provides details on implementation arrangements. The outcome 3 of NESP specifically addresses CCA and DRR. Climate and disaster resilience are integrated into all sector plans, Ministry and implementing agencies corporate plans. Information is not available on the number of local governments that have adopted DRR.

³⁴ SPC. 2017. Solomon Islands Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Financing Assessment – Final Report, Honiara.

³⁵ <https://ndmo.gov.vu/>

³⁶ Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.2017. National Environment Sector Plan 2017-2021, Apia

Key Evaluation Question	Indicator (Baseline 2018)	Fiji	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	Samoa
Sub-question 1 (Target 13.1): To what extent the resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters have been strengthened in the participating countries?	<i>Evidence of integrated strategies, policies institutionalized and plans demonstrating the ability to respond to impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions (Indicator 13.2.1)</i>	The National Adaptation Plan is now at the implementation stage and well aligned with Sendai, DRRP, SDG's and Local Economic Development and Green Growth Framework and the National Development Plan.	Key documents are National Development Strategy 2016–2035, National Climate Change Policy 2012–2017 National Adaptation Programs of Action 2008, National Disaster Management Plan 2016 (draft), National Disaster Management Plan 2010, and Communication Strategy 2013.	CCDRR policy, Nationally Determined Contribution, National Communications and sector policies with CC&DRR mainstreamed. While the CCDRR policy provides an overarching framework for climate change and disaster risk reduction, there are also sector policies that have been developed in response to the call for mainstreaming CC&DRR at the sector level. All these strategically guide the national resilience-building efforts that are delivered mostly through projects. Additionally, Vanuatu's UNFCCC reporting obligations via the National Communications process and now the NDC and BURs provide opportunities to articulate key strategic priorities to leverage financing from the financial mechanisms of the FCCC.	An early warning system is an integral part of NESP Activity 3.3.3 (Improve quality and accuracy of climate information and data) and Activity 3.2.2 (Strengthen Community Risk Management). NESP also envisages that the ongoing awareness and educational programs will continue to be featured prominently throughout the current NESP's framework. Activity 3.2.4 emphasizes improves Knowledge,

Key Evaluation Question	Indicator (Baseline 2018)	Fiji	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	Samoa
Sub-question 3 (Target 13.3): To what extent the participating countries have improved education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning.	Evidence of integration of mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning system into primary, secondary, and tertiary curricula (Indicator 13.3.1)	In the current curriculum elements of climate change are addressed in Basic Science (Year 9 and 10), Biology (Year 12 and 13), Physics (Year 12 and 13) and Geography (Year 12 and 13) in secondary education. In Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) environmental changes are addressed in Agricultural Science (Year 9-13). ³⁷ At the University of the South Pacific under the Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development (PaCE-SD) postgraduate programs in climate change are offered. The University of Fiji does not have any specific programs on Climate Change; however, they offer one compulsory course on Climate Change under the Bachelor of Environmental Science and one required course under the Diploma in Environmental Science. The Fiji National University offers a one-year course-work Postgraduate Diploma programme for Environmental Conservation and Climate Change. ³⁸	The Pacific Risk Resilience Program supported by UNDP contributes to translating this theory into practice, in part through Risk Governance Building Blocks: (i) people/actors, (ii) mechanisms and (iii) processes and products. Examples of how to implement these building blocks at the national and subnational levels include focusing on leadership and change agents for risk; prioritizing institutional arrangements for risk and risk integrated processes (e.g. sector screening of community development plans).	CC and DRR curriculum was developed in 2017. Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction – certificate level curriculum has been designed and has been taught since 2016 at the Secondary School level. The regional universities mainly USP also offer Certificate and Postgraduate CC&DRR courses. ³⁹ Vanuatu's reporting obligations to the UNFCCC capture institutional strengthening, capacity building and national circumstances – Adaptation/Mitigation. Nat. Coms, NDC, NAMA, TNA reporting processes capture all these key areas. Previous Nat Com reports and NDC available via www.nab.vu while TNA and BUR are currently under development. Vanuatu will also very soon look at the development of its National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) which will also enhance Vanuatu's reporting efforts. Education in emergency policy helps the ministry of education to address DRR and CC in the education sector. ⁴⁰	Information and Education on DRM. The plan also highlights the role of the University of South Pacific, other educational institutions at different levels and non-governmental and civil society organizations.

³⁷ Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) 2015-2018

³⁸ Universities Handbooks

³⁹ <https://ndmo.gov.vu/> and <http://moet.gov.vu/>

⁴⁰ <http://moet.gov.vu/>

Key Evaluation Question	Indicator (Baseline 2018)	Fiji	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	Samoa
<p>Sub-question 4: To what extent the participating countries have promoted mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities?</p>	<p>Evidence of reporting on the strengthening of institutional, systemic, and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions (Indicator 13.3.2)</p>	<p>The Climate Change Unit within the Ministry of Economy is charged with the reporting responsibility. However, the inter-agency coordination is weak and different agencies tend to work in silos. There is limited inter-agency collaboration. Under the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change, Fiji had prepared an in-country consultation report, but progress beyond the report (undated) has not been determined. Recently there has been a call for media to boost capacity building in climate reporting. The government has been implementing project-based initiatives to build climate resilience with the support of development partners.</p>	<p>The Temotu project (development partner not clear) aids recovery on a practical level, the project also partnered with the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development to implement an Education in Emergency Policy. It involves working with 33 schools to develop School Disaster Management Plans. The implementation of the plans is monitored to ensure that strategies are in place to protect students in the event of a disaster.</p>	<p>UNFCCC National Communications process and reporting including NDC reporting, NAMA, TNA and NAP for DRR. Vanuatu's reporting obligations to the UNFCCC capture institutional strengthening, capacity building and national circumstances – Adaptation/Mitigation. Nat. Coms, NDC, NAMA, TNA reporting processes capture all these key areas. Previous Nat Com reports and NDC available via www.nab.vu while TNA and BUR are currently under development. Vanuatu will also very soon look at the development of it's National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) which will also enhance Vanuatu's reporting efforts.</p>	<p>Capacity building is recognized as a cross-sectoral agenda, and it cuts across different aspects of the living environment. NESP contains 50 high-level indicators in addition to key performance indicators linked to casted action plans. Sector monitoring, reviews and reporting will be carried out through a) quarterly reporting to the NESSC; b) national budget planning, mid-term and full-term budget reviews facilitated by Ministry of Finance (MOF); c) annual planning and reviews of management plans or operational plans of IAs; and d) Sector annual reviews. The government plans to update the National Climate Change Policy, finalize the Climate Change Bill and develop a National Climate Strategy and Climate Change Adaptation Plan. The development of Samoa's Third National Communication Report to the UNFCCC is also planned.</p>

Key Evaluation Question	Indicator (Baseline 2018)	Fiji	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	Samoa
<p>Sub-question 5 (Target 9a.1): To what extent the participating countries have been successful in facilitating sustainable and resilient infrastructure development through enhanced financial, technological, and technical support?</p>	<p>Evidence of specialized (tagged) funding available for addressing the for effective planning and implementation to mainstream women, youth, and marginalized communities (Indicator 13.b1)</p>	<p>No data/information but according to some of the key informants, there have been small-scale project-based efforts to mobilize local communities by including women, youth and the marginalized groups. The Government's 2018-2019 budget contains support for TC Winston Recovery Support (NZMFAT) (\$455,861); Upgrade National Disaster Management Office and Emergency Operation Centers (NZMFAT) (\$144,718); Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor (JICA) (\$165,203).</p>	<p>The Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risk Project supported by the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program has been focusing on strengthening government capacity in disaster and climate risk management, and by implementing disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) investments in selected high-risk communities in Guadalcanal, Temotu, Malaita, Central Islands and Bellona provinces. At the time of baseline evaluation, the Solomon Islands had a portfolio of USD191.7 million (GBP148.57 million). Several of the funding arrangements have been multi-year support. It is difficult to determine the amount for 2018-2019. The government's 2019 development budget is 542.3 million SBD, of which the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management are allocated 7.96 million SBD. The allocation for 2019 is significantly higher than the estimated expenditure in 2018. On the other hand, the Ministry of Infrastructure Development's allocation decreased from 200.5 million SBD in 2018 to 82.5 million SBD in 2019.</p>	<p>The total national budget allocation for infrastructure is 3 billion Vatu (about USD25.7 million or GBP19.92 million)). The ODA, Loans and Grants data will have to be sourced from MF&EM. Current projects being implemented under the oversight of the NAB that addresses climate proofing infrastructure stand approximately 2 billion Vatu (VCAP & IRCCNH projects – www.nab.vu. Additional funding from the national budget is provided to the Departments of Women, Youth and Sports. Apart from the national budget allocation for Department of Women and Department of Youth and Sports, all projects usually have substantial gender engagement activities to ensure input and buy-in from all players at the national and community levels.</p>	<p>The NESP envisages mainstreaming women, youth and marginalized communities through NGOs, trusts, and civil society organizations. Some may be a project funded and others through government's internal sources.</p>

Key Evaluation Question	Indicator (Baseline 2018)	Fiji	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	Samoa
	The total amount of capital investment available (commitments/ approvals) for sustainable and resilient infrastructure development through overseas development assistance (ODA) including loans and grants in 2018	During 2018-2019, Fiji received FJD169.5 million for CCA and DRR of which 11.6% in cash and remaining in kind from 11 external development partners. Three infrastructure related government entities were allocated 5.8% of the total ODA during 2018-2019. These agencies include the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, Ministry of Local Govt. Housing and Environment, and Water Authority of Fiji.	The actual amount spent on CCA and DRR is not known. It is because these are mainstreamed in sector planning and budget. The budget for MEDCM for payroll, other charges and development expenditure stand at USD35.5 million or GBP27.51 million (2017 actual), USD31.7 million or GBP24.57 million(2018 revised), and USD39.8 million or GBP30.85 million (2019 estimated). [7]. The development budget of MEDCM for 2019 is SBD7.96 million.	The government allocated 198,563,211 million in Vatu for 2017 Ambae volcano operation, and the 2018 Operation has exceeded more than 200 million Vatu. Additionally, all external funding have a gender engagement and sensitivity component Capital investment in terms of the national budget for infrastructure is 3 billion Vatu (about USD25.7 million or GBP19.92 million) for 2019. Available data shows that Vanuatu will have access to about USD134.6 million (GBP104.32 million) for climate-related activities. The amount includes a project funded from earlier years and operational in 2018 as well as new commitments/approvals. Of the USD134.6 million(GBP104.32 million), USD68.9 million (GBP53.40 million)had been apportioned in 2018. The 2019 budget includes three ODA for CCA/DRR 1.271 billion Vatu of which 1.0 billion is tagged for disaster management.	As of March 2019, Samoa received a commitment to access USD196.5 million (GBP 152.29 million) which includes ongoing project implemented through 2018 and continuing as well as new planned investments. The government's budget for 2018-2019 fiscal year shows that ODA for CCA and DRR is estimated to be USD127.8 million (GBP99.05 million). It does not include one GCF regional project of USD63 million (GBP48.84 million).
	The total amount of funds disbursed from ODA, loans and grants in 2018	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available

Key Evaluation Question	Indicator (Baseline 2018)	Fiji	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	Samoa
Sub-question 6: What is the magnitude of human and economic loss from natural disasters?	No. of human loss due to disaster (average of 2016-2018) – male, female and children	<u>Per 100,000 population</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of deaths: 2.86 No. of affected persons: 36,683 No. of internally displaced persons: 8,456 Gender disaggregated data not available No. of missing persons: 3	<u>Per 100,000 population</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of deaths: 4.54 No. of affected persons: 71,050⁴¹ No. of internally displaced persons: 1,247⁴² Gender disaggregated data not available No. of missing persons: 5	<u>Per 100,000 population</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of deaths: 5.67 No. of affected persons: 7,251 No. of internally displaced persons: 2,363 Gender disaggregated data not available No. of missing persons:	<u>Per 100,000 population</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of deaths: 7.4 No. of affected persons: 6,800 No. of internally displaced persons: 4,760 Gender disaggregated data not available No. of missing persons: -
	Value of economic loss and damage from multi-hazards (average of 2016-2018)	Tropical Cyclone Winston. If environmental services are added in, the total would be F\$2.85 billion Economic loss alone would be FJ\$1.9 billion (3).	USD107.7 million (GBP83.47 million) comprising USD32.9 million (GBP25.50 million) for social (education, health, and housing), USD56 million (GBP43.4 million) productive assets (agriculture, commerce and mining), and USD18.7 million (GBP14.49 million) for infrastructure damage (transport and water supply and sanitation). Houses destroyed 291, and houses damaged 580.	US\$449.4 million (Cyclone PAM based on ILO estimate)	USD203.9 million (GBP158.02 million) comprising USD102.3 million (GBP79.28 million) damages and USD100.6 million (GBP77.97 million) losses (Cyclone Evan)

⁴¹ <https://www.preventionweb.net/countries/slb/data/>

⁴² <https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/country-profile-2016-solomon-islands.pdf>

Key Evaluation Question	Indicator (Baseline 2018)	Fiji	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	Samoa
Sub-question 7: How has the country responded to multi-natural hazards?	Total area mapped and monitored (%)	No data are available. Ministry of Land and Minerals may have the data but reportedly kept them confidential.	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available.
	Number of DRR or climate change action initiatives implemented by the government in 2018	<p>Under the 2017-2018 budget, the Government implemented a whole range of climate-change-related initiatives. (4) These include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed design for the Nadi Flood Alleviation Project • Distribution of Free Water Tanks in Maritime/Drought-Stricken Areas • Rainwater Harvesting Systems for Drought Prone Regions • Emergency Repairs – Storm Damages/ Emergency Response contingency funds • Reducing Emissions from Deforestation (REDD+) • Hydro Fluorocarbon (HCFC) Phase Out Management Plan • A levy of 20 cents will be imposed on plastic bags. Plastic bags are recognized globally as a significant source of pollution, in particular, non-biodegradable plastics. • The Environmental Levy will now be renamed as the 'Environment & Climate Adaptation Levy' (ECAL). The rate for the ECAL will be increased from 6.0 per cent to 10.0 per cent • The ECAL levy will be charged to luxury vehicles with engine capacity 	<p>Please refer to the climate finance table shared. The 2019 budget of the government shows that MEDCM had a revised budget of USD31.7 million (GBP24.57 million) and it was estimated to be USD39.8 million (GBP30.845 million) in 2019 (8.0 million for development expenditure, 20%). The Ministry of Infrastructure Development had a revised budget of 156 million in 2018 and estimated to be USD154.1 million (GBP119.43 million) in 2019, of which USD85.5 (GBP66.26 million) was allocated for the development expenditure (55.5%).</p>	<p>It is challenging to generate a consolidated list of initiatives since these are scattered at the sector and development partner levels. Specific initiatives are funded by the development partners and can vary in size and scope. Key knowledge partners are Asian Development Bank, AECOM, Australia Aid and GIZ. The project partners are AECOM, ADB, GIZ, Australia Aid, EU, Forum Fisheries Agency, Geoscience Australia, GGGI, Griffith University, NDC Partnership, SPREP, UNDP and USP.</p>	<p>A list of initiatives not available but the annual report of MNRE 2017-2018 lists outputs under different categories. Key categories and the number of outputs are: Disaster management (16), GEF (4), Planning and Urban Unit (3), renewable energy (6), land management (5), environment and conservation services (8), spatial information agency (3), water resources (16)</p>

		exceeding 3000cc. It will also be applied to the chargeable income of more than USD270,000 (GBP209.250).			
Key Evaluation Question	Indicator (Baseline 2018)	Fiji	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	Samoa
Sub-question 7: How has the country responded to multi-natural hazards?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superyachts will also pay the ECAL of 10 per cent, and the 12.5 per cent Superyacht Charter Fee has been abolished; • The minimum investment threshold for the tax holiday on 'Electric Vehicle-Charging Stations' will be reduced from USD3.0 million (GBP2.33 million) to USD500,000 (GBP387,500) to promote investment in this area, and • Fiscal import duty of 32.0 per cent on vinyl sheet piling used for the construction of seawalls will be eliminated. It is critical to support communities that are vulnerable to rising sea levels and flooding. 			

46. Going forward, it would be necessary for the project to assess progress in all four core areas of climate information, food security, disaster risk reduction, and climate finance. Considerations can be given as follows:

a. Climate information

- (i) The project needs to report statistics on deaths internal displacement disaggregated by gender and the amount of economic loss estimated by PDNA following natural disasters. Floods, typhoons, and landslides tend to occur relatively more frequently. The geo-hazards such as earthquakes and tsunamis are relatively infrequent but can cause large-scale deaths, population displacement, and economic loss/damage. Hence, these also need to be recorded. For consistency purpose, the project should report statistics collected by the national disaster management offices in all three project countries (reference 9.1 and SDG 13.1.1 and references 8.1 and 9.4).
- (ii) Collect and report statistics on the percentage of land and water resources mapped disaggregated by their use in close coordination with the geospatial units of relevant ministries with a particular focus on the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Land and Minerals/Mines. It will help in monitoring land use patterns over time. It would require the establishment of an inter-agency coordination unit (Reference 9.6). Also, there is a need to estimate the magnitude of resources lost due to natural disasters and geo-hazards which can be monitored through the project-supported high-resolution satellite imagery. The project can help to create a database of active GIS/remote sensing specialists in each country and encourage the group to actively engage in knowledge development and knowledge solutions adaptable in the local context. For example, Solomon Islands has a list of about 11 specialists spread across eight agencies. The project can help to build a critical mass of expertise.

b. Food security

- (i) Close collaboration with the Ministries dealing with crops, livestock, forests and fisheries is essential to assess the overall food security situation in the country. FAOSTAT tends to have two to three years of lag time in reporting. The project can help to estimate the value of agricultural, livestock, fisheries and forests lost or damaged due to natural disasters and geo-hazards. The high-resolution satellite imagery should be able to help the concerned agencies in monitoring the magnitude of loss or damage and help them to assess the impact on food security conditions. Food security related indicators are not included in the project Log frame, but the starting point is to continue to monitor the selected food security-related indicators published in FAOSTAT discussed earlier in section III.b.

c. Disaster risk reduction/ management

- (i) All three countries have adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the framework has been integrated into the respective national development plan. Hence, the indicator associated with SDG 13.1.2 can be dropped.
- (ii) At present, statistics are not available on the number of local governments that have adopted national disaster risk reduction strategies. However, in all three countries, local development plans do incorporate provisions for disaster risk reduction, although the level of funding falls extremely short of actual requirements. Both the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have their national disaster reduction plans/strategies, and Fiji is awaiting the approval of their national disaster reduction policy from their

Cabinet. The project needs to encourage national disaster management offices in each of the three countries to collect and report statistics about SDG 13.1.3.

- (iii) All other SDG indicators are institutional indicators, and the governmental entities responsible for SDG reporting should be able to report progress against the given targets.

d. Climate finance

- (i) The government statistics on ODA support for climate finance tends to be fragmented across agencies, and different purposes and are often project-based. Ideally, it would be useful to aggregate funding available from all sources including bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental sources. The sources should include financing identified by the respective government in their annual budget as well as the approved amounts for CCA and DRR activities from key development partners such as ADB, EU, DFAT Australia, the GEF, New Zealand Aid, the World Bank and various trust funds and climate funds (e.g. GCF, Clean Energy Climate Fund, various climate funds established by multilateral development banks, trust funds established by the GEF and World Bank).

- (ii) The way forward for reporting climate finance due to the project should include reporting in terms of (i) the number of applications for the climate funds supported and (ii) amounts approved. It is desirable that the reporting includes amounts for CCA and DRR activities. It would still be preferred that the expenditure of available ODA due to the project is reported to establish the project's attribution. It would require active collaboration across the development partners and the national agencies.

47. The institutional and immediate outcome indicators suggested in the suggested revised log frame are all relevant and should be trackable on an annual basis. As indicated earlier, the output indicators should have annualized targets concerning the project-related activities in the relevant institutions in the three partner countries. However, some indicators would further require refinement. It will constitute a project management information system. The revised log frame (Appendix 12) includes suggested changes to the wording of the indicators.

B. Country Focal Points and the Stakeholder Groups

48. The evaluation finds that the three focal points (one in each country) are fully qualified and highly relevant for the project implementation. They have the required linkages with appropriate government department staff, both at the institutional and personal levels. However, the evaluation also recognizes that they are excessively busy with their regular duties and responsibilities. It would be helpful for the project to have the government nominate an alternate focal person in each of the three countries so that the project activities continue without disruption.

49. The responsibilities for CCA and DRR rests with multiple agencies. The project management needs to review the list of current stakeholders identified in the Landscape Report and expand the list to ensure that it is inclusive and encompasses all relevant agencies that could benefit from the project outputs. Table 6 lists agencies that are deemed relevant for the project. The additional stakeholder's name emerged out of the discussions held with key informant stakeholders in the three countries.

Table 5: List of Stakeholders for the CommonSensing Project Identified by the Evaluation

Country	Current Stakeholders	Additional Stakeholders
Fiji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) [Planning Division] • Ministry of Economy/Climate Change Unit • Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources • Ministry of Sugar • Ministry of Waterways • Fiji Meteorology Services • Fiji National Disaster Management Office: NDMO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureau of Statistics • MOA – Fisheries Division • Ministry of Forests (Conservation) • Prime Minister’s Office – Chief Economist • Department of Energy – Renewable • Fiji Development Bank
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) Climate Change Division • MECDM Meteorological Services Division • MECDM National Disaster Management Office • Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock • Ministry of Finance and Treasury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Statistics Office • Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification • Ministry of National Planning and Aid Coordination • Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources • Ministry of Forestry, Environment and Conservation
Vanuatu	<p>Ministry of Climate Change & Adaption (MCCA) MCCA Meteorology & Geo-Hazards Department MCCA National Disaster Management Office Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity (MALFFB) Department of Agriculture & Rural Development National Advisory Board on Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB)</p>	<p>Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources National Statistics Office</p>

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusions

50. The CommonSensing project aims to empower the national institutions in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu by enhancing their capacities through the provision of training, equipment and high-resolution satellite imagery for improved climate information. Besides, with the support of a resident climate finance advisor in each of the three countries, relevant agencies are expected to prepare evidence-based sound project proposals for accessing climate funds, including the Commonwealth Climate Access Hub and other bilateral and multilateral sources.
51. The evaluation established the entry-level conditions for the project in each of the three countries working within the challenges and limitations. The evaluation exercise encountered difficulties in accessing required data and had to resort to multiple primary and secondary sources. The limited information is a result of relatively weak institutional capacity in all three countries. This is further exacerbated by lack of adequate collaboration among various agencies in all three countries. The expertise in geospatial and remote sensing data collection and analysis is limited to a fewer number of individuals and scattered across several agencies which restrict the access to a critical mass of experts. Furthermore, according to the stakeholders, the equipment they have been using are outdated and of limited capacity.
52. The use of geospatial and remote sensing data for project planning and decision-making remains low, partly due to inadequate buy-in from the high-level policy and decision-makers leading to

limited annual budget allocations from the Ministry of Finance/Economy in the project countries. The available data for SDG 13 and SDG 9 reporting is very much limited. Nevertheless, all three countries have adopted the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction. The access to climate finance in all three countries has been mostly at the project level and are not adequately coordinated to ascertain actual ODA in-flows for CCA and DRR activities. There is adequate space for the project to strengthen institutional capacity in the three countries and support the national institutions in accessing climate finance for CCA and DRR initiatives.

B. Recommendations

53. The evaluation offers the following recommendations for project management:
- a. Establish an inter-agency technical working group of experts from the list of key stakeholders in each of the three countries comprising representatives of relevant government agencies including those responsible for GIS/remote sensing, NDMO, users of satellite imagery for decision-making (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, minerals, clean energy etc), planning, and finance. The group should be chaired by a high ranking official preferably from the Prime Minister's Office who can bring all stakeholders together for knowledge sharing and joint-work programming and budget exercise geared towards CCA and DRR. The group will ensure that inter-agency communication is transparent and the representatives are willing and able to exchange information and data for CCA and DRR. The group will also oversee applications for climate finance prepared by relevant agencies. The project management will support the application process (with input from the climate finance advisor) based on needs and potential opportunities.
 - b. Incorporate activities in the project design to strengthen the Aid Coordination Division within the Ministry of Finance/Economy in all three countries to create a master database of ODA funding coming to the respective country and regularly update information for the monitoring and decision-making. The Prime Minister's Office needs to ensure that all government agencies report ODA funds for CCA and DRR (i) available, (ii) in the pipeline, and (iii) year-end expenditure. It will help in determining fund availability, absorptive capacity assessment, and fund use for the intended purposes.
 - c. Support the national agencies responsible for mapping (land and water) in accessing relevant geospatial and remote sensing data for mapping resources and land use pattern particularly following each natural disaster or geo-hazard events.
 - d. Support NDMO in each country to maintain a gender-disaggregated records of (i) lives lost, (ii) households and number of people affected/displaced (permanent and temporary), (iii) houses damaged and destroyed, (iv) number of missing persons, (v) value of economic loss and damage disaggregated by asset type, and (v) public building damaged and destroyed. The national planning agency and relevant government agencies should be able to access this information in preparing their programmatic response.
 - e. Support a social network group of GIS/remote sensing specialists in the country who can interact regularly and support each other's technical assignment as and when needed. The aim should be to foresee private sector capabilities in GIS/remote sensing that the government can tap when needed. To some extent, this will address difficulties created by a high turnover of technical experts in relevant agencies.
 - f. Continue to conduct awareness-raising and sensitization workshops for key planners and decision-makers who can understand the merits of evidence-based planning and

programming better as well as accessing climate funds. The evidence needs to come from the technical work of geospatial and remote sensing data collection and analysis. Informed understanding (based on hard evidence) is likely to influence resource allocation for CCA and DRR initiatives from the government's internal resources and catalyze the agencies to proactively seek climate finance from external sources including regional and international climate funds.

- g. Update the TOC for the project by giving due considerations to institutional implementation capacity constraints and reflecting the internal and external environment. There is also a need to link the envisaged project impact on investment opportunities possible through climate finance. This will require reformulation of the project impact statement to reflect the project's expected outcomes for the project countries with the support of CommonSensing solutions. The project needs to exert influence key decision-for using the solutions in planning and policy decisions as well as allocate reasonable funds from the governments' internal sources, in addition to successful accessing and using available funds for climate change action and disaster risk management.
- h. There is a provision for a mid-line evaluation in the project document. Since the current funding arrangement has less than two years, the evaluation recommends a lighter midline evaluation exercise aimed at guiding project management with required corrective measures, if needed, alongside the cost-effective analysis. Also for the same reason, it is unlikely that the project will be able to achieve intended outcomes in the available timeframe. This calls for a proactive exercise to determine a need for a follow-on phase which would include expansion of activities in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and potentially other Pacific SIDS. Consideration should be given to time required for consultation process within countries, preparation of applications for funding support, and ensuring that the gains achieved under project can be adequately institutionalized and sustained by building resilience to climate change and disaster reduction leading to reduction in economic, environmental and economic losses.
- i. Expand the list of stakeholders by including additional agencies such as those responsible for planning and investment and national statistics.

Appendix 1: Terms of Reference

Baseline 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, to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving its major objectives through training and research. UNITAR's mission is to develop individual, institutional and organizational capacities 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. Learning outcomes are associated with about two-thirds of the Institute's 500-some events organized annually, with a cumulative outreach to over 55,000 individuals (including some 35,000 learners). Approximately three-quarters of beneficiaries from learning-related programming are from developing countries. UNITAR programming is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the outcomes of other major outcomes from 2015, including those of the Sendai (Disaster Risk Reduction), Paris (Climate Change) and Addis Ababa (Financing for Development) conferences. Following 2030 Agenda principles of reaching the furthest behind first, emphasis will be placed on the needs of countries in particular situations, including the small island developing States (SIDS), the land-locked developing countries (LLDCs) and the least developed countries (LDCs).
2. The UNITAR Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT) is a technology-intensive programme that delivers imagery analysis and satellite solutions to relief and development organizations within and outside the United Nations, intending 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 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 with the knowledge and skills sets for strengthened evidence-based decision making and dossiers to access climate funding.

Purpose of the baseline evaluation

5. The purpose of the baseline evaluation is to assess the entry-level project conditions to provide a baseline against which the project's progress can be measured and evaluated. The specific objectives of the evaluation are to obtain baseline evidence on the project's log frame indicators, including measures such as:

- human loss from natural disasters and economic damages including food security from multi-hazards (2017);
 - the number and nature of proposals submitted to Climate Funds, the amount of funds accessed/dispensed from successful funding applications, and the work performed/projects undertaken from the funding (2017); and
 - the number of trained technical officers with knowledge and skills sets to contribute to evidence-based decisions.
6. The purpose of the baseline evaluation is also to validate the project's theory of change; the adequacy of the log frame, including the adequacy of the indicators, performance measures, means of verification and underlying assumptions; and the project's implementation strategy.

Scope of the evaluation

7. The evaluation will cover the project's three beneficiary countries and will focus on identifying measures of the log frame indicators just before project start-up, using 2017 as a baseline. In the event 2017 measures are not available, the evaluation will identify earlier measures, e.g. 2016 or measures of alternative measures or proxy indicators if required.

Principal evaluation questions

8. The following questions are intended to guide the evaluation:
- To what extent have Fiji, The Solomon Islands and Vanuatu submitted proposals for climate funding?
 - To what extent have climate fund applications been successful?
 - How much was climate funding received by each of the beneficiary countries?
 - To what extent were Fiji, The Solomon Islands and Vanuatu concerned by human loss from natural disasters and economic damages including food security from multi-hazards?
 - To what extent is geospatial and remote sensing data are used for climate related strategic planning and decision-making?
 - To what extent is the CommonSensing project, as designed, aligned with the needs and priorities of the beneficiaries, including both male and female beneficiaries?
 - What is the level of technical expertise and in the three beneficiary countries to use geospatial and remote sensing technologies?
 - To what extent are other Pacific island countries concerned by human loss from natural disasters and economic damages from multi-hazards and benefitting from climate funding?

Evaluation Approach and Methods

9. The evaluation is to be undertaken following the UNITAR Monitoring and Evaluation Policy Framework and the Norms and Standards of the United Nations Evaluation Group. The evaluation will be undertaken by a supplier or an international consultant (the "evaluator") under the overall responsibility of the UNITAR Planning, Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (PPME) Manager.
10. The evaluation shall follow a participatory approach and engage a range of project stakeholders in the process. 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; key informant interviews; focus groups; field visits and comparison groups. These data collection tools are discussed below.
11. 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. In so far as the mid-line and end-line evaluations will include [cost-effectiveness analysis](#), the baseline evaluation should identify alternative activities to CommonSensing to compare costs and outcomes of CommonSensing and the alternative courses of action. Moreover, quasi-experimental approaches require identifying a comparison group not subject to the project with similar geographical and socio-economic characteristics as the treatment groups to assess the counterfactual. Baseline data for the comparison group shall be collected as well.

Data collection methods:

Comprehensive desk review

12. The evaluator will compile, review and analyze background documents and secondary data/information related to the CommonSensing project. A list of background documentation for the desk review is included in Annex A.

Stakeholder analysis

13. The evaluator will identify the different stakeholders involved in the CommonSensing project. Key stakeholders at the national and regional levels 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

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
8. Radiant.Earth

Survey(s)

14. To maximize feedback from the widest possible range of project stakeholders, the evaluator shall develop and deploy a survey(s) following the comprehensive desk study to provide an initial set of findings and allow the evaluator to probe during the key informant interviews quickly.

Key informant interviews

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

Focus groups

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

Field visit

17. A field visit to Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (treatment countries) and one additional Pacific Island country (non-treatment) shall be organized, and the evaluator shall identify national informants, whom he/she will interview.

Identify and interview key informants (national)

18. Based on the stakeholder analysis, the evaluator will identify national informants, whom he/she will interview. The list of national focal points is available in Annex B.

Comparison Groups (quasi-experimental design)

19. A comparison of 'treatment' and 'comparison' groups shall be involved against a selection of outcome and impact level Log frame indicators to determine the extent of changes that are attributable to the project, is the difference between the two groups. A 'treatment' group is made up of people who are included in/affected by the CommonSensing project while the comparison group receives no intervention.
20. The comparison group is designed to be as similar to the treatment group as possible across a large number of characteristics. For example, when comparing with groups from other small island developing states, they need to be of similar geography, demographics, socio-economic status, level of education, development status, climate change vulnerability and risk of natural disasters etc. Potential groups can be matched based on the average difference across key characteristics by using a 'propensity score matching'.
21. The evaluator should identify at least one to two comparison groups.

Gender and human rights

22. 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 final evaluation report.

23. 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.

Timeframe, work plan, deliverables and review

24. The proposed timeframe for the baseline evaluation spans from 10 January 2019 (initial desk review and data collection) to 5 April 2019 (submission of final baseline evaluation report). An indicative work plan is provided in the table below.
25. 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 in collecting data and confirm the final timeframe for the completion of the evaluation exercise.
26. Following data collection and analysis, the consultant shall submit a zero draft of the evaluation report to the evaluation manager and revise the draft based on comments made by the evaluation manager.
27. The draft evaluation report should follow the structure 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, following conclusions and recommendations, and lessons to be learned. The length of the report should be approximately 20-30 pages, excluding annexes.
28. Following the submission of the zero drafts, a draft report will then be submitted to the CommonSensing project management team to review and comment on the draft report and provide any additional information using the form provided under Annex D by 15 March 2019. Within one week of receiving feedback, the evaluator shall submit the final evaluation report. The target date for this submission is 5 April 2019.

Measurable outputs/Deliverables/Schedule of Deliverables*:

Deliverable	From	To	Deadline
Evaluation design/question matrix	Evaluator	Evaluation manager	18 January 2019
Comments on evaluation design/question matrix	Evaluation manager/ CommonSensing project manager	Evaluator	25 January 2019
Zero draft report	Evaluator	Evaluation manager	1 March 2019
Comments on zero draft	Evaluation manager	Evaluator	8 March 2019
Draft report	Evaluator	Evaluation manager/ CommonSensing project manager	15 March 2019
Comments on draft report	CommonSensing project manager	Evaluation manager	29 March 2019

Final report	Evaluation manager	CommonSensing project manager	5 April 2019
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*Subject to review and adjustment on agreement between the consultant and the Evaluation Manager.

Communication/dissemination of results

29. The baseline 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

30. The evaluator should have the following qualifications and experience:

- MA degree or equivalent in international relations, political science, environmental science, development or a related discipline. Training and/or experience in the area of GIS, climate change and/or disaster risk reduction would be a definite advantage.
- At least 7 years of professional experience conducting the evaluation in the field of capacity building, sustainable learning, GIS and climate change and disaster risk reduction.
- Technical knowledge of the focal area.
- Fieldwork experience in developing countries, preferably in Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
- Excellent research and analytical skills, including experience in a variety of evaluation methods and approaches.
- Excellent writing skills.
- Strong communication and presentation skills.
- Cross-cultural awareness and flexibility.
- Availability to travel.
- Fluency in English.

Resources/budget:

Task/deliverable	Estimated number of work days	Comments
Desk study and submission of evaluation design/question matrix	5	
Data collection, including field visits (including field visit preparation)	15	
Data analysis and preparation of zero draft	15	
Preparation of draft report	3	
Final report	2	
Total estimated	40	

Contractual arrangements

31. The evaluator will be contracted by UNITAR and will report directly to the Manager of the Planning, Performance Monitoring, and Evaluation Unit ('evaluation manager'). 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 will be per the UN rules and regulations for consultants.
32. The Manager of PPME reports directly to the Executive Director of UNITAR. The unit is independent of all programming related management functions at UNITAR. According to UNITAR's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, PPME formulates annual corporate evaluation plans within the established budgetary appropriations in due consultation with the Executive Director and Management and conducts and/or manages corporate evaluations at the request of the Executive Director and/or programmes and other Institute divisional entities. Moreover, in due consultation with the Executive Director and Management, PPME issues and discloses final evaluation reports without prior clearance from other UNITAR Management or functions. In managing mandated, independent project evaluations, PPME may access the expenditure account within the ledger account of the relevant project and raise obligations for expenditure. It builds the foundations of UNITAR's evaluation function's independence and ability to better support learning and accountability.

Evaluator Ethics

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

Annexes:

A: List of documents and data to be reviewed

B: Template for the List of Project Partners and Contact Points

C: Structure of evaluation report

D: Evaluator code of conduct

Annex A: List of documents/data to be reviewed

- *Mission Report*
- *Landscape Report*
- Legal Agreement
- Project document
- Any other document deemed to be useful to the evaluation

Annex B: Template for the List of CommonSensing Contact Points (to be completed by project Management)

Partners	
Organization	Focal Point

Annex C: Indicative Structure of baseline evaluation report

1. Table of contents
2. Acronyms
3. Executive Summary
4. Introduction and Background
5. Methodology
- 5.1. Limitations to Methodology
6. Analysis of the Findings
- 6.1. Context of the project in the country
- 6.2. Indicator specific narrative (contextual) information
7. Quantitative measurements of each Logframe indicator (a table)
8. Assessment of potential (suspected) negative and unintended impacts
9. Timing of midline and end line evaluations (and legacy evaluation if planned)
10. Conclusions
- 10.1. Qualitative assessment of the likelihood of achieving outcome and impacts
- 10.2. Recommendations of changes to Logframe or M&E plan (if needed)
- 10.3. How findings will be used
11. Appendices (e.g. copies of surveys or interview transcripts used, TORs developed etc.)

Annex D: Evaluation Consultant Code of Conduct and Agreement Form*

The evaluator:

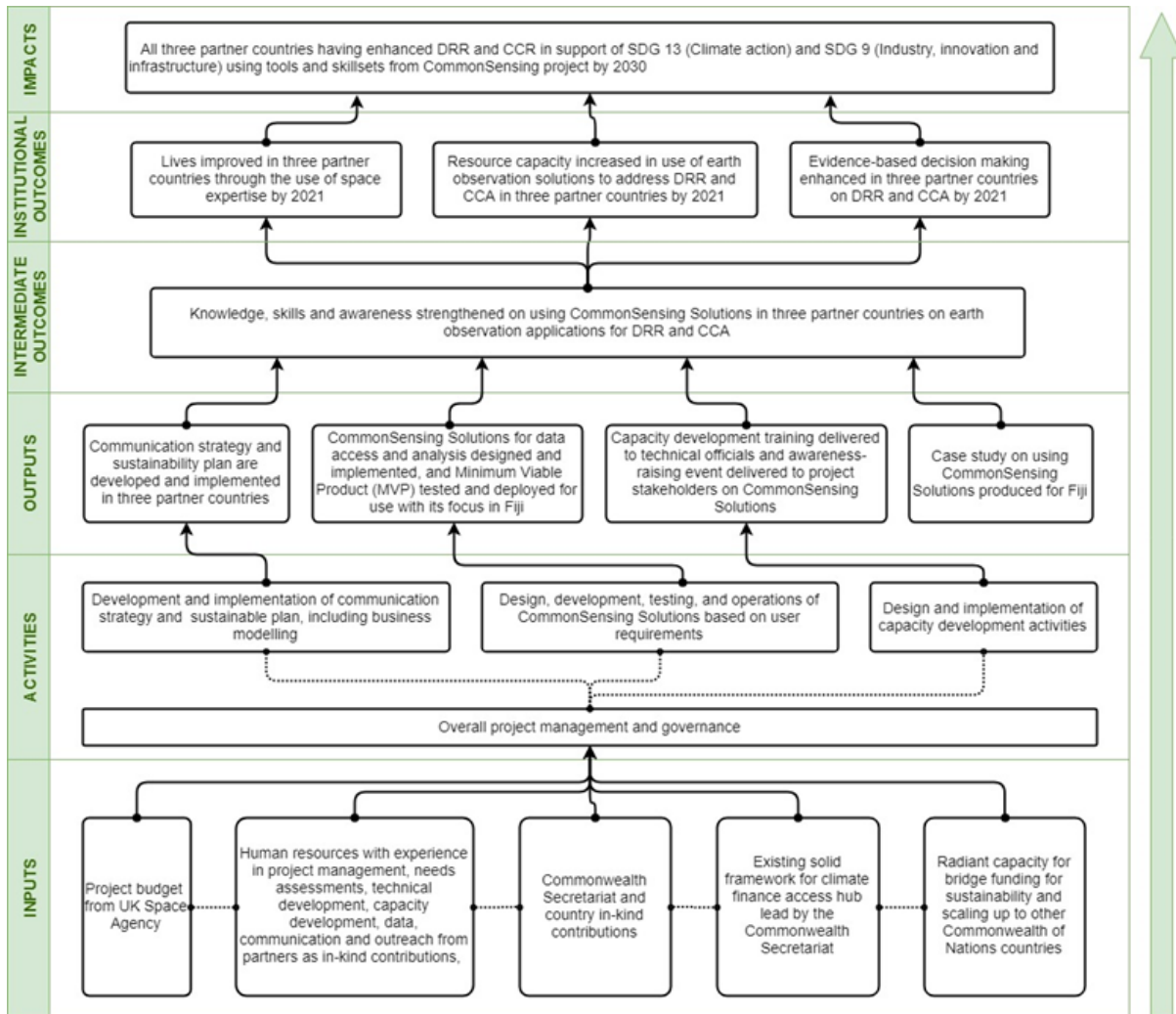
1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. He/she should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. He/she must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. He/she are not expected to evaluate individuals and must balance evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncovers evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. He/she 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, he/she must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. He/she should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom he/she comes in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, he/she should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Is responsible for his/her performance and his/her product(s). He/she is responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study imitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form⁴³
Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System
Name of Consultant: _____
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.
Signed at <i>place</i> on <i>date</i>
Signature: _____

*This form is required to be signed by each evaluator involved in the evaluation.

⁴³www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct

Appendix 2: Theory of Change⁴⁴



⁴⁴Reproduced from the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan prepared by UNITAR for the IPP CommonSensing Project for implantation in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu, Version 6, 27 March 2019.

Appendix 3: List of Documents Reviewed

1	IPP CommonSensing - Landscape Analysis – Climate Finance
2	IPP CommonSensing - Landscape Analysis – Data and Tools
3	IPP CommonSensing - Landscape Analysis - Report
4	IPP CommonSensing - User Requirements – Gap Analysis
5	IPP CommonSensing - User Requirements – User Needs
6	IPP CommonSensing - User Requirements – Service Concept
7	IPP CommonSensing – Mission Plan
8	IPP CommonSensing – Inception Mission Report
9	IPP CommonSensing – UKSA Grant Agreement (IPP)
10	UK Space Agency – IPP Cost-effectiveness Analysis Guidance Note
11	UK Space Agency – IPP Counterfactual Analysis Guidance
12	IPP CommonSensing – Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, UNITAR Version 4 (5 Dec 2018)
13	IPP CommonSensing – Draft Phase 2 Proposal V1.2,
14	Annex 1 Terms of Reference for Baseline Evaluation
15	IPP CommonSensing - Baseline and Evaluation Design Management
16	SDG Metadata 09-01-01, 12-01-01, 13-01-02, 13-01-03, 13-02-01, 13-03-01, 13-03-02, 13.b.1 and 9.a.1
17	Call for Application Form – IPP Call II
18	Call for Application Form – IPP Call II (original)
19	UN Pacific Strategy: 2018-2022
20	The stakeholder Contact list in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu
21	Project Partners
22	UNITAR Gender Mainstreaming
23	UNITAR Strategic Framework
24	UNITAR Results Reports

Appendix 4: Key CommonSensing Project Stakeholders in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu

Fiji	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) [Planning Division] • Ministry of Economy/Climate Change Unit • Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources • Ministry of Sugar • Ministry of Waterways • Fiji Meteorology Services • Fiji National Disaster Management Office: NDMO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) Climate Change Division • MECDM Meteorological Services Division • MECDM National Disaster Management Office • Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock • Ministry of Finance and Treasury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Climate Change & Adaption (MCCA) • MCCA Meteorology & Geo-Hazards Department • MCCA National Disaster Management Office • Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity (MALFFB) Department of Agriculture & Rural Development • National Advisory Board on Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB)

Appendix 5: List of People Interviewed

No	Name	Organization	Designation	Country	Email
1	Sanjana Lal	Conservator of Forests, Ministry of Forest		Fiji	Lal.sanjana@gmail.com
2	Mitieli Cama	Chief Statistician, Fiji Bureau of Statistics		Fiji	mcama@statsfiji.gov.fj
3	Edlira Kollozaj	Food Security Information Management Specialist, FAO		Fiji	Edlira.Lollozaj@fao.org
4	Peter French	Officer-in-Charge, UNWFP Pacific Office		Fiji	Peter.french@wfp.org
5	Winifereti Nainoca	Environment Specialist, UNDP,		Fiji	winifereti.nainoca@undp.org
6	Niki Henry	Sustainable Living Programme Manager, CATAPULT		UK	niki.henry@sa.catapult.org.uk
7	Kristi Knudson	Program Manager Radiant Earth		USA	kristi@radiant.earth
8	Anthony Burn	Chief Engagement Officer, Radiant Earth		USA	Anthony@radiant.earth
9	Einar Bjorgo	Director, Division for Satellite Analysis and Applied Research UNITAR		Switzerland	bjorgo@unitar.org
10	Federica Moscato	Principal Expertise Lead Geospatial Intelligence, CATAPULT		UK	Federica.Moscato@sa.catapult.or.uk
11	Tevita Bulai	Principal Timber Utilization Officer, Ministry of Forests		Fiji	bulaitevita@gmail.com
12	Jale Tauraga	Director, Agriculture Research		Solomon Islands	jtauraga@gmail.com
13	Barnabas Vote	Chief Economic Officer Ministry of Finance and Treasury		Solomon Islands	bvote@mof.gov.sb
14	Fred Siho Patison	PEBACC Solomon Island Country Manager SPREP PROE		Solomon Islands	fredp@sprep.org
15	Jesse Benjamin	Director General Ministry of Climate Change		Vanuatu	jbenjamin@vanuatu.gov.vu
16	Meizyanne Hicks	Director Geospatial Ministry of lands and Mineral Resources		Fiji	Meizyanne.hicks@govnet.gov.fj
17	Kemueli Naiqama	Deputy Government Statistician Fiji Bureau of Statistics		Fiji	knaiqama@statsfiji.gov.fj
18	Simon Donald	First Secretary, New Zealand High Commission		Vanuatu	Simon.donald@mfat.govt.nz
19	Johnny Tarry Nimau	PARTner Project Coordinator, National Disaster Management Office		Vanuatu	johnie@vanuatu.gov.vu
20	Josefo Navuku	Head of Research, Policy & International Cooperation, Office of Prime Minister		Fiji	Josefa.navuku@govnet.gov.fj
21	Nicola Glendining	Climate and Disaster Risk Advisor, Pacific Risk Resilience Programme, UNDP		Fiji	Nicola.glendining@undp.org
22	Wolf Forstreuter	Team Leader Geoinformatics Geoscience, Energy & maritime Division. Pacific Community		Fiji	Wolf.forstreuter@gmail.com
23	Aisake Batibasaga	Director Fisheries Ministry of Fisheries		Fiji	abatibasaga@gmail.com
24	Dilip Krishnasamy	Manager – Risk & Compliance POB		Solomon Islands	dilipk@pop.com.sb
25	Tatsuji Nishikawa	Chief Advisor, Forest Policy JICA		Solomon Islands	Nishikawa@...net
26	Shitau Miura	Assistant Representative JICA		Japan	Miura.Shitau@jica.go.jp
27	Walolyn Hamata	Climate Finance Officer Ministry of Finance and Treasury		Solomon Islands	27413/7923471
28	Brook Boyer	Director. PPME/UNITAR		Vanuatu	Brook.BOYER@unitar.org
29	Katinka Koke	PPME/UNITAR		Vanuatu	Katinka.KOKE@unitar.org
30	Peter Korisa	NDMO		Vanuatu	pkorisa@vanuatu.gov.vu
31	Brian Phillips	MNRE		Vanuatu	brianpsung@gmail.com
32	David Talo	National Bureau of Statistics		Vanuatu	dtalo@vanuatu.gov.vu
33	Matsuko Ruth Pelomo	Ministry of Development Planning and Investment		Solomon Islands	MPelomo@mdpac.gov.sb
34	Samuel Wara	Ministry of Development Planning and Investment		Solomon Islands	swara@mdpac.gov.sb
35	Barnabas Bago	MEDCM		Solomon Islands	BBago@mecdm.gov.sb

36	Jiye Suh	UNV (Climate Change) UNDP	Solomon Islands	jiye.suh@undp.org
37	Ednah Ramoau	UNDP	Solomon Islands	ednah.ramoau@undp.org
38	Reginald Reuben	GIS and Research Officer, MEDCM	Solomon Islands	grkiuts@gmail.com
39	Laura Burgin	UK Met Service	UK	
40	Cathryn Fox	UK Met Service	UK	

Appendix 6: List of Guiding Questions for Key Informant Interviews

1. What is the common natural disaster challenges your organization faces?
2. How do you cope with natural disasters?
3. What kind of information/data does your organization keep a record of? Who is involved in data collection and record keeping? Are these record available for viewing?
4. How does your organization use these data and information in (i) planning and (ii) decision-making?
5. What is the mechanism for data sharing?
6. Can you elaborate on the extent of damage caused by natural disasters? Please specify deaths, injuries, missing persons etc. as well as the economic, institutional and environmental damages.
7. Let us discuss a bit on different aspects of climate change and disaster risk reduction:
 - a. Climate information: Who is the custodian of the climate information? What kind of information is collected and kept? How is climate information used and disseminated?
 - b. Food security: What kind of data is kept for ascertaining food security situation in normal years and the years of natural disasters? Do you collect data on property loss, loss of livelihoods (temporary and permanent), damage to crops and livestock because of natural disasters? What indicators are used to assess the food security situation?
 - c. Disaster risk reduction: Who is responsible for the assessment of disaster risks and damage assessments? Who keeps the data and how does your organization share the collected data? What policies guide disaster risk reduction/management? Is the Sendai Framework adopted and mainstreamed? If so, to what extent?
 - d. Climate finance: What are the projects implemented and managed by your organization? How aware is your organization about climate finance? Can you share the number of applications for climate finance submitted and successful by your organization? What are the funding sources and amount? What is the funding period? What is your organization's experience with climate finance applications? How do you overcome the challenges?
 - e. SDGs: Who is responsible for data collection and reporting on SDG 13 and SDG 9 targets and indicators for your country? Can you elaborate on your organization's contribution to SDG 13 and SDG 9 reporting?
8. How did you come to know about the CommonSensing Project? What are your expectations? How can the project contribute to your organization and country's needs?
9. Please elaborate on your organization's capacity (equipment, technical human resources, and funding) in using geospatial and remote sensing tools to help climate action and disaster risk reduction? What kind of geospatial and remote sensing data does your organization collect? To what extent geospatial and remote sensing data used by your organization for (i) policy and (ii) decision-making? How interested is your organization in using such tools? What are the limitations?
10. Would you participate in an electronic survey to support the evaluation process? If so, can you share your contact details?

Appendix 7: Baseline Evaluation Mission Schedule

c	Proposed Consultation Meeting	Country
Wednesday 06 Feb 2019	Prime Minister's Office – Chief Economist Ministry of Economy – Climate Change Unit Ministry of Land and Mineral Resources National Disaster Management Office Fiji Meteorological Services UNDP	Fiji
Thursday 07 Feb 2019	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Land and Mineral Resources	Fiji
Friday 08 Feb 2019	Ministry of Sugar University of South Pacific Other relevant agencies	Fiji
Monday 11 Feb 2019	CommonSensing Project Manager, UNITAR Ministry of Finance Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock National Disaster Management Office	Vanuatu
Tuesday 12 Feb 2019	Ministry of Environment- Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Division • Meteorological Service Division Other relevant development partners	Vanuatu
Wednesday 13 Feb 2019	Ministry of Climate Change and Adaptation (MCCA) MCCA Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department	Solomon Islands
Thursday 14 Feb 2019	National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction National Disaster Management Office	Solomon Islands
Friday 15 Feb 2019	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development; Other development partners	Solomon Islands

Appendix 8: CCA and DRR Related Projects Supported by Development Partners in Fiji

ALLOCATION (Min/Depts.)	PROJECT	Type	Recipient Ministry	Main funding source	Bilateral (B)/ Multilateral (M)	National (N)/ Regional ®	Total Cost (\$) (2016-2017)	2017-2018 ESTIMATE (\$)	2018 -2019 PROPOSED (\$)
4-1-3-7	Financial Assistance Towards TC Winston's Emergency Response	CCA	Economy	EU	B	N	22,790,698	27,195,446	0
	Project for Climate Change Resilient Renewable Energy	CCA	Economy	Korea	B	N			1,256,638
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY							22,790,698	27,195,446	1,256,638
18-5-1-AIK	Assistance for Fiji Natural Disaster Recovery Upgrade of Evacuation Centers	CCA	RMDNDM	NZMFAT	B	N	932,994	0	0
18-5-1-AIK	Upgrade National Disaster Management Office and Emergency Operations Centers	CCA	RMDNDM	NZMFAT	B	R	0	0	144,718
18-5-1-AIK	TC Evan Relief and Recovery Support	CCA	RMDNDM	NZMFAT	B	N	0	0	0
	TC Winston Assistance for FEA facilities restoration	CCA	RMDNDM	NZMFAT	B	N	32,164	0	0
18-5-1-AIK	TC Winston Recovery Support	CCA	RMDNDM	NZMFAT	B	N	4,350,505	1,459,428	455,861
	Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor	CCA	RMDNDM	JICA	B	N	116,103	231,517	165,203
	Cyclone Winston Emergency Humanitarian assistance	CCA	RMDNDM	Not known		N	17,260,688		0
MINISTRY OF RURAL & MARITIME DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT							22,692,453	1,690,945	765,782
21-1-1 AIK	TC Winston Emergency Response	CCA	EHA	UNICEF	M	N	0	0	0
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, HERITAGE AND ARTS							0	0	0
	Support for Informal Settlements - Fiji Koroipita Rotahomes Project - Phase II & Phase III	CCA	Department of Housing	NZMFAT	B	N	1,071,575	926,758	0

ALLOCATION (Min/Depts.)	PROJECT	Type	Recipient Ministry	Main funding source	Bilateral (B)/ Multilateral (M)	National (N)/ Regional ®	Total Cost (\$) (2016-2017)	2017-2018 ESTIMATE (\$)	2018 -2019 PROPOSED (\$)
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING							1,071,575	926,758	0
25-1-1-7	Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Localization Project	CCA	Youth and Sports	UNDP	M	N	175,669	0	
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORTS							175,669	0	0
30-2-1 AIK	Support for Agriculture Projects in Vanua Levu	CCA	MOA	China	B	N	3,792,706		2,612,245
30-2-1 AIK	Planning for Nadi River Flood Control Structures	CCA	MOA	JICA	B	R	1,416,897	0	0
TOTAL AID FOR MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE							5,209,603	0	2,612,245
32-2-2-7	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation - REDD+	CCA	Fisheries & Forests	World Bank	M	N		2,337,084	2,499,782
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES & FORESTS							0	2,337,084	2,499,782
35-1-1-7	Sustainable Rural Livelihood	CCA	Sugar	EU	B	N	0	0	5,544,352
TOTAL AID FOR MINISTRY OF SUGAR							0	0	5,544,352
36-1-1-AIK	Biosecurity Authority of Fiji	CCA	Public Enterprise	NZMFAT	B	N	788,712		564,399
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES							788,712	0	564,399
40-1-1 AIK	Introduction of Hybrid Power Generation System in the Pacific Island Countries	CCA	INFRA&TRA	JICA	B	N	3,686,483	0	2,018,028
40-1-1 AIK	Reinforcing Meteorological Training Functions of Fiji Meteorological Services (FMS)	CCA	INFRA&TRA	JICA	B	N	545,858	1,139,385	522,098

ALLOCATION (Min/Depts.)	PROJECT	Type	Recipient Ministry	Main funding source	Bilateral (B)/ Multilateral (M)	National (N)/ Regional *	Total Cost (\$) (2016-2017)	2017-2018 ESTIMATE (\$)	2018 -2019 PROPOSED (\$)
40-1-1 AIK	Follow-Up Training on Himawari Satellite, Fiji Meteorological Services	CCA	INFRA&TRA	JICA	B	N	185,913	185,913	0
40-4-1-7	Sustainable Energy Financing Project	CCA	INFRA&TRA	World Bank	M	N	83,874	200,000	0
40-4-1-7	Fiji Renewable Energy Power Project	CCA	INFRA&TRA	UNDP	M	N	480,071	100,000	0
40-4-1 AIK	Support for Power Restoration	CCA	INFRA&TRA	NZMFAT	B	N	0	0	0
	Support for Oil Spill Response and Preparedness	CCA	INFRA&TRA	NZMFAT	B	N	157,618	0	0
40-4-1 AIK	Technical Assistance (GGGI)	CCA	INFRA&TRA	GGGI	M	R	0	438,871	801,740
40-4-1 AIK	Technical Assistance (GGGI)	CCA	INFRA&TRA	GGGI	M	N	0	0	0
40-4-1 AIK	Clean and Renewable Energy Project (Taiwan)	CCA	INFRA&TRA	Taiwan	B	N		800,000	0
40-5-1 AIK	Technical Assistance	CCA	INFRA&TRA	JICA	B	N	0	0	0
MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORT							5,139,817	2,864,169	3,341,866
38-1-1-7	Fiji Nagoya Access Benefit Sharing (ABS) Project	CCA	Environment	UNDP	M	N	434,883	0	0
38-1-1-7	Capacity Building Phase 2/Cross Cutting Capacity Development Project	CCA	Environment	UNDP	M	N	85,011	200,000	235,719
	Fiji Ridge to Reef	CCA	Environment	UNDP	M	N			30,240,000 for 2016-2029
38-1-1-7				GEF	M	N			3,557,705
	Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management (J-PRISM Phase II)	CCA	Environment	JICA	B	N	0	148,730	429,802

ALLOCATION (Min/Depts.)	PROJECT	Type	Recipient Ministry	Main funding source	Bilateral (B)/ Multilateral (M)	National (N)/ Regional *	Total Cost (\$) (2016-2017)	2017-2018 ESTIMATE (\$)	2018 -2019 PROPOSED (\$)
	Follow-Up Training on Fire-Fighting Training Course - Kita-Kyushu Prefecture and National Fire Authority	CCA	Environment	JICA	B	N	32,256	0	0
MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT							552,150	348,730	4,223,226
	Project for Strengthening Capacity of Dept. Water & Sewerage to Improve Rural Water Supply by Ecological Purification System Technology	CCA	WAF	JICA	B	N	48,969	80,054	82,009
41-3-1 AIK	Project to support reducing unaccounted water through effective control on Nadi/Ltka	CCA	WAF	JICA	B	N	301,495	83,848	427,314
	Financing the Preparation of a Feasibility Study and Preliminary Engineering Design for Savusavu Water Supply and Sewerage System Project (Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development)	CCA	WAF	Kuwait	M	R		1,023,919	1,023,919
WATER AUTHORITY OF FIJI							350,464	1,187,821	1,533,242
OVERALL TOTAL							58,771,141	36,550,953	22,341,532

RMDNDM = Rural & Maritime Development and National Disaster Management, EHA = Education, Heritage and Arts,

Note: It is not in the Ministry of Economy's database, but \$405.1 million was approved for the implementation of the Fiji Urban Water Supply Moreover, Wastewater Management Project. The co-financiers are GCF (\$31.0 million), ADB (\$153.2 million), EIB (\$70.8 million), and the Government of Fiji (\$150.1 million). The implementation period is 2018-2025. The data from ADB and GCF are based on informed decision resulted from key informant interviews. The UN Adaptation Fund Board has given 4.2 million Fijian dollars (about 1.95 million U.S. dollars) out of which 2.6 million Fijian dollars (about 1.2 million U.S. dollars) have been utilized to fund these highly vulnerable settlements. It is a four-year cooperation program. Historical data are not available for Fiji. The reported figures reflect the combined value of cash and in-kind contribution. Source: ODA datasheet provided by the Climate Division, Ministry of Economy and web search on ADB and GCF sites.

Appendix 9: CCA and DRR Related Projects Supported by Development Partners in the Solomon Islands

PROJECT	Type	Sector	Recipient Ministry	Main funding source	Bilateral (B)/ Multilateral (M)	Timeframe	Total Cost (US\$)	Total Cost (SBD)
Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)	CCA	Water	MMERE	GEF, EU (in-kind) Australia (in-kind)	M	2013-2018	6,850,000.0	54,800,000
Policy and Human Resources Development Trust Fund Pilot Project	DRM	DRM	MECDM	Japan	B	2014-2019	2,412,500.0	19,300,000
GEF-FAO – Integrated Forest Management in the Solomon Islands	CCM	Forestry	MFR	GEF	M	2016-2020	6,200,000.0	49,600,000
Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards Projects (CRISP)	DRR	DRM	MECDM	GEF	M	2014-2019	7,300,000.0	58,400,000
The Project for Improvement of Honiara Port Facilities	CCA	Transport	MID	Japan	B	2015-2018	2,323,050.0	18,584,400
The Project for Upgrading of Kukum Highway	CCA	Transport	MID	Japan	B	2015-2020	2,709,800.0	21,678,400
Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program (PROP)	CCA	Fisheries	MFR	WB	M	2015-2020	6,750,000.0	78,000,000
Fishing policy and administrative management	CCA	Fisheries	MFMR	NZ	B	2014-2019	5,000,000.0	40,000,000
Urban Water Sanitation & Sanitation Sector Project	CCM	Infrastructure		ADF/ADB	M	Proposed project	28,000,000.0	
Transport Sector Project Development Facility	CCA	Transport	MID	ADF/ADB	M	2018-2022	6,000,000.0	
Tina River Hydropower Project	CCA	Energy		ADF/ADB	M	Proposed project	30,000,000	
Solar Power development Project	CCA	Energy		ADF/ADB	M	2016-2021	2,240,000	
Strengthening the Solomon Islands Maritime Safety and Establishing the Solomon Islands Maritime Safety Authority.	CCA			ADB/TA Special Fund	M	2016-2019	800,000	

PROJECT	Type	Sector	Recipient Ministry	Main funding source	Bilateral (B)/ Multilateral (M)	Timeframe	Total Cost (US\$)	Total Cost (SBD)
Sustainable Transport Infrastructure Improvement Program (STIIP).	CCA	Transport		Australian Grant, ADB TA and loan)	M	2016-2021	48,850,000	
SI Provincial Renewable Energy Project				ADF	M	2014-2022	12,000,000	
Domestic Maritime Support (Sector) Project	CCA	Transport		ADB (15m), EU (2m), Australia (4.3m), NZ (3.6m)	M	2008-2019	24,300,000	
Total							191,735,350.0	

1 PP – Policy and Planning; I – Institutions; FS – Funding Sources; PFME – Public Financial Management and Expenditure; GSI – Gender and Social Inclusion; HC – Human Capacity; DE – Development Effectiveness

2 The A to D classification has specific meanings based on the indicator being analysed; however, in all cases A is the best and D is the worst, assigned based on competency within the criteria.

3 The weighting methodology is presented in Appendix 2.

4 For the analysis, the European Union is considered as a bilateral development partner. It is consistent with the classifications used in other climate finance assessments.

5 The Green Climate Fund Tina River Hydropower Development project was approved during the assessment, but this funding was not part of the analysis. The funding listed in the table refers to the projects leading up to the GCF approval in preparation for the project.

6 Exchange rates for EUR, NZD, SBD and JPY are approximate using the annual average.

Source: Solomon Islands Climate Change and Disaster Risk Financing Assessment. South Pacific Secretariat, Suva, 2017. and ADB database on the Solomon Islands database.

Appendix 10: List of CCA and DRR Projects Supported by Development Partners in Vanuatu

Project Title	Type	Sector	Recipient Ministry	Main Funding Source	Bilateral (B)/ Multilateral (M)	National (N)/ Regional (R)	Timeframe	Appropriated (Yes(Y)/ No (N))	Total Cost (US\$)	Total Cost VVT
Restoration of ecosystem services and adaptation to climate change (RESCUE)	CCA	Environment	Climate Change	AFD	B	N	2014-2018	R	2,445,220	163,335,000
Vanuatu Recovery and Development	CCA	Infrastructure	PMO	AUS	B	R	Not stated	Y	23,172,278	2,641,639,650
PARTner Pacific Risk Tool for Resilience	CCA	Governance	NDMO	NZL	B	R	Not stated	N	26,890	3,065,491
Pacific American Climate Fund (12 countries)	CCA	Environment	Climate Change	USA	B	R	2013-2018	N	1,900,000	212,302,906
Vanuatu Infrastructure Reconstruction and Improvement Project	CCA	Infrastructure	Infrastructure and Public Utilities	WB	M	N	2016-2022	N	50,000,000	5,309,500,000
EU-GIZ-ASCSE Solar, Biogas and Climate Early Warning Systems (CLEWS) Vanuatu	Climate Change Mitigation	Energy	Climate Change	EU	B	R	Not stated	N	280,329	31,957,492
2nd Phase of Talse 75KW micro hydro scheme	Climate Change Mitigation	Energy	Energy	IUCN	M	N	Not stated	N	438,596	50,000,000
Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards in Vanuatu	CCA	Environment	Climate Change	WB	M	N	2012-2018	N	11,520,000	1,223,308,800
Vanuatu REDD Plus Readiness Preparation Support Project	CCM	Energy	Energy	WB	M	N	Not stated	N	2,664,561	303,760,000
Climate Information Services for Resilient Development	CCA	Environment	Meteorology	GCF	M	N	Not stated	N	23,000,000	2,442,370,000
Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report to UNFCCC	Enabling	Governance	Climate Change	GEF	M	N	Not stated	N	852,000	90,471,880
Protecting Urban Areas Against the Impacts of Climate Change in Vanuatu	CCA	Infrastructure	Infrastructure and Public Utilities	GEF	M	N	Not stated	N	5,650,000	589,973,500
Ridge-to-Reef (R2R) Integrated Sustainable Land and Coastal Management	CCA	Environment	Land & Minerals	GEF	M	N	Not stated	Y	4,605,680	489,077,159
Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone in Vanuatu	CCA	Environment	Climate Change	GEF	M	N	Not stated	N	8,000,000	852,705,700
Total									134,555,554	14,400,402,087

Source: Pacific Island Forum Secretariat. 2018. Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Assessment: final report/prepared by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für, Suva, Fiji.

Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH, the Pacific Community, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, and the United Nations Development Programme-- Suva, Fiji: Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, 2018.

Note; An internet search did not yield additional data/information on climate finance for Vanuatu.

Appendix 11: CCA and DRR Related Projects Supported by Development Partners in Samoa

PROJECT	Type	Sector	Recipient Ministry	Main funding source	Bilateral (B)/ Multilateral (M)	Timeframe	Total Cost (\$)
Enhancing the resilience of coastal communities of Samoa to climate change (a)		Environment	MNRE	UNDP/GEF	M	2012-2018	8,048,250
Samoa Climate Resilient Transport Project (b)	CCA	Transport	Land Transport Authority, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Finance	World Bank	M	2018-2024	35,750,000
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (c)	CCA	Environment	MIF	World Bank	M		25,000,000
Enhancing Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities (PPCR project) (d)	CCA	Environment	MoF MNRE	World Bank	M	2013-2019	14,600,000
Strengthening multi-sector management of critical landscape (d)	CCA	Environment	Land Management Division	GEF/UNDP	M	2014-2019	4,700,000
EDF 10 ACP EU Building safety and Religience in the Pacific (d)	CCA	Environment	DMO	EU	B	2014-2018	600,000
APIA Waterfront Development Project (e)	CCA	Urban Water	Planning & Urban Management Agency	NZ MFAT	B	2015-2018	800,000

PROJECT	Type	Sector	Recipient Ministry	Main funding source	Bilateral (B)/ Multilateral (M)	Timeframe	Total Cost (\$)
Economy-wide Integration of Climate Change (EWACC) project (d)	CCA	Environment	GEF/Climate Change	GEF/UNDP	M	2015-2020	12,300.00
Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan (NIP) for Persisting Organic Pollutants (POPs) under the Stockholm Convention (d)	CCA	Environment	Division of Environment and Conservation (DEC)	GEF/UNEP	M	2016-2018	125,000
Pacific Risk Tool for Resilience Project (d)	CCA	Environment	DMO	NZ MFAT. NIWA	B	2016-2019	113,000
Implementation of Disaster Risk Management in the Pacific Program (d)			DMO	NZ MFAT/ MCDEM	B	2016-2019	600,000
Fagalli Ridge to Reef (R2R) Project (d)	CCA	Water	Water Resources Division	GEF/SPC	M	2016-2019	200,000
Mt. VACA Ecosystem Resilience and Restoration Project (d)	CCA		DEC	GEF/UNDP	M	2016-2019	??
Pacific Resilience Program (PRP) (d)	CCA		DMO	WB	M	2016-2020	13,790,000
Humpback Whale Project (d)	CCA		DEC	Australia	B	2017-2018	6,000
Access to Benefit Sharing Project (d)	CCA		DEC	GEF/UNDP	M	2017-2019	350,000
Preparation of Interim National Report on the Implementation of the NAGOA Protocol in Samoa (d)	CCA		DEC	GEF	M	2017-2019	20,000
Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Pacific Region (d)	CCA		DEC	GEF/UNDP	M	2017-2019	72,000
Policy Development, Coastal Topography Survey and Capacity Building for the Coastal Disaster Damage Reduce in Samoa (d)	CCA		Not known	Expo YEOSU, Korea Foundation	B	2017-2021	13,500
Improving Performance and Reliability of Renewable Energy Power System in Samoa Project (d)	CCA		Renewal Energy Division	GEF/UNDP	M	2017-2022	6,076,000

PROJECT	Type	Sector	Recipient Ministry	Main funding source	Bilateral (B)/ Multilateral (M)	Timeframe	Total Cost (\$)
Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific	CCA		Meteorology Division	DFAT Australia	B	2018-2022	14,000,000
Gagaifomauga-enhancing Resilience of upper catchment area and upland central SAVAII Forest ecosystem to sustain the natural habitats Pristine key biodiversity and support community livelihood (d)			DEC	WB	M	2018-2019	290,000
Ozone Project-Protection of the Ozone layer (d)			Division of Meteorology	UNEP	M	2015-2020	192,400
Development of Samoa's Sixth National Report to Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (d)	CCA		DEC	GEF	M	2018-2019	100,000
Development of Samoa's Seventh Report to the United Nation's Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) (d)	CCA	Natural Resources	Land Management Division	GEF/UNEP	M	2017-2018	70,000
Integrated Flood Management to Enhance Climate Resilience of the Vaisigano River Catchment in Samoa (f)	CCA	Environment	MoF, MNRE, LTA,MWTI, MoH.	GCF/UNDP	M	2017-2022	8,000,000
Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Investment Program (Samoa) (g)	CCA	Energy	MoF, Electricity Power Corporation	ADB, GCF, GoS, Other	M	2016-2019	63,000,000
Community-Based Adaptation: Samoa (i)	CCA	Environment	Rural Development	UNDP, GEF-SPA, UNV	M	2009-2012??	477,000
Integrating coastal community defense and erosion control under climate risk considerations (j)	CCA	Environment	MNRE	UNDP, GEE - SPA, Australia	M	2009-2012	2,500,000
Enhancing Resilience of Coastal Communities of Samoa to Climate Change (k)	CCA	Environment	MNRE	The Adaptation Fund	M	2009-2012??	8,048,250
Protection and Conservation of Mangroves, Eco-Systems, and Coral Reefs - Fasitootai (l)	CCA	Tourism	MNRE, Samoa Tourism Authority	GEF-SPA	M	2009-2012??	

PROJECT	Type	Sector	Recipient Ministry	Main funding source	Bilateral (B)/ Multilateral (M)	Timeframe	Total Cost (\$)
CBA Samoa: Adaptation to Flooding and Sea Level Rise - Fagamalo (m)	CCA	Environment	Environment	GEF-SPA	M	2009-2012??	25,000
Integrating Climate Change Risks into the Agriculture and Health Sectors in Samoa (n)	CCA	Agriculture	MoAF, MNRE, MoH	LDCF/UNDP/ GEE	M	??	2,100,000
Capacity Development for Implementing Rio Conventions in Samoa (o)	CCA	Environment	MNRE	GEF-Trust Fund, Pipeline	M	??	550,000
Enhancing the climate-resilience of tourism-reliant communities in Samoa (p0)	CCA	Tourism	MNRE, Samoa Tourism Authority	Pipeline, LDCF	M		1,950,000

- a. <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/514667AFSamoaMidTermReport29Aug16.pdf>
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- g. https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/574760/Funding_proposal_-_FP036_-_ADB_-_Cook_Islands.pdf/591a93b0-66b3-4b29-af2e-6859ac8b4615
- h. <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/sam01.pdf>
- i. <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/spa-community-based-adaptation-samoa>
- j. <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/bf-pacc-samoa>
- k. <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/af-samoa>
- l. <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/spa-cba-samoa-protection-and-conservation-mangroves-eco-systems-and-coral-reefs-fasitotai>
- m. <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/spa-cba-samoa-adaptation-flooding-and-sea-level-rise-fagamalo>
- n. <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/tf-samoa>
- o. <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/tf-samoa>
- p. <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/lDCF-tourism-samoa>

Appendix 12: External Financing of Climate Change Action and Disaster Risk Reduction in Samoa

Government Budget Approval for 2018-2019

Project	Dev Partner	Amount (USD)	User Agency
Reef colonization and Socioeconomic impacts from tochus translocations to Samoa (ACIAR)	ACIAR	189,370	MAFF
Aligning Genetics Resources, Production and Post Harvest Systems to Market Opportunities for Pac Island Aust Cocoa (ACIAR)	ACIAR	153,511	MAFF
Energy Bill and Sustainable Bioenergy (EU/GIZ)	EU/GIZ	345,466	MOF
Power Sector Expansion Project (ADB)	ADB	445,876	EPC
Samoa Renewable Energy Partnership (NZ)	NZ	792,285	MNRE
Improving the Performance and Reliability of RE Power System in Samoa -IMPRESS (UNDP)	UNDP	905,625	MNRE
Strengthening Critical Landscapes (GEF/UNDP)	UNDP.GEF	1,486,748	MNRE
Economy-wide integration of CC Adaptation & Disaster Risk Mgmt (GEF)	GEF	6,935,843	MNRE
Enhancing Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources & Communities (WB)	WB	16,081,681	MNRE
Pacific Resilience Program (WB)	WB	11,162,471	MNRE
Building Safety & Resilience in the Pacific (EU/SPC)	EU/SPC	1,072,633	MNRE
Disaster Risk Management Project (NZ)		117,711	MNRE
Climate Resilience of West Coast Road (WB)	WB	21,055,239	LTA
Samoa Aviation Investment Project (WB)	WB	31,500,713	SAA/MOF
Enhanced Roads Access Project (WB/DFAT)	WB/DFAT	18,082,735	LTA
Construction of Emergency Bailey Bridges (DFAT)	DFAT	1,202,646	LTA
Integrated Flood Management to Enhanced Climate Resilience of the Vaisigano Catchment)	GCF/UNDP	10,403,765	MOF/MNRE
Emergency Response to Cyclone Gita (NZ)	NZ	402,000	MOF
Emergency Response to Cyclone Gita (NZ/DFAT)	NZ	5,432,814	MOF
Total		127,769,132	

Source: The Government of Samoa. 2018. Budget for 2018-2019, Apia

Appendix 13: Baseline Evaluation Revision of the Logical Framework for the CommonSensing Project

Results Level	Achievement	Ref. No.	Text in the M&E Plan	Target 03/2021	Targets at the end of the Project	Suggested Text	Remarks
Impact	9. 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)	9.1	Contribution to SDGs targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.b and 9.a by targeted countries– (Long term) as measured from SDG indicators 13.1.1, 13.1.2, 13.1.3, 13.2.1, 13.3.1, 13.3.2, 13.b.1, and 9.a.1 by 2030	FI: SI: VN:	FI: SI: VN:	<p>13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p> <p>13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>13.2.1: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)</p> <p>13.3.1: Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula</p> <p>13.3.2: Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions</p> <p>13.b.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p> <p>9.a.1: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows to infrastructure</p>	<p>Separate records for deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons</p> <p>The indicator can be dropped, all three have adopted the Framework</p> <p>OK to retain</p> <p>OK to retain</p> <p>OK to retain</p> <p>OK to retain</p> <p>This indicator may be dropped. All three countries are receiving support</p> <p>OK</p> <p>Include reference to climate change actions</p> <p>Disaggregate the indicator for:</p>

Results Level	Achievement	Ref. No.	Text in the M&E Plan	Target 03/2021	Targets at the end of the Project	Suggested Text	Remarks
							Receiving specialized support (need to define what is specialized support) Amount of support +capacity building Rephrase Total ODA+ other fund flow to climate resilient (or sustainable) infrastructure [the definition of indicator as such does not lend any relation to climate action. Amount allocated in the national budget Include climate finance from all relevant sources.
		9.2	Number of DRR / CCA initiatives contributing to enhanced resilience implemented in target countries (cumulative for the three target countries) by 2021	6	TBD	Number of national DRR / CCA initiatives contributing to enhanced resilience implemented in target countries (cumulative for the three target countries)	Since targets are set for each year, no need to specify by 2021.
		9.3	Per cent of disbursement ratio for climate funding in three target countries compared to baseline data by 2021	30% increase	FI: SI: VN:	i. Amount of climate finance available from all sources ii. Amount of climate finance available that is disbursed	Two separate sub-indicators suggested. Delete "by 2021".
		9.4	Per cent of human loss from natural disasters in three target countries compared to baseline data by 2021	20% decrease	FI: SI: VN:	No. of deaths (by gender) No. of injuries (by gender) No. of affected people (y gender)	Three separate sub-indicators suggested. Delete "by 2021".
		9.5	Per cent of economic damages from multi-hazards in three target countries compared to baseline data by 2021	20% decrease	FI: SI: VN:	Suggest to disaggregate the indicator: i. Amount of loss due to natural disasters-assets ii. Amount of loss due to natural disasters-agricultural production including livestock iii. Amount of loss due to natural disasters-jobs- iv. Amount of loss due to natural disasters-income opportunities	Amount in '000 \$ Remove by 2021

Results Level	Achievement	Ref. No.	Text in the M&E Plan	Target 03/2021	Targets at the end of the Project	Suggested Text	Remarks
		9.6	Per cent of resources mapped and monitored compared to baseline data by 2021	70% increase	FI: SI: VN:	Suggest to change the text: Area mapped using GIS/remote sensing method- Land use (agriculture, fisheries, forestry, minerals, oil/gas etc.)	Need to define what kind of mapping and what resources Remove by 2021
Institutional Outcomes	8. By 2021, improved lives in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu through the use of space expertise	8.1	Number of lives impacted by grantee projects, measured as direct beneficiaries compared to baseline data by 2021 (IPP Alignment)	TBD	TBD	Number of direct beneficiaries by the CommonSensing (CS) projects	Define what is meant by improved lives and set the target Remove by 2021
		7.2	Per cent of successful applications submitted to Climate Funds that are based on CommonSensing solutions compared to baseline data by 2021	50% increase	FI: SI: VN:	No. of the application submitted for climate finance No. of application for climate fund successful Amount of climate finance requested. Amount of climate finance available	Ratios can be derived from the data Remove by 2021
		7.3	Per cent of Climate Funds allocated to countries, but not disbursed due to lacking implementation capacity compared to baseline data by 2021	30% decrease	FI: SI: VN:	Amount of climate funds available but not used	By implication, it reflects weak implementation capacity Remove by 2021
	6. By 2021, enhanced evidence-based decision making in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu by using CommonSensing Solutions for DRR and CCA	6.1	Number of governmental ministries/departments in each target country using CommonSensing Solutions to inform policy and decision making (cumulative for the three target countries) by 2021	13	TBD	No. of government agencies using CS solutions to inform policy and decision-making	Remove by 2021
Intermediate outcome(s)	5. By 2021, strengthened knowledge, skills and awareness on CommonSensing Solutions in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu on	5.1	Percentage of trained technical staff from national project stakeholders on utilizing Earth Observation applications for DRR and CCA related decision making in their respective ministries	70% increase	FI: SI: VN:	No. of trained technical staff in government agencies on utilizing Earth Observation applications for DRR and CCA who contribute to policy and decision-making	Remove by 2021 and remove the percentage

Results Level	Achievement	Ref. No.	Text in the M&E Plan	Target 03/2021	Targets at the end of the Project	Suggested Text	Remarks
	earth observation applications for DRR and CCA		compared to baseline data by 2021				
		5.2	Percentage of policy-makers from national project stakeholders surveyed agreeing or strongly agreeing that awareness of solutions for decision making related to DRR and CCA compared to baseline data by 2021	70% increase	FI: SI: VN:	No. of policy-makers in national agencies (CS project stakeholders) who agree or strongly agree to adopt CS Solutions for DRR and CCA	Awareness by itself is vague. Suggest that the indicator is more specific Delete by 2021
		5.3	Number of fatalities due to predictive modelling and improved planning tools compared to baseline data (cumulative for the three target countries) by 2021	TBD decrease	TBD	No. of fatalities from natural disasters reduced due to the adoption of CS solutions and associated planning tools i. Male ii. Female	Suggest simplifying. Remove by 2021
Outputs	4. By 2021, a case study on using CommonSensing Solution produced for Fiji, Solomon Islands, and/or Vanuatu by the project consortium	4.1	Number of a case study published by project consortium on the application of CommonSensing Solutions (cumulative for all three target countries) by 2021 (IPP Alignment)	3	TBD	Number of case studies published by the project consortium on the application of CommonSensing Solutions for CCA and DRR (cumulative for all three target countries) (IPP Alignment)	Remove by 2021
	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 CommonSensing training programmes organised by the project consortium in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu (cumulative for the three target countries) by 2021	15	TBD	No. of CS training programs organized by the project consortium on the use and application of CS solutions using GIS/remote sensing for planning and decision-making	Suggest the text be more specific. Remove by 2021
		3.2	Number of technical officials from the national project stakeholders participated CommonSensing training	16 per country 8 male 8 female	TBD	No. of participants in CS training programs organized by the project consortium on the use and application of CS solutions using GIS/remote sensing for planning and decision-making (KPI 1)	Simplify and remove by 2021

Results Level	Achievement	Ref. No.	Text in the M&E Plan	Target 03/2021	Targets at the end of the Project	Suggested Text	Remarks
			programme in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu by 2021 (KPI 1)				
		3.3	Number of on-the-job technical backstopping provided by CommonSensing national experts in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu (cumulative for the three target countries) by 2021	20	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Number of on-the-job technical backstopping CS Solutions sessions provided by CS national experts ii. No. of participant undertaking on-the-job training in CS Solutions iii. No. of government agencies taking part in on-the-job training 	Disaggregate the indicators Remove by 2021
		3.4	Number of awareness-raising events on CommonSensing solutions (co)organised by the project consortium in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu by 2021	1 per country	TBD	Suggest to rephrase the indicator as: Number of awareness-raising events conducted for: policy and decision-makers Number of participants at awareness-raising events No. of agencies represented at the awareness-raising events	
		3.5	Number of project stakeholders participated in awareness-raising events on CommonSensing Solutions (co)organized by the project consortium by 2021 (KPI 2)	12 per country 6 Male 6 female	TBD	Suggest to delete the indicator Consider another indicator to reflect the intent of KPI2	This indicator appears not relevant. The purpose of awareness raising should have been covered earlier in the training and on-the-job training.
	2. CommonSensing Solutions for data access and analysis designed and implemented, and Minimum Viable Product (MVP), tested and deployed for use by 2021 in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	2.1	Number of CommonSensing Solutions (I.e., MVP) developed for project stakeholders (cumulative for the three target countries) by 2021 (KPI 3)	3	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Number of CommonSensing Solutions (I.e., MVP) developed for project stakeholders (ii) No. of CS Solutions adopted by the project stakeholders 	Suggest to include an indicator of adoption. Remove by 2021
		2.2	Number of beneficiaries from CommonSensing Solutions developed	30 15 male 15 female	TBD	No. of government agencies adopted CS Solutions developed by the Consortium partners	Rephrase the indicator Remove by 2021

Results Level	Achievement	Ref. No.	Text in the M&E Plan	Target 03/2021	Targets at the end of the Project	Suggested Text	Remarks
			(cumulative for the three target countries) by 2021				
	1. Communication strategy and sustainability plan are developed and implemented by 2021 in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	1.1	Number of visitors to webpages on CommonSensing that are managed by the communications project partners (WP 800) by 2021	TBD	TBD	(i) Number of visitors to the website on CS Project managed by the communication partners (WP 800) (ii) Number of downloads from the CS Project website (iii) Number of follow-up queries from the website visitors	Disaggregate and simplify. Remove by 2021
		1.2	Number of conferences, seminars, and/or workshops where CommonSensing has been presented by a member of the consortium or steering board by 2021	TBD	TBD	(i) Number of conferences, seminars, and/or workshops where CommonSensing has been presented by a member of the consortium or steering board in the three project countries (ii) Number of conferences, seminars, and/or workshops where CommonSensing has been presented by a member of the consortium or steering board at external international fora (iii) Number of national stakeholders delivering presentations at the conferences, seminars, and/or workshops	Suggest using disaggregation. Remove by 2021
		1.3	Number of users who engage with CommonSensing on social network services by 2021	500	TBD	Number of users who engage with CommonSensing Project partners on social network services	Delete by 2021
		1.4	Number of CommonSensing project newsletter subscribers by 2021	150	TBD	Number of CommonSensing project newsletter subscribers by 2021	Delete by 2021
		1.5	Number of endorsement letter by project's stakeholder on CommonSensing's sustainability plan by 2021 (KPI 4)	TBD	TBD	Number of endorsement letters issued by the CS project's stakeholder on CommonSensing's sustainability plan (KPI 4) Amount of climate finance raised by project support Amount of climate finance used of amount received with project support	Delete by 2021 And two new indicators
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall project management/governance: (WP100, WP110) Requirements gathering (WP 200) Design, development, testing and operations of CommonSensing solutions based on user requirements: (WP300 and WP400) Design and Implementation of capacity development activities:(WP500) 			Input		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project budget provided by the UK Space Agency Human resources with experience in project management, needs assessments, technical development, capacity development, data, communication and outreach from partners as in-kind contributions Commonwealth Secretariat and country in-kind contributions Existing solid framework for climate finance access hub lead by the Commonwealth Secretariat to which activities will be integrated 	

Results Level	Achievement	Ref. No.	Text in the M&E Plan	Target 03/2021	Targets at the end of the Project	Suggested Text	Remarks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance on climate finance (WP 600) • Design of sustainability roadmap (WP700) • Implementation of communication strategy (WP800) • Stakeholder engagement (WP 900) 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radiant capacity for bridge funding for sustainability and scaling up to other Commonwealth of Nations countries 	

